AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

GENERAL ORDERS,

ISSUED AT THE

PRESIDENCY

OF

FORT ST. GEORGE,

FROM

VOLUME I TO XXVI INCLUSIVE;

WITH

AN INDEX AND NOTES.

VOLUME II.

Madras:

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MILITARY MALE ASYLUM.

1814.

ABSTRACT OF

GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O. G. 28TH JUNE 1808.

* IN order to obviate the inconveniences which have hitherto been experienced in supplying Followers and petty articles for Remount Horses during their march from Mangalore to their respective Regiments; The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the duty of providing and paying Followers and of supplying petty articles of equipment, shall be conducted solely by the Agent for the purchase of Remount Horses, from the day on which the Horses land at Mangalore until their arrival with the Regiments to which they are respectively allotted, the amount of the expense of which is to be included in the general yearly accounts of the Agency.

G. O. G. 6TH JULY 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extracts of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 26th February 1808.

Para. 2d—" Some time ago we caused a Medal to be executed by one of the most eminent Artists in this country, in commemoration of the brilliant success of the British Arms in Mysore in 1799, for distribution amongst the Officers and Soldiers (European and Native) employed on that glorious occasion.—On one side of it is represented the storming the breach of Seringapatam, from an actual drawing on the spot, with the meridian Sun denoting the time of the storm, with the following inscription in Persian underneath: *The Fort of* Seringapatam *the Gift of GOD the* 4th *May* 1799 —on the reverse side is the British Lion subduing the Tiger, the emblem of the late Tippoo Sultan's Government, with the period when it was effected and the following words in Arabic on the banner " Assudolla ul Ghaulib" signifying *the Lion of GOD is the Conqueror* or the *Conquering Lion of GOD.*

3d—" Of these Medals gold ones have been struck for His Majesty, the Right Honorable Lord Melville, the Governors in India at the time, Marquis Cornwallis, the Nizam, and his two Ministers; the Peishwah and his Minister, the Nabobs of Arcot, and Oude, and the Rajahs of Tanjore, Travancore, Mysore, Coorga and Berar, Doulut Row Scindia, the Commander in Chief, Officers on the Staff employed in the service, and for the Oriental Museum.

" Silver

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* *Altered.—Vide 9th Para. 6th Section of the Commissariat Regulations, page 165.*

" Silver gilt for the Members of Council at the three Presidencies, the Residents of Hyderabad and Poonah, the Field Officers, and the General Staff on the service.

" Silver for the Captains and Subalterns on the Service.

" Copper bronze for the Non-Commissioned, and pure grain tin for the Privates."

4th—" We have estimated the Army employed before Seringapatam at 51,000, exclusive of General Officers, but including all others, and an equal number of Medals have been struck; and there are now forwarded to your Presidency four gold Medals to be presented to the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajahs of Tanjore, Travancore and Coorga."

5th—" The Medals for the late Governor of Madras, for Generals Stuart and Bridges, and the late Generals Brathwaite and Hartley, have been presented here; and as all the remaining General Officers employed on the expedition are in this Country, they will receive the Medals here."

6th—" One hundred silver gilt Medals for the Members of Council in May 1799, for the Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah, at the same period, and for the Field Officers and General Staff of the Army employed on the expedition, have been forwarded to your Presidency for distribution; the calculation is founded on the returns sent in by the Adjutant General in 1800, from which the number of the Staff entitled to be considered as Field Officers had been computed at forty-two, but you will determine on the accuracy of this calculation. These were forwarded by the Albion, in September 1805."

7th—" The Medals for Officers of the foregoing description belonging to the other Presidencies, are to be forwarded thither to them."

8th—" Eight hundred silver Medals for Captains and Subalterns, including such of the General Staff as are to be considered of those ranks, were also forwarded by the Albion and are to be considered under similar directions as the foregoing."

Subadars, Jemadars, Syrangs, 1st Tindals, Havildars, Trumpeters, Drummers, & Fifers, Head Guides.

9th—" Five thousand bronzed Medals are now sent to be distributed to the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers as in margin, to Serjeants, Drummers or Fifers, and Trumpeters of European Corps, and to Conductors and others of the General Staff considered as Non-Commissioned Officers. The number of these, according to the returns abovementioned, appears to be 4,331."

10th—" Forty five thousand tin Medals are likewise now sent for Corporals, Gunners and Private Europeans, and for Naicks, Farriers, Native Doctors, Golundauze, Private Sepoys, Second Tindals, Lascars, Puckallies and Guides of the Native Troops; the number of these from the returns was about 42 450."

11th—" In regard to the Medals of the two last descriptions for the Troops belonging to the other Presidencies, we must call your attention to what is said above respecting the Silver Medals."

12th—" As many of the Troops serving under your Presidency employed in the Siege of Seringapatam must have since deceased, you will endeavour to learn the situation of their Families or Heirs, and forward the Medals to them."

13th—" A list of Officers who have received Medals in this Country, is likewise now forwarded.

14th—" The frequent applications that have been made to us by Officers of our several Military Establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of money on loans, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and the practice has of late years increased."

15th—" As under the Regulations of 1796 the Military Officers are allowed to come home on furlough and to receive their pay, and in regard to Subalterns are further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence of the nature abovementioned; to prevent, therefore, all expectations of the like in future, we direct that you publish in General Orders to the Army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring that Officers at home are not hereafter to expect that application for advances of money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulation of the Service, will be attended to."

G. O. G. 19th July 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all Spirituous

tuous Liquors which may be sold from the Company's Stores, or issued on extra indent, (with the exception hereinafter mentioned,) shall be paid for according to rates which will be forwarded by each Station to the Military Board.

Certified copies of those rates will be furnished to the Military Auditor General, and to the Contractors for Spirituous Liquors, whose accounts are to be regulated accordingly.

This Regulation is not intended to affect the rate, at which the regulated daily allowance of Liquor, and the usual extra allowance on Holidays, is supplied to the Troops; the stoppages for which will continue to be made as formerly.

G. O. G. 5th August 1808.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations respecting returns of Ordnance and of Camp Equipage which are required to be transmitted by Officers of the Ordnance establishment, and others who may be employed to officiate in that capacity.

The monthly returns of Ordnance Stores, heavy and light Field Artillery, and Camp Equipage in Store at Out-Stations, as required by the present Regulations of the Service, are to be discontinued: and in lieu of them monthly lists of articles, issued and received, are to be transmitted; countersigned by the Commanding Officer.

Quarterly returns corresponding in form with the present monthly returns, are to be transmitted on the 1st of May, August, November and February, for the quarters preceding those months respectively, accompanied by a copy of the journal for the quarter, and the original vouchers for all deliveries.

G. O. C. C. 12th August 1808.

The Code of Regulations explicitly prescribing that "no Native Soldier shall be "discharged from the Service, except under authority of the Commander in Chief "expressed by a countersignature of the Adjutant General's Office, to the discharge"; His Excellency has observed with surprize, that on various recent occasions Soldiers have been struck off from the returns of Corps without the requisite authority.—It is therefore necessary to explain, that as every person enrolled as a Native Soldier is entitled to pay as such, till the day of his discharge, so he must continue to do duty, till the requisite certificate, with an acquittance signed by himself on the back, shall be delivered to him.

The cause of discharge must at all times be fully declared in the certificate, and in cases of sentence by Court Martial, the crime is to be added, of which the person has been convicted.

G. O. G. 12th August 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that a dividend of Seringapatam Prize Money, arising from the value of captured Ordnance and Stores, and from the balance of Prize Property due by the Prize Agents, shall be issued, in the following proportions, corresponding with those distributed at Seringapatam.

	of a Share.	*Pags.*
Naigue, Sepoy, Trumpeter, Drummer, Black Doctor, Pioneer, Gun Lascar and Authorized Puckally,	2/3 of 1	12
Havildar and 2d Tindal of Gun Lascars,	1	18
Jemadar, Standard Bearer, and 1st Tindal of Gun Lascars,	2	36
Subadar and Syrang of Gun Lascars,	6	108
Corporal, Trumpeter, Drummer and Private European,	1	18
Serjeant,	2	36

Serjeant

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* *Part of this Order is annulled by G. O. 14th November 1809.—Vide page 57.*

Serjeant Major, Sub-Conductor, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and Park Serjeant	3	54
Warrant Officer: comprehending Quarter Master of Dragoons, Conductor of Stores, and Provost Martial, ...	15	270
Subaltern: comprehending Lieutenant, Cornet, Lieutenant Fireworker, Ensign, Assistant Surgeon, Adjutant and Quarter Master with Commissions only as such, ...	60	1,080
Captain, Surgeon, Brigade Major, Aid-de-Camp, Chaplain and Paymaster of parts of the Army, ...	120	2,160
Major, Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quarter Master General, Judge Advocate General, Paymaster of the Army, Head Surgeon of the Army, Principal Agent for Cavalry Supplies, Deputy Commissary General of Ordnance, Paymaster and Commissary of the Bombay Army, Superintending Field Surgeon to the Bombay Army, Superintendent of Supplies, Captain Malcolm, Commanding the Nizam's Contingent, ...	240	4,320
Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General and Quarter Master General to the Bombay Army, ...	360	6 480
Colonel, ...	600	10,800
General Officer on the Staff, ...	1,500	27,000
Major General Floyd, Second in Command of the Army, and Commanding the Cavalry, ...	½ more than Do.	36 000
The Commander in Chief, one-eighth of the whole, ...		3,24,907

* The following are the Corps, &c. entitled to share.

1st—The Troops composing the Detachments under the command of Lieutenant Colonels Brown and Read, who were above the Ghauts on the 5th May 1799, or who were left on duty in Garrisons below the Ghauts captured from the Enemy.

2d—The Bombay Grenadier Battalion.

3d—Individuals, whose claims on the Prize Fund have been admitted by the Supreme Government, and by the Government of Fort St. George.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following arrangement for the distribution:—

All commissioned European Officers entitled to share as above, the Agents of such Officers returned to Europe, the *Heirs*, or Administrators of such are deceased, to transmit abstracts in duplicate for their respective shares of Prize Money to the Board of Officers assembled at Fort St. George.

The Board of Officers after comparing these abstracts with the original prize rolls, will pass, by the signature of their Secretary, one of the abstracts for payment, deducting all advances of Prize Property, which may already have been made to the Claimant, and return the abstract so passed to the person by whom it was transmitted, who will present it for payment to the nearest Military Paymaster.—The duplicate abstracts to be retained by the Board of Officers for the purpose of being annexed as vouchers to their final settlement of the Prize Accounts.

Officers Commanding Stations, Corps or Detachments (or such Officers to whom the duty particularly belongs) to make out duplicate abstracts for the European Non-Commissioned, Privates, &c. and for the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Privates, &c. *now alive and in the service*, who may be entitled to share in the present dividend of Seringapatam Prize Money—such abstracts to be transmitted to the Board of Officers, who will pass them for payment, as above directed, and return one of them to the Officers by whom they were transmitted, who will draw the amount from Paymasters, and distribute it amongst the Claimants.

Committees of European Officers to be assembled at every Station, for the purpose of investigating the claims of Soldiers, invalided, pensioned or discharged, and of ascertaining the nearest *Heirs* of deceased Soldiers, who were entitled to participate in Seringapatam Prize.—The Proceedings of those Committees are to be submitted to Commanding Officers of Stations, by whom they will be transmitted, with abstracts in duplicate, for the amount of the claims, which shall be recognized by the Committees, to the Board of Officers at the Presidency, who will pass and return the abstracts for payment in the manner above directed.

In order to secure the public from being exposed to loss by the introduction of fictitious claims, it is particularly directed, in making out the abstracts, and the Proceedings of Committees specified in the two last Paragraphs, that the greatest attention be paid to the insertion of every kind of information, which may tend to establish the claim of each Individual; where a certificate or other official document, shewing the right of an Individual to share in the Seringapatam Prize, is produced, the transmission thereof along with the abstracts, will be sufficient to establish the claim, unless it can be proved that the claimant afterwards deserted from the service: but where such documents,

documents, are wanting, the oaths of respectable persons may be taken in support of the claim, and the following particulars, or such of them as can be collected, must be inserted in the abstracts, and in the Proceedings of Committees, viz.

In the case of a Soldier *now alive*, who may still belong to the effective establishment, who may have been transferred from one Corps to another, or who may have been invalided, pensioned, or discharged, notice must be taken of his Name, Rank, Corps, Company and Number, as he stood on the rolls at the period of the capture of Seringapatam, and if he should afterwards have been removed from Corps to Corps or been invalided, pensioned, or discharged, the date of such casualty must be inserted.

In the case of claims made by the Heirs of deceased Soldiers, the particulars (regarding the deceased) as stated in the preceding Paragraph, will generally be required to be inserted in the Proceedings of the Committees; as also the date of decease, the name of the Heir, and the nature of relationship entitling him (or her) to claim the property, with the place of his (or her) present residence.

Military Paymasters are hereby directed, to discharge all abstracts for Seringapatam Prize Money, which shall have been passed for payment by the Board of Officers assembled at Fort St. George, and to transmit them to the Military Paymaster General, who will bring them to account in a book to be opened under the head of "Seringapatam Prize."

On a subject of so much importance to the interests of the Public and a considerable part of the Army, the Honorable the Governor in Council trusts, that the utmost attention will be paid to the foregoing Orders, by all Officers who may be called upon, to carry them into effect.

G. O. G. 23d August 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, the following Extract of a Letter recently received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 6th April 1808.

5th —" In consequence of the representation of the Bengal Government setting forth the very reprehensible conduct of the Cadets at the Institution at Baraset in refusing to study the Native languages; We have deemed it adviseable to establish certain Regulations for their information previous to their leaving England."

6th—" We have accordingly transmitted you a number in the packet a Copy of the Terms on which Young Men are admitted into our Military Service, and to which we require their assent before we appoint them."

7th—" The Cadets have likewise delivered to them, a Copy of the Articles of War, and you will observe in the Terms alluded to, that the Cadet is required upon his arrival in India to sign a Declaration that he has frequently and attentively perused the Articles of War during the voyage out, and that in the event of his having neglected to peruse them, he is not to be entitled to his pay or to be considered on the strength of the Army, until he delivers into the Government a written declaration that he has carefully perused the same."

8th—" We enclose also a Copy of the Declaration signed by the Cadets upon their being appointed, and we trust the measures now adopted will effectually suppress that spirit of insubordination which has manifested itself among the Cadets at the Institution established at Baraset, and tend to check a similar disposition in the Cadets at your Presidency, as none will in future proceed to India without being fully apprized of the nature of their appointment, and the Rules and Orders to which they are expected to submit; but if, contrary to our hope and expectation, any of the Cadets should evince a disposition to insubordination, we direct that you exercise the authority with which you are invested, by suspending or dismissing them our service, as the case may require, and that you immediately order those who may be dismissed, to return to England at their own expense."

TERMS ON WHICH PERSONS ARE ADMITTED AS CADETS INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE HONORABLE UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY.

" The Cadet (upon his being approved of by the Committee of Shipping) will be ranked according to his actual departure from England, so that the sooner he proceeds to India, the higher his rank will be above those who may be appointed in the course of the same season as himself.

" On

"On his arrival at the Presidency to which he is appointed, he will enter into pay as a Cadet, at four Shillings and two Pence per day, and be promoted to a Commission in the Company's Army, according to his seniority in the list of rank above alluded to, provided he shall not have forfeited his claim to such promotion, by any disobedience of the Court's orders, or misconduct during his passage out."

"If the Cadet should wish to be accommodated at the Commander's table during the voyage out, he will be required to pay into the hands of Mr. Chetfield, the Company's Paymaster, the sum of 110£ for his accommodation, being £95 for the Commander, and £15 for the Owners of the Ship. But if he should prefer being accommodated at the Third Mate's mess, he will then have to pay in the sum of £70, being £55 for the Third Mate, and £15 for the Owners. Should the Cadet, after he has taken his passage, neglect going in the Ship, the Commander or Third Mate will be entitled to retain one moiety of the passage money paid in on their account, but the other moiety, and the £15 paid in on account of the Owners, will be reserved towards his subsequent conveyance, or returned to the Cadet, should he resign his appointment before his departure from England. It is further expected, that the Cadet will, upon his arrival in India, conform strictly to all the Rules and Regulations of the Institution established at the Presidency, to which he is appointed, for the instruction of the Cadets, and that he will endeavour to qualify himself for his future situation, by professional acquirements and by the attainment of a knowledge of the languages of the Country; in failure of which, he will render himself liable to be dismissed the Service, and ordered back to England at his own expense."

"The Cadet, upon his appearing before the Committee, will be furnished with a Copy of the Articles of War for the Company's Service, and he is hereby informed that upon his arrival in India he will be required to sign a declaration that he has frequently and attentively perused the same during the voyage out; and in the event of his having neglected to peruse them, he will not be entitled to his pay, or considered as on the strength of the Army, until such written declaration is given in to the Governor."

"And whereas it has been represented to the Court of Directors by the Governments abroad, that many of the Cadets at the Institutions have manifested a serious disposition to insubordination towards their Superiors, and have been guilty of gross irregularities and un-gentleman-like conduct, towards each other, the Cadet is hereby informed that on his arrival in India, he is subject to martial law."

AT A COURT OF DIRECTORS, HELD ON WEDNESDAY THE 21st JANUARY 1801.

RESOLVED,

"That the Commanders be likewise restrained from demanding or taking more than ninety-five Pounds from any Assistant Surgeon or Cadet who shall be accommodated at their tables during the outward-bound voyage to India, by the Commander's consent, or in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors, or Committee of Shipping, and that the sum of ninety-five Pounds be exclusive of the passage money, which will be paid the Owners by the Company for Assistant Surgeons and Cadets."

"That if it should be more convenient to any Assistant Surgeon or Cadet, proceeding to India, to be accommodated in the Third Mate's mess than at the Captain's table, a sum not exceeding fifty-five Pounds, to be taken for such accommodation; and if the Third Mate should, directly or indirectly, either demand or receive a larger sum than the above, he be fined treble the amount of the excess, for the use of Poplar Hospital; and that such fine be deducted from his wages, or his account of private trade, as the Court of Directors may hereafter be pleased to direct."

(Signed) W. RAMSAY,
SECRETARY.

AT A COURT OF DIRECTORS, HELD ON WEDNESDAY THE 6TH JUNE 1804.

RESOLVED,

"That upon the Friends of each Cadet paying the regulated amount of his passage money to the Company's Paymaster, such Cadet be required to sign a declaration, upon honor, that he has not paid, or caused to be paid, nor will not pay, or cause to be paid, either directly or indirectly, by himself or by any person on his behalf, any further sum for his accommodation, either to the Commander or Mate, than those prescribed by the Court's Regulations."

"That in the event of its appearing at any future time, that a further sum shall have been paid by, or for, any Cadet, such Cadet be placed at the bottom of the list of rank of the season in which he was appointed; and

"That

"That these last mentioned Regulations be printed and delivered to each Cadet, upon his appearing before the Committee of Shipping to be approved."

Printed by Cox and Son, Great Queen Street. } January 1808.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, Secretary.

At a COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday the 30th July 1806.

Resolved,

"That any person who shall in future be nominated to a situation, either Civil or Military, in the Service of this Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination, either directly or indirectly, by purchase, or agreement to purchase, through the medium of an Agent, or other Person, shall be rejected, and the Person so nominated shall be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatsoever, in the Company's Service; and in the event of any person having obtained an appointment in the manner before stated, and proceeded to India previous to its being discovered, such Person shall be dismissed the Company's Service, and ordered back to England, and shall also be rendered incapable, of holding any situation whatsoever in the Company's Service."

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, Secretary.

COPY of the DECLARATION signed by the CADETS when they are appointed.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do acknowledge that we have received
" a Copy of the Articles of War for the Military Service of the Honorable United East
" India Company, and we further declare that we are willing to serve the said Com-
" pany upon the terms which were delivered to us at the time of our admission; and
" will strictly conform to all the Rules, Orders and Regulations which have been, or
" may be established by the Honorable Court of Directors, or the Governor and
" Council at the Presidency to which we are respectively appointed as Cadets."

The Commander in Chief is requested to give the necessary orders for ascertaining, in the manner prescribed by the Honorable Court of Directors, whether the Gentlemen Cadets who arrived at this Presidency by the late Fleet, have regularly perused the Articles of War, as directed by the Honorable Court.

G. O. G. 3d September 1808.

The Stations of Chittledroog, Tanjore and Tellicherry, having ceased to be considered as Government Commands, conformably to the General Order of the 10th June last; The Honorable the Governor in Council directs in consequence, that the appointment of Fort Adjutant at those Stations shall be discontinued from the end of the present month.

G. O. C. C. 10th September 1808.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Officers Commanding Stations, Corps, or Detachments, shall not receive any Medical Officer whose appointment to that particular Station, Corps, or Detachment, is not announced in General Orders, or who does not produce a passport to that effect from the Adjutant General's Office.

The above Order is not intended to prevent Officers in Command of Divisions, Stations, or Detachments, from exercising the authority they have hitherto possessed, of providing for the temporary medical charge of the Troops under their Command, subject to the Commander in Chief's confirmation.

G. O. G.

GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O. G. 6th September 1808.

*The Honorable the Governor in Council having adverted to the principle on which the pay and allowances of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons attached to Corps of Cavalry were increased under the General Orders of the 1st of March 1816 and of the 12th of June 1807, is pleased to direct on the temporary transfer of such Officers from the Cavalry for the purpose of affording medical aid to Garrisons or to Corps of Infantry, or to the Provincial or Zillah Courts of Justice, they shall cease to draw the pay and allowance of Officers of Cavalry, with the exception of the established Horse allowance, which will be continued to them for two months from the date of the Order for their transfer from the Cavalry; provided that the charge shall be supported by regular muster reports, certifying that the prescribed number of Horses have been mustered.

G. O. C. C. 16th September 1808.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct the immediate discharge from the Service of some Men who have been recruited in the 1st Battalion 22d Native Regiment, in deviation of the Regulations, under the head of Recruiting, Paragraph 2d, Section 18th; and rolls of such Men will be furnished to the Military Auditor General, to enable him to carry into effect the Orders of Government as contained in the 5th Paragraph of the Section above-mentioned.

The monthly return of every Native Corps, Cavalry, Infantry, Golundauze, Gun Lascars, and Pioneers, shall in future be accompanied by a register roll of all the Recruits enlisted in the preceding month.

G. O. C. C. 3d October 1808.

As the several inspection and review reports lately received at Head Quarters are wholly silent with respect to the proficiency the Corps of this Army may have made in the practice of Ball firing, it is to be apprehended that the Regulation on this point has been overlooked: The Commander in Chief therefore requests the attention of Officers Commanding Divisions, Stations and Corps, to the 9th Paragraph, Part the 11th, of the Regulations and Orders for the conduct of the Forces, which must be invariably attended to; for as a Corps cannot be said to be fit for service, unless it fires Ball well, no circumstance can be admitted to authorize deviation from this necessary Regulation.

G. O. G. 5th October 1808.

The G. O. of Government dated the 13th of December 1805, respecting allowances to Officers appointed to Staff situations, having been misinterpreted, and having given rise to claims to allowances, which neither the spirit nor letter of that Order intended to convey; The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to rescind the abovementioned Order (which was not applicable to Officers appointed to high Military Commands or Stations) and to direct that in future Officers nominated to the different Staff appointments attached to Divisions and Detachments of the Army, and to Corps, or to Garrisons, Cantonments or Stations, shall not draw the allowances annexed to those appointments from the date of the G. O. announcing the appointments, but from the date when they take charge; and Officers previously holding these appointments under the authority of Government, will continue to draw the allowances until relieved.

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* *The orders herein adverted to were both cancelled by a G. O. of the 22d January 1811.—Vide page 191.*

In cases where it may be necessary to appoint Officers to officiate in such Staff situations, for an intermediate period prior to the regularly-authorized Officer taking charge, the allowance annexed to the station, during such temporary duty, are not to be drawn without being specially authorized by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

G. O. C. C. 12TH OCTOBER 1808.

The frequent applications to Head Quarters respecting the selection, sale, and exchange of Horses of Officers of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, inducing a belief that the 16th, 18th, 20th, 23d and 26th Paragraphs of the 4th Section of the Regulations, are not generally understood; The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish the following Order in explanation of them.

1st. The selection of Horses from the ranks can be granted in cases of emergency on *Field Service only.*

2d. The indulgence of permission to select Horses from the remount lot is confined to Officers on their first joining, or returning to their duty from Europe (and is limited to the number for which the Officer draws a monthly allowance) to those whose Chargers may be killed, or disabled when on duty with the Regiment,—to those who may lose their Regimental Horses from the effect of forced marches, or by epidemical distempers contracted from the prevalence of such disorders in the Corps,—and to those who may be permitted to sell their Chargers out of the Regiment in consequence of the Report of a Committee—such casualties being first certified by the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

3d. No Horse taken from the ranks, or the remount lot, can be sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of out of the Regiment, if found by a Committee of European Officers fit for the Service.

4th. In cases only where a Committee of European Officers report an Officer's Horse unfit for the Service from age, disease, blemish, or vice, can he be sold out of the Regiment.

5th. An Officer having been permitted to select a Horse from the ranks, or the remount lot, cannot be allowed to select another in his room, should he think proper to return him to the rank after a period of four months,—and in cases where an Officer may be permitted to return a Horse after a period of four months, he must supply himself with another by private purchase.

6th. Officers Commanding the Horse Artillery, Regiments of Dragoons, and Cavalry, are prohibited from forwarding applications in deviation of this Order.

G. O. C. C. 24TH OCTOBER 1808.

The 2d Paragraph, under the head "Leave of absence," in the 18th Section of the Code of Regulations (repeated in the 19th Paragraph of the 5th Section of the Standing Orders for Battalions of Infantry) limiting the number of Men allowed to be absent on furlough from a Troop or Company to 2, and this frequently occasioning inconvenience to the Soldier; The Commander in Chief is pleased to cancel the restriction as to number, leaving it to the discretion of Officers Commanding Corps to extend it to any number that may not interfere with the discipline of the Corps entrusted to their charge; or to the duties of the Station they may be serving at.

G. O. C. C. 2D NOVEMBER 1808.

* European Invalids employed as Garrison Staff, or otherwise, at present not on the strength

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* *Now borne on the strength of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.*

strength of Garrison Companies, are in future to be borne on the strength of Companies, and returned as is mentioned below; and all Europeans on being transferred from the effective to the invalid establishment, are in like manner to be attached to Companies; to the Officer in charge of which, register rolls of casuals are to be immediately sent on the transfer taking place.

Invalids in the Northern Division, Ceded Countries, Hyderabad,—to be borne on the strength of the 1st Garrison Company.

Southern Division, Mysore, Travancore, Malabar and Kanara,—to be borne on the strength of the 2d Garrison Company.

Centre Division, to be borne on the strength of the 3d Garrison Company.

The utmost attention to the Regulations on the subject of the transmission of returns of casualties to the Adjutant General's Office, is required.

G. O. G. 4th November 1808.

It having been stated to the Honorable the Governor in Council that the operation of the General Order of the 11th June 1806, relative to the mode of issuing Military Commissions, has been attended with inconvenience in the adjustment of the Public Accounts; The Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel the above Order, and to direct that the Rules contained in the General Order of the 10th July 1795, shall be re-established.*

G. O. G. 18th November 1808.

It having been stated to the Honorable the Governor in Council that since the publication of the General Orders of the 3d May last, regarding the Camp Equipage of the Army, several Staff Officers at fixed Stations, who by the G. O. of 6th May 1806, were directed to draw House rent, had under a misinterpretation of the last Order, drawn Tent allowance; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Commissaries, Deputy Commissaries of Stores and Conductors of Ordnance at fixed Stations, are to continue to draw the House and Office rent as regulated by the G. O. of the 6th May 1806.

G. O. O. 20th November 1808.

† His Majesty having been graciously pleased to extend to the Royal Artillery the benefit of the increased rates of pay granted to certain classes of His Majesty's Troops; The Honorable the Governor in Council has resolved that the same indulgence with respect to the rates of pay, as by the G. O. of the 20th May 1808, were authorized to be granted, conformably to His Majesty's Warrant, to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of His Majesty's Army, and to those of the Honorable Company's European Infantry serving under this Presidency, shall be extended to the Corps of Artillery upon this Establishment, and that they shall have effect from the 1st of July 1806, the date of the increase to the Royal Artillery.

The annexed Table contains the new rates of pay to the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Artillery, according to the foregoing Resolution.

The Commanding Officer of each Company of European Artillery will accordingly prepare, and transmit through their respective Paymasters, for audit, an abstract of the arrears of difference of pay to which the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the Companies of Artillery under the new Regulation, may be entitled, from the 1st of July 1806, to the 30th Instant, and the increase is afterwards to be drawn with the

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* *Vide* 1st *Vol. pages* 242 *and* 328.

† *Made equally applicable to the Horse Artillery by a G. O. of the 20th June* 1809, —*Vide page* 30.

the pay, at the rates contained in the Table—each class to be stated separately in the pay abstracts.

The Commanding Officer of each Company of Artillery will transmit, with the least practicable delay, to the Office of the Major of Brigade of Artillery, a long roll, which shall include the name of every effective Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of the Company under his command, stating the date of his entrance into the Artillery, and adding thereto, such remarks relative to former service, as may tend to establish claims to the increased rates of pay under His Majesty's Regulations, contained in Letters from the Secretary at War dated the 29th July 1806, as stated in the following Paragraphs.

These rolls, after having been carefully examined and compared with the register in the Office of the Major of Brigade of Artillery, and duly corrected by him, are to be countersigned by the Commandant of the Battalion of Artillery, and transmitted to the Office of the Military Auditor General.

"In regard to the additional allowance to Corporals, Bombardiers, and Privates, after seven and fourteen years service respectively, it is to be understood, that previous service in any Corps of Regulars, or in any Fencible Corps liable to serve out of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Islands in the Channel, is to be taken into account, in estimating the claims of the Men to the said additional allowance."

"Men discharged at the late Peace, or at any other period, and who have since entered into the Madras Artillery, are entitled to claim the benefit of their antecedent service in Corps of the above description."

"But service in the Militia or any Corps of Fencibles, not liable to serve out of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Islands in the Channel, is not to be considered as making any part of the service entitling the Men to the said additional allowances."

"Former desertion is not in any respect to affect a Man's claim to the allowances in question.—But desertion occurring subsequently to the 1st of July 1806, will deprive a Soldier of all title to the said allowances from antecedent service."

"In the case of Men who have been pensioned, either from the Ordnance or Chelsea, and who have since entered into the Madras Artillery, the time during which such Men were on the pension, is to be taken into account in estimating their claim, to the additional allowances, two years thereof being reckoned as one of actual service, and the same in proportion for any longer or shorter period."

The Commanding Officer of each Company of Artillery is enjoined to pay the strictest attention to the foregoing rules, by which the claims of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates respectively, according to length of service, are to be determined, and to satisfy themselves as far as may be practicable, of the just pretensions of each Individual to receive the augmented rate of pay, founded on his former service in other Corps; and when such claim cannot be exactly ascertained, payment thereof is to be suspended until the necessary information, or special authority, shall have been obtained.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to extend the same indulgence relative to the increased rates of pay to effective Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Artillery who may be employed in Staff situations, according to their length of service, which are to be drawn in conformity to the foregoing rules.

TABLE SHEWING THE NEW RATES OF PAY TO THE UNDERMENTIONED RANKS IN THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S EUROPEAN ARTILLERY, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE AUGMENTATION OF PAY GRANTED BY THE KING TO THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Honorable Company's European Artillery.	Present pay per day.			Additional pay per day.			Additional pay after 14 years.			Additional pay from 7 to 14 years.			Additional pay under 7 years.			Total per day.			28 days.			29 days.			30 days.			31 days.		
	P.	F.	C.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
1 Serjeant	0	9	56¼	0	0	3¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	7	17	40	7	28	50	7	39	60	8	8	70
1 Corporal after 14 yrs service	0	8	58¼	0	0	0	0	0	3¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30	6	38	40	7	6	70	7	17	20	7	27	50
1 Ditto from 7 to 14 do	0	8	58¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2¼	0	0	0	0	9	75	6	26	20	6	36	15	7	4	10	7	14	5
1 Ditto under 7 do	0	8	58¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1¼	0	9	40	6	14	0	6	23	40	6	33	0	7	0	40
1 Gunner after 14 do	0	7	18¼	0	0	0	0	0	3¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	70	5	38	40	6	5	30	6	14	20	6	23	10
1 Ditto from 7 to 14 do	0	7	18¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2¼	0	0	0	0	8	35	5	26	20	5	34	55	6	1	10	6	9	45
1 Ditto under 7 do	0	7	18¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1¼	0	8	0	5	14	0	5	22	0	5	30	0	5	38	0
1 Matross after 14 do	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	70	4	24	40	4	31	30	4	38	20	5	3	10
1 Ditto from 7 to 14 do	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	35	5	12	20	4	18	55	4	25	10	4	31	45

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 30th November 1808.

There being reason to believe that the prescribed channel of correspondence with the Office of the Military Auditor General is not at present generally understood; The Honorable the Governor in Council thinks it proper to republish the following Extract from the Regulations established for the conduct of that department.

Para. 9th.—"He is not permitted to correspond with the Officers of the Army, nor with their Agents, relative to the business of his department."

10th.—"All Letters on such subjects are to be addressed to the proper Paymasters, who will forward them to the Auditor General, and communicate his answers."

The attention of the Governor in Council having been repeatedly called on late occasions to Letters of an improper nature, which have been addressed to the Military Auditor General; The Governor in Council deems it necessary to recur to the sentiments expressed in the General Orders of the 23d and 30th May 1797, with respect to similar proceedings, and to observe that any further example of disrespect to the Department of Audit, will not fail to be marked with public displeasure.

G. O. C. C. 7th December 1808.

* The extent of authority that Officers in the temporary charge of Corps of Native Infantry can be entitled to exercise, not being generally understood; The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish the following outline for their guidance.

The Senior Officer actually present with a Corps, whether in a collected or divided state, is in the general charge of the Corps, and during such charge he is to watch over the punctual execution of every part of the Standing Orders—as he is responsible to his Lieutenant Colonel, as well as to the Officer Commanding the Station, District or Division, for the conduct of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers; in short, for the whole management of the Corps.

He has no power to change, or to act in any opposition to any order, or to deviate from any established custom that has prevailed in the Corps, without the sanction of the Lieutenant Colonel to do so: If he should find from his own experience that any custom of the Corps is defective, he must report it to the Lieutenant Colonel, in order that it may be changed, if thought necessary and proper; but till his directions are received, the Officer in charge cannot by his own authority suffer any alteration to take place; and in such cases the abolition of one custom, and the introduction of another, must be entered in the daily orderly book.

After the most scrupulous attention to provide for every part of the detail, there may arise local circumstances in a Station which have not been foreseen, in which case the Officer in Charge of the Corps must of course be at liberty to adapt the orders to them as well as he can, reporting the same to his Lieutenant Colonel if the deviation is at all material.

As to all Orders that the Officer in charge of a Corps may receive from the Adjutant General's Office, or the Officer Commanding the Station, District or Division, he will of course comply with them, and see them executed to the best of his judgment, keeping always closely in view the Standing Orders of the Corps, which is to be the general guide for his conduct—providing as it does, for almost every detail, and affording general principles for every circumstance that is likely to occur.

Very few circumstances can render it necessary for the Lieutenant Colonel when absent from his Corps, to send orders to it; but being in India, such as he may think it indispensibly requisite to forward to the Officer in charge, respecting its interior arrangement, must be immediately complied with; provided, that such order does not in any case interfere with the Regulations or Orders of Superior Authority.

In the event of any such interference, the publication is to be suspended, and the cause to be immediately reported to the Lieutenant Colonel.

In the absence of the Lieutenant Colonel of a Corps from the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, the same degree of authority rests with the Senior Officer actually present within the Territories, however employed.

The colours of a Corps shall, in the absence of the Lieutenant Colonel, be lodged in the

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* *Made equally applicable to the Battalions of Artillery by a G. O. 22d December 1808.— Vide page 15.*

the Quarters of the Senior Officer in charge; but the colours are not in any case to be removed from one Station to another in consequence of the temporary charge devolving to an Officer who may be detached.

Officers under the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in charge of Corps, are to be designated "the Senior Officer in Charge," and shall officially sign themselves as such.

The 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Paragraphs, under the head "General Regulations," Section 18th of the Code of Regulations, are explicit respecting the general powers of Officers Commanding, or in charge of Corps.

The powers, and authority of Colonels of Regiments are too well known to require any explanation.

The above general outline is to be considered equally applicable to Regiments of Native Cavalry, and to the Madras European Regiment.

G. O. G. 6th December 1808.

* As the G. O. 20th June 1807 admits of various interpretation regarding the proportions of Lamps and Oil allowed for Non-Commissioned and Private Europeans; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, that one Lamp per month is allowed for every two Serjeants, and the same for every ten Rank and File including Corporals, and that one Ulluck of Oil per day is allowed for each Lamp so kept.

All *Staff* Serjeants, whatever may be the designation of their office, are allowed one Ulluck of Oil each per day.

All bills for Garrison Lamps which may be supplied on authorized indents, are to be supported by the original bill of charge, or by the declaration of the Barrack Master; stating upon honor that the charge he makes has been actually incurred by him, for the purpose expressed.

G. O. G. 9th December 1808.

† In addition to the 2d Paragraph of the General Order of the 10th June last, the Governor in Council directs that the Senior Officers of the Corps specified in that Paragraph shall be entitled to draw the full batta of their regimental rank when absent by leave from their Corps, paying to the next Senior Officer present the difference between the half and full batta of such next Officer's regimental rank.

G. O. G. 16th December 1808.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having received an Official Report of the equipment of the Detachment of Native Cavalry which has been recently ordered to proceed on Foreign Service; The Governor in Council has observed with great satisfaction the alacrity in volunteering for the intended service, by which the Native Officers and Men composing the Details furnished from the several Regiments have been generally distinguished.—The Governor in Council considers this expression of public approbation to be particularly due to the Details furnished from the 5th and 7th Regiments of Cavalry; and the promptitude with which the latter of these Details was prepared for immediate movement, reflects the highest credit on the discipline and efficiency of the Corps to which it belongs. The

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* *Vide subsequent Barrack Regulations, published in G. O. of the 24th January and 19th February* 1812.—*Vide pages* 237 *&* 248.

† *This Order is rescinded and other Regulations published under the head of batta, in G. O.* 1st *May* 1810.—*Vide page* 101.

The Governor in Council has also observed with particular satisfaction by a Report from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the whole of the Native Corps stationed at Wallajahbad, being the 2d Battalion of the 15th, the 1st Battalion of the 18th, and the 2d Battalion of the 25th Regiments, had volunteered for Foreign Service, under the impression that their services would be required for that duty.

The Governor in Council requests that His Excellency the Commander in Chief will make known to the Corps of Native Cavalry and Infantry mentioned in this Order, the public approbation to which their conduct is entitled.

G. O. G. 20th December 1808.

Inconvenience having been experienced by the Families of Troops employed on Foreign or on Field Service, in consequence of the irregular receipt of remittances arising from the stoppages of pay of the Troops to answer the corresponding monthly payments, on account of family certificates; The Honorable the Governor in Council, in order to obviate such inconvenience in future, has been pleased to resolve, that when remittances shall not have been received on or before the 20th of the month, Officers whose duty it may be to pay the families, shall then consider themselves authorized to draw sums in advance, equal to the amount of family payments of the preceding month, which they will be required to repay and adjust on receipt of the remittances; with these advances the family payments are immediately to be made: and should there be any difference between the amount of remittances and the payments made on that account in the preceding month, unexplained by the Officer making the remittance, the Paymaster of Family Certificates or Officer so employed, is without loss of time to call for such explanation, and the Paymasters of Family Certificates are hereby directed to report to the Military Auditor General every three months, viz. on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October, any deficiencies which may have arisen between the amount of their receipts and payments, in order that the same may be submitted to the Honorable the Governor in Council for adjustment; they will also report to the Military Auditor General at those stated periods, the amount of the sums received in advance.

Officers appointed for the payment of family certificates are to keep regular monthly accounts of their receipts and payments, under such instructions as the Military Auditor General may occasionally find it necessary to transmit to them.

As by the foregoing provision the Regulations published in G. O. on the 2d of April 1805, are rendered applicable to Troops on Foreign Service, it is ordered that the different Officers Commanding Corps and Detachments which have recently marched on such service, and all those which may hereafter be employed beyond the Territories subject to this Presidency, shall consider it their special duty to avail themselves of every favorable opportunity to forward the remittances on account of the families.

It may however frequently happen, that opportunities do not occur for the regular transmission of bills; it is therefore directed that in such cases, Officers shall notwithstanding obtain drafts from Paymasters or others for the amount of each month's family payments separately, which with the corresponding rolls of family certificates, are to be forwarded as opportunities may offer. By this measure, although the remittances of two, three, or more months, may be transmitted by the same despatch, yet the bills and rolls of each month will appear distinct from each other, which is indispensably necessary, for the keeping with precision the accounts.

The bills to be remitted on account of family payments, to be expressed in the current coin of this Presidency, viz. Pagodas, Fanams and Cash.

In the event of the Troops being employed under the orders of any of the other Presidencies and paid by Paymasters not subject to the Regulations of the Madras Government, the Honorable the Governor in Council will take measures to facilitate the obtaining of bills by Officers, for the purpose of remitting the amount of the stoppages of the Troops under their Command.

The family certificates of the few Troops who will remain at the Eastern Settlements, will continue to be paid as formerly.

Agreeably to the above Regulations, Paymasters are directed to make the necessary advances when required, on account of family payments, for which they will take receipts, and place the amount to the personal debit of the Officers drawing the advances.

Officers making remittances to accompany them with a Letter stating the date of despatch.

The G. O. of the 2d April 1805, relating to the payment of family certificates to be adhered to, in all other particulars.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 22D DECEMBER 1808.

The General Order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 7th instant, is to be considered as equally applying to the Battalions of Artillery as to the other Corps therein specified.

G. O. G. 3D JANUARY 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Orr of the 12th Native Regiment, to retire from the Service of the Honorable Company on the full pay of his rank, agreeably to his application. The Governor in Council at the same time observes, with great satisfaction, that the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Orr in the different public stations which he has filled during a period exceeding twenty-seven years of service, has merited and obtained repeated marks of public approbation.

G. O. C. C. 17TH JANUARY 1809.

* His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that Officers Commanding Divisions, Stations, Corps, or Detachments of Corps, shall, on the receipt of orders directing the movement of any part of the troops under their Command, forward by the same day's post a copy of such orders to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, under similar exceptions to that contained in the 4th Paragraph of the 7th Section of the Code of Regulations, respecting special orders from the Secret Department of Government, when such Copies shall be addressed personally to the Commander in Chief, or Officer Commanding the Forces, and superscribed—Secret.

G. O. G. 17TH JANUARY 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having recently received a Report from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the particular spirit and exertion which were evinced in the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, at the period of the formation of the Detachment of Cavalry, lately embarked on Foreign Service, with an explanation that an accidental cause had prevented an earlier communication on that subject; The Governor in Council has now great pleasure in expressing his public approbation, of the zeal and loyalty evinced by the 6th Regiment of Cavalry on the above occasion.

G. O. G. 23D JANUARY 1809.

† The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve that an augmentation of the European Horse Artillery shall immediately take place, by Drafts from the Battalions of Artillery; the Commander in Chief is requested to give the necessary orders for carrying that arrangement into effect.

G. O. C. C.

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* *The particular attention of Officers Commanding Corps called to this Order by a G. O. of the 19th May 1810.— Vide page 105*

† *Establishment of the Corps of Horse Artillery fixed by G. O. 4th July 1809 vide page 31; augmented and the establishment again fixed by a G. G. 5th March 1810 vide page 82.*

G. O. C. C. 25TH JANUARY 1809.

The moment is now arrived when Lieutenant General Macdowall is to take leave of the Coast Army; an Army whose ardent courage, consummate discipline, and persevering firmness, has been displayed in the achievement of those brilliant exploits, which have secured its own glory, and added to the British Empire extensive and fertile regions of incalculable value and importance.—May your patriotism, valour, and worth, be acknowledged and rewarded by your King, and by the East India Company, in proportion as they are known and appreciated by your Commander in Chief.

Had Lieutenant General Macdowall succeeded to the high and enviable Office with all the advantages enjoyed by his Predecessors, he would upon first assuming the Command, have promulged his sentiments on so flattering an event; but the circumstances of his appointment were so humiliating and unpropitious, that he declined addressing the Army, in the anxious hope that the Court of Directors might on farther deliberation be induced to restore him to his rights, and by altering the new and extraordinary form of Government, have enabled him to exercise the functions of his station, as the Representative of the Army, with honor to the Service and with credit to himself—no prospect of such an occurrence appearing at all probable, in justice to the Army, and to his character, he has determined to retire.

On quitting a Country in which he has passed the greatest part of his life, and where he possesses many dear and respected friends, Lieutenant General Macdowall cannot view his separation from a Body of Men he is sincerely attached to, without suffering the most painful sensations—from the nature of the Service, he can have little chance of meeting with them again; but he is bound to declare, that the whole tenor of their conduct has met with his entire approbation; and he will boldly affirm without danger of contradiction, that His Majesty has not, in any part of his dominions, a more loyal, patriotic and valiant class of Soldiers and Subjects, than the Officers composing the Army under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

That success may continue to attend their steps, that their dearly-bought laurels may never decay, and that their bravery and discipline may gather additional wreaths in the field of honor, is the sincere prayer of a Man who will never forget them.

G. O. C. C. 25TH JANUARY 1809.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Macdowall thinking it highly expedient and necessary for the benefit of the Service at large, that the Troops composing the Army serving on the Fort St. George Establishment should be kept in the constant practice of one uniform System of general Field Movement in large Bodies; The Commander in Chief is therefore pleased to direct, that at all Garrisons and Stations of the Army, where there may be more than one Corps, the whole of the effective Troops composing such Garrison, or serving at such Station, of whatever description, shall, as often as the health of the Troops, and the duties of Garrison or Station will admit, be exercised collectively by the Officer Commanding the Garrison or Station, or in his absence from indisposition, by the next Senior Officer present.

Officers Commanding Divisions of the Army will be pleased occasionally to take the immediate charge of the Troops at exercise, at the Stations where they may from time to time take up their Head Quarters.

The Commander in Chief directs that the Details of European Regiments requiring instruction in the Great Gun Exercise (in conformity with the Orders that have been forwarded from Head Quarters) shall be sent for that purpose to the nearest Detachment of Artillery, and be placed during the period of instruction under the immediate charge of the Artillery Officer; but Artillery Non-Commissioned Officers, or Men, shall not be taken from their Corps or Detachment to instruct the Details of European Regiments on any occasion.

G. O. C. C. 27TH JANUARY 1809.

In consequence of the augmentation of the Horse Artillery as directed by the General

Order

Order of the 23d Instant, the denomination of the Squadron of Horse Artillery is to be changed to that of

THE CORPS OF HORSE ARTILLERY,

and it shall be mustered, paid, and returned as such, from the 1st of February 1809.

The Corps of Horse Artillery shall be divided into three Troops.

The first Troop to consist, as nearly as possible, of one half of the European Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.

The 2d Troop to consist of the other half of the European Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.

The 3d Troop to consist of all the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.

To the 1st Troop shall be posted, The Captain and 3 Lieutenants:

To the 2d Troop, The Captain Lieutenant and 3 Lieutenants.

To the 3d Troop, 3 Lieutenants.

The above Officers to be posted to Troops as the Officer Commanding the Corps of Horse Artillery shall from time to time deem most conducive to the good of the Service.

G. O. G. 31st January 1809.

It has recently come to the knowledge of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall did, previously to his embarkation from this Presidency, leave to be published to the Army a General Order dated 28th Instant, in the highest degree disrespectful to the authority of the Government, in which that Officer has presumed to found a public censure on an act adopted under the immediate authority of the Governor in Council, and to convey insinuations grossly derogatory to the character of the Government, and subversive of military discipline, and of the foundations of Public Authority.

The resignation of Lieutenant General Macdowall of the Command of the Army of Fort St. George, not having been yet received; it becomes the duty of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the violent and inflammatory proceedings of that Officer on the present and on other recent occasions, and for the purpose of preventing the possible repetition of farther acts of outrage, to anticipate the period of his expected resignation, and to annul the appointment of Lieutenant General Macdowall to the Command of the Army of this Presidency.—Lieutenant General Macdowall is accordingly, hereby removed from the station of the Commander in Chief of the Forces of Fort St George.

The Governor in Council must lament with the deepest regret, the necessity of resorting to an extreme measure of this nature; but where a manifest endeavour has been used to bring into degradation the Supreme Public Authority, it is essential that the vindication should not be less signal than the offence, and that a memorable example should be given, that proceedings subversive of established order can find no security, under the sanction of rank however high, or of station however exalted.

The General Order in question having been circulated under the signature of the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, it must have been known to that Officer, that in giving currency to a Paper of this offensive description, he was acting in direct violation of his duty to the Government, as no authority can justify the execution of an illegal act, connected as that act obviously in the present case has been, with views of the most reprehensible nature. The Governor in Council thinks it proper to mark his highest displeasure at the conduct of Major Boles, by directing that he shall be suspended from the service of the Honorable Company.

The General Order left by the Commander in Chief for publication, under date the 28th Instant, is directed to be expunged from every public record, and the Adjutant General of the Army will immediately circulate the necessary orders for this purpose.

G. O. G. 1st February 1809.

It having been made known to the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Adjutant General of the Army was materially implicated in the measure of giving currency

rency to the offensive General Order of the Commander in Chief, dated the 28th ultimo; it becomes the duty of the Honorable the Governor in Council to direct, that Lieutenant Colonel Capper be suspended from the Service of the Honorable Company, and that Officer is hereby suspended accordingly.

The Governor in Council directs that Major Robert Barclay will take charge of the duties of the Office of Adjutant General, until further orders.

G. O. G. 4th February 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has recently received a particular account of the action which took place at Quilon on the 15th ultimo, between the British Troops and the Troops of Travancore, in which, after a severe and long contest, the Travancore Troops were defeated with heavy loss.—From the extent of the combined Force, which was opposed to the British Troops, this signal victory reflects the highest honor on their discipline and valour; and the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in expressing his strongest approbation of their meritorious conduct.

The Governor in Council accordingly conveys to Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, who commanded the British Detachment at Quilon in this distinguished action, his public thanks; and Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers is requested to convey the thanks of the Governor in Council to Lieutenant Colonel Picton of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, Major Muirhead, Major Hamilton, Captain Newall, Captain Pepper, Captain Mackintosh, Lieutenant Lindsay, Lieutenant Arthur of the Engineers, and the Officers of his Staff, Captain Cranston and Captain Ahmuty; with the other Officers and Troops of the Detachment, who bravely signalized themselves on the occasion.

The Honorable the Governor in Council also takes this opportunity of expressing his warm approbation of the conduct of a Detachment of Troops stationed at Cochin, under the command of Major Hewitt, who with great skill and bravery repulsed a numerous and united force of Troops of Travancore and Cochin, in an attack which they made on the British Detachment on the 19th ultimo.—The Governor in Council has particular satisfaction in expressing to Major Hewitt, and to the Officers and Troops under his command, his public thanks for their highly deserving conduct.

G. O. G. 6th February 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having lately adopted the measure of ordering the release of the Quarter Master General of the Army from arrest; and it being desirable, that the circumstances connected with that measure, should be distinctly and publicly understood, there being reason to believe, that a great degree of misapprehension has hitherto existed; the Governor in Council thinks it proper to state, that the Quarter Master General was placed under arrest by the late Commander in Chief, on charges founded on a Report which was submitted by the Quarter Master General, in conformity to express orders; which Report having been approved and adopted by the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant General Sir John Cradock, was by him communicated to the late Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and finally laid before the Supreme Government, under whose approbation and orders, it became the foundation of measures already known to the Army.

In these circumstances, the Quarter Master General could be considered no longer responsible for proceedings so sanctioned; and it would have been inconsistent with the evident principles of justice, that a Public Officer should have been liable to the obloquy of a trial, for an act not his, but that of his Superiors; the question which in such case would have been submitted to the cognizance of a Military Tribunal, would not have involved only a discussion of the conduct of the Quarter Master General, but would have extended to the measures of the principal Civil and Military Authorities in this Country; measures, which had undergone the maturest consideration, and which had been carried into effect under the most formal sanction—it must be apparent, that a discussion involving consequences of this nature, would have been contrary to law; contrary to reason; ruinous of public confidence, and subversive of the foundations of military discipline, and of public authority.

Impressed with these sentiments, it became the solemn, the bounden duty of the Governor in Council, on the facts being made known, by a communication from the Quarter Master General, (which from the nature of the question, it became the right and duty of that Officer, to submit by direct reference on the communication having been refused by the late Commander in Chief,) to interpose the authority of the Government, for the prevention of the most fatal evils—it was the wish, it was the earnest endeavour, of the Governor in Council, to effect this object, by every means of conciliation and explanation; but such means having been used in vain, and having been even repelled under circumstances highly offensive, no alternative remained, but that of conveying a specific order for the removal of the arrest.

The Governor in Council desires, that the Officers of this Army, will be assured, that this Government will not be less solicitous to vindicate their honor and reputation, by rejecting all injurious imputations, if such could have been supposed, than the Officers of the Army could have been solicitous in their own vindication.—The Governor in Council has accordingly under this impression, been led to an attentive consideration of the expressions which are understood to have been deemed objectionable, and he has no hesitation in declaring, that it appears in his judgment, impossible under any correct construction, to attach an offensive meaning to words, where injury was not meant, and where the intention of offence assuredly did not exist.

Having stated this explanation, the Honorable the Governor in Council deems it his further duty to observe, that the question which has been under deliberation, must be now considered as concluded—the farther agitation of a subject of this nature could be availing for no purpose, but that of disturbing the established course of public affairs, and for the excitement of feelings injurious to order and authority; and it will be accordingly of importance to the public welfare, that the circumstances connected with it, should be consigned to oblivion.

G. O. C. C. 17th February 1809.

Major General Gowdie embraces the earliest moment to express the sense of satisfaction which he entertains, in being called to the Command of an Army with which he has passed the greatest portion of his life; which he has accompanied in every vicissitude of misfortune and success; and which he has seen finally to subdue all the Enemies by whom it has been opposed. Major General Gowdie encourages a confident assurance, that the Army will be distinguished, while he shall have the honor of Commanding it, by the same zeal, public spirit, discipline and respect for authority, which produced the eminent success that have signalized it, and which are essential to the prosperity of the British Interests in India. It is the duty of the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief to state in the actual situation of affairs, that while his conduct shall be uniformly actuated by an earnest desire to afford the most honorable and decided support to the Constituted Authorities of his Country to maintain discipline and subordination, and to distinguish merit, services, and claims; he expects, from the Officers composing His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Services, and particularly from those who held the Command of Divisions, Stations and Corps, that cordial and zealous co-operation, which is dictated by the most powerful motives of duty to their Sovereign and their Country.

G. O. G. 16th February 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has the greatest satisfaction in publishing in General Orders, the following Extracts of Letters received from The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger, announcing the decisive and distinguished success which attended the storm of the lines of Travancore, by the Troops under the Command of that Officer.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL SENTLEGER TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT, DATED 10TH OF FEBRUARY 1809.

"I had the honor this morning to convey to you by express a small note in pencil, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, by which you were

were made acquainted with the satisfactory intelligence of the British flags being flying in every part of the Arumbooly lines, as well as the Commanding Redoubts to the North and South."

"It is impossible for me to convey in language sufficiently strong, the obligations I feel under to the personal exertions of Major Welsh, Commanding 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and the Detachment for escalade under his command."

"The Southern Redoubt which presented a complete enfilade of the whole of the main lines as far as the Gate, was the object of Major Welsh's enterprize; an enterprize which from the natural strength of the approach, appeared only practicable to the exertions and determined bravery of British Troops led on to glory by Major Welsh. It was ascended under cover of the night, and our Troops had actually escaladed the wall, ere their approach was suspected, and the ascent was of such great difficulty as to require six hours of actual scrambling to reach the foot of the walls."

"On consideration of the brilliancy of this achievement, I feel a pleasureable duty in detailing for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, a list of the Names of the Officers who accompanied the Detachment for escalade; it consisted of two Companies, and the picquet of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, commanded by Captain Syms, and the four Flank, and five Battalion Companies from the 3d Regiment Native Infantry under Captain Lucas, and it did not require that confirmation which Major Welsh has conveyed to me in the most handsome manner, to convince me that to have accomplished such an object every Man *must* have done his duty."

"In the list of gallant fellows which accompanies this despatch, I have to lament the fate of poor Captain Cunningham of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, whose wound I fear is mortal, which deprives his Country of a brave and valuable officer."

"When Major Welsh had once effected his security, in this commanding position, I despatched to his assistance by the same arduous route, a Company of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, and three Companies of the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment under Captain Hodgson, to reinforce and give confidence to his Party; as soon as this addition was perceived, a Detachment from his Party stormed the main lines, and by dint of persevering bravery carried them entirely, and the Northern Redoubt was abandoned by the panic struck enemy, who fled in all possible confusion in every direction, leaving me in possession of their strongest lines; and I am now encamped two miles interior of the Arumbooly Gate."

"I had ordered the remainder of the Detachment to be under arms at midnight, and marched to the most convenient position, either to secure Major Welsh's retreat, or furnish him support; and when day light permitted, Major Welsh had the satisfaction to see his friends at hand, ready to support him."

"It would be injustice in me not to express the active services I received from Lieutenant Colonel Macleod of His Majesty's 69th Regiment; they were such as might be expected from an Officer of his reputation and experience, in bringing forward his Regiment in support of the attack with the most willing zeal."

"I feel it a duty I owe from the Report of Major Welsh, of the Pioneers who accompanied him, to express my entire approbation of their conduct, and that of Lieutenant Bertram who commanded them."

"In short, I feel highly satisfied with the conduct of the Officers and Men who composed the Detachment under my Command."

"I am in possession of the Arsenal, which appears well stored with Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, with a quantity of valuable Ordnance on the Works, which has not as yet been ascertained."

"I have not been able to ascertain the loss of the Enemy, but it must have been considerable."

List of Officers composing the Detachment for Escalade under Major Welsh.

Captain Syms, H. M. 69th Regt. Captain Lindsay, Captain Cunningham, Lieutenant Carey, Lieutenant Reid, Lieutenant Lane, Lieutenant Baby, Lieutenant Baby, Captain Lucas, 3d Regiment N. I. Captain Pepper, Captain Carfrae, Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Tagg, Lieutenant Dawson, Lieutenant Goble, Lieutenant Iveraity, Lieutenant Jaffrey, Lieutenant Rule, Lieutenant Shepherd, Lieutenant Blake, Lieutenant A. Bertram, Pioneers.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE LIEUTENANT COLONEL SENT-LEGER TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT, DATED THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1809.

"In the hurry of my despatch of yesterday, I omitted to state for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the important services I had derived from Major Lambton's ability and well known professional skill; an omission I feel, and the more as I am fully sensible of the services he rendered me."

"The

The Governor in Council considers the execution of the above service to reflect equal honor on the judgment with which it was planned, and on the signal zeal and bravery with which it was carried into effect.—The Governor in Council accordingly conveys to The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger, the expression of his warmest approbation and thanks, and Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger is requested to make known to the Officers and Troops under his command, particularly to Major Welsh, who gallantly and ably conducted the Party employed in the assault, and to the other Officers mentioned by Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger, the sentiments of cordial approbation due to their meritorious conduct.

G. O. G. 21st February 1809.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when Commanding Officers of Corps shall be absent on duty, they shall be permitted to draw the full batta of their rank without deduction, and that the allowance granted under these circumstances by the General Order of the 9th December last to the next Senior Officer in the temporary command of such Corps, shall be considered to be a public charge.

G. O. G. 21st February 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st of March next, the allowance of 36 Fanams per month granted to Officers Commanding, or in Charge of Troops of Cavalry, European and Native, for providing shoes, head and heel ropes, gram bags, &c. &c. for each Regimental Horse, shall be converted into Pagodas at the rate of 45 Fanams per Pagoda, and discharged as such by the different Paymasters.

G. O. G. 26th February 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has sincere satisfaction in publishing the following Extracts of Letters, received from the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger, reporting the distinguished and decisive successes obtained by the Detachment under his orders, in the prosecution of the present operations in Travancore.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel SENTLEGER to the CHIEF SECRETARY of GOVERNMENT, dated Camp, the 17th February 1809.

"I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of its being well ascertained, that a large force of the Enemy had taken post at the Villages of Cotar and Nagre Coil, I yesterday made the following arrangements to dislodge and disperse them from those Villages, where they had made every endeavour to render themselves capable of withstanding the attack, which they naturally expected I should make.

"I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Macleod of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, of whose ability, judgment and gallantry I was well aware, to proceed in advance, with the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 69th, the whole of the Detachment from the 3d Ceylon Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Morris, three Troops of Cavalry under Major Nuthall, and the Flank Companies, of the 1st and 2d Battalions 3d Regiment Native Infantry and of the 1st Battalion 13th Native Regiment, with a Company of Pioneers

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* *This order is Rescinded and other Regulations under the head of batta substituted in G. O. of the 1st May 1810; vide page 101.—Further Regulations regarding the allowances to be drawn by Officers absent on duty from their Commands, are contained in G. O. of the 15th September 1812.—Vide page 278.*

Pioneers under Lieutenant Patterson, accompanied by the Detachment of Royal Artillery, with the 6 light three-pounders under Captain Bates, the Galloper of the Cavalry, and the Brigade of six-pounders attached to the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment, forming in all a strong, and lightly equipped Detachment."

"I was prepared to expect every obstacle from the country thro' which the Detachment had to march, as well as, from the uncommon strong, and advantageous position which the Enemy had occupied, with a Battery in front, commanding entirely the entrance by which our Troops must make the attack, rendered if possible, more strong, by a river in front, and thick impassable country in the road. All these advantages, however, were of little service to them. Their lines were attacked at day-light, under a heavy fire from the Battery, and from guns which opened in all directions, and were gallantly carried after a sharp action. The Village, which is one of the largest and finest I have seen in India, was completely secured, and the Enemy forced to retreat, in great confusion, protected in a great measure by the strength of country in their rear."

"I cannot sufficiently dwell on the judgment displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Macleod in the form of attack, and gallantry of its execution, which must ever reflect on himself, the highest credit, and on the Detachment under his command."

"I cannot as yet forward a correct list of the killed and wounded on our side, but from what has come to my knowledge, it appears to be considerable in numbers, altho' small, when the strength of the Enemy's position is considered."

"I have received no report of the quantity of cannon, which fell into our hands; but I counted nine pieces of ordnance myself, and have reason to believe the number to be much greater.

"It was evidently the intention of the Enemy to make a desperate stand at this place, as the Dewan in person had been present for two days, and only fled when it was known that we were on the way to attack them; he is said to have retreated to Papanaverum, or Woodagherry.

"As the whole of the Troops have had severe fatigue, it is my intention to halt here to-morrow, and then proceed in the direction of Papanaverum; and I trust by so doing, I am endeavouring to accomplish in a satisfactory manner, the objects which the Honorable the Governor in Council had in view."

"The loss of the Enemy, I cannot attempt to specify; ours, I am given to understand, amounts to about fifty killed and wounded, of which however, by far the greater part are only slightly wounded.

"I cannot conclude, without again expressing the obligations I feel under to Lieutenant Colonel Macleod and the Detachment in advance, and indeed to the whole of the Force under my command; and I have to request you will convey these my sentiments to the Honorable the Governor in Council.

"I feel myself much pleased with the services of the Staff, to the Detachment; and I must not omit to mention, that Lieutenant Colonel Macleod has particularly specified the services rendered to him by Captain Hodgson.

"My present encampment is situated in the midst of the Enemy, which is extremely harassing to the Troops.

"EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT COLONEL SENTLEGER TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF GOVERNMENT, DATED CAMP, THE 19TH FEBRUARY 1809.

"I have great pleasure in submitting to you for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the satisfactory intelligence of the British flags being now flying on both the Forts of Woodagherry and Papanaverum, and without a shot being fired. The gates were left open, the Troops fled, & cowl flags hoisted in all directions."

"I am taking infinite pains to protect the Inhabitants from insult, and the sacred places, from being *even* entered; and by such conciliatory conduct, I hope soon to be enabled to convey the tidings of perfect tranquillity being established in Travancore."

"I, of course, attribute the desertion of the Enemy to the action of Cotar and Nagre Coil, which by every account appears to have broken the spirit of the Dewan's party on this side entirely."

The Governor in Council repeats to Lieutenant Colonel Sentleger, and to the Officers and Men under his orders, his warmest thanks for the activity, zeal, and bravery, which have signalized their operations. The Governor in Council has particular satisfaction in observing, the farther proof of military skill and gallantry afforded by that distinguished and valuable Officer Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, in the action of Cotar and Nagre Coil, which has been followed by events of a highly important nature.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 2D MARCH 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army of this Presidency, the following Copy of a General Order issued at Fort William, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 30TH JANUARY 1809.

1st—The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has received the satisfactory intelligence, that a Detachment of the Subsidiary Force of Hyderabad, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, consisting of a Corps of Horse Artillery, two Regiments of Native Cavalry, and 12 Companies of Native Infantry, employed in the province of Candeish in the pursuit of the Predatory Force of the Chiefs Mohiput Ram, Holkar, Wahid Alli Khan, and Dandin Khan, after a forced march of near 100 miles, having succeeded in surprizing the Enemy at the Fort of Amulnair, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, effected the complete dispersion of their Troops, consisting of between 4 and 5,000 Men, Cavalry and Infantry; captured the whole of their guns, baggage, and camp equipage, and near 1000 Horse.—The loss on the part of the Enemy is stated to have been very great; on the part of the British Detachment between 20 and 30 Men killed and wounded.

2d—The Governor General in Council deems it proper on this occasion to express in the most public manner, the high sense which he entertains of the zeal, judgment, and activity manifested by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, in planning and executing this arduous enterprize, and of the distinguished perseverance, exertion, and gallantry, of the Officers and Troops under his command, in accomplishing a march of near 100 miles, in the space of 48 hours, and immediately attacking and defeating a superior Force of the Enemy, whose depredations in the province of Candeish and in the Territories of the Allies of the British Government, had so long disturbed the tranquillity of the Dekkan; and had rendered necessary a combined movement of Divisions of the Subsidiary Forces of Poonah and Hyderabad, under the general direction of Colonel Wallace, Commanding the Subsidiary Force of Poonah.

3d—His Lordship in Council has great satisfaction also, in acknowledging on this occasion the judgment and professional ability, displayed by Colonel Wallace, in framing the plan of combined operation between the two Divisions of the Subsidiary Forces, which led to the brilliant achievement devised by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, and executed under his personal command with such exemplary success.

G. O. G. 3D MARCH 1809.

The Resident at Travancore, in a despatch under date the 21st ultimo, having communicated an account of the spirit and gallantry, with which a part of the British Forces encamped at Quilon, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, consisting of two columns, under the respective commands of Lieutenant Colonel Picton of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, and The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart of His Majesty's 19th Regiment, assaulted the batteries and works, erected by the Enemy in front of that position, and after having silenced and carried the batteries, captured seven guns; The Honorable the Governor in Council has great pleasure in recording the high sense which he entertains of the skill and judgment evinced by Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, in the arrangements made by him to secure the success of the attack upon the Enemy's position; and requests that Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers would convey to Lieutenant Colonel Picton, to The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, and to the Officers and Men who served under them, the public thanks of the Honorable the Governor in Council, for their meritorious exertions on this occasion.

G. O. G. 10TH MARCH 1809.

* The Governor in Council directs that the Paymasters at the different Stations, shall receive and sell by public auction, such Cast Horses and unserviceable Mares, as may be delivered to them for that purpose, under the authority of the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief.

G. O. G.

* *Subsequent Regulations direct their being delivered over to the Commissariat for that purpose.*

G. O. G. 10TH MARCH 1809.

* Certain Officers in the Military Department having applied for permission to frank such Letters, as they may have occasion to despatch on the Public Service; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following directions for their information and guidance.

The Commissary of Musters to the King's Troops—his Letters to be franked by the Town Major of Fort St. George, or by the Commanding Officer of the Station from which they may be transmitted.

The Deputy Commissary of Musters in Mysore—his Letters to be franked by the Commanding Officer of the Stations from which they may be transmitted.

Military Chaplains—their Letters to be franked by the Commanding Officers of the Stations to which they may belong.

Fort Adjutants, Paymasters of Family Certificates, and Commissaries of Ordnance and Stores—their Letters to be franked by the Commanding Officers of the Stations to which they may belong; or by such Staff Officers at those Stations as may be authorized to frank Letters on the Public Service.

Paymasters of His Majesty's Regiments—their Letters to be franked by the Commanding Officers of those Regiments.

Barrack Masters—their Letters to be franked by the Commanding Officers of the Stations from which they may be transmitted; or by such Staff Officers at those Stations, as may be authorized to frank Letters on the Public Service.

G. O. G. 10TH MARCH 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the appointment of a Medical Register; and to direct that the duties of that Office, be performed by the Secretary of the Medical Board, as formerly.

† The Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct, that the former register, and table of register, as specified in G. O. under date the 5th January 1803, be again substituted, in the room of the present printed forms, which are ordered to be discontinued from the 1st of April next.

G. O. G. 14TH MARCH 1809.

Officers Commanding Native Corps are authorized to entertain such Men as may be necessary and fit to keep up their Bands of Musicians complete to the establishment allowed by the Regulations, altho' those Men may be supernumerary for a time, on the strength of their respective Corps.

G. O. C. C. 18TH MARCH 1809.

Deputy Judge Advocates are in future to furnish the Judge Advocate General, with Copies of all Courts Martial held in their Divisions respectively, for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

G. O. C. C.

* *Vide Post Office Regulations published in G. O. of the 9th September 1809, page 42.*

† *Vide 1st Vol page 319.*

G. O. C. C. 1st April 1809.

Under sanction of the Honorable the Governor in Council, it is hereby directed that on all occasions of the Corps of Horse Artillery or Detachments therefrom being in the Field, one HorseKeeper shall be allowed to each Horse so employed ; the present establishment is however to be continued, while in Cantonment or Garrison.

G. O. G. 31st March 1809.

The names of Lieutenant Gore, Commanding the Light Company of the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, and Ensign Meredith attached to the Grenadiers of that Corps, having been accidently omitted in the Letter from Lieutenant Colonel The Honorable A. St. Leger, dated the 10th Ultimo, enclosing a list of the Officers who accompanied the Detachment employed in the escalade of the lines at Arambooly ; The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the Army the names of Lieutenant Gore and Ensign Meredith, whose conduct is equally entitled to that public approbation, by which he has had great pleasure in marking his sense of the gallant exertions of all the other Officers engaged in that arduous enterprize.

G. O. C. C. 1st April 1809.

Late occurrences in the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, which have been brought to the notice of Major General Gowdie, have induced a careful and attentive consideration of the circumstances which gave rise to them in October 1806, and of the subsequent unnecessary and highly ungenerous and improper obtrusion of them upon the notice of the late Commander in Chief in 1808 ; rendered so, not only by the long period which has elapsed since the transaction, and it having been properly and amicably adjusted at the time, under the sanction of the Commanding Officer, but from its having been, on that account, pointedly rejected from public discussion by Lieutenant General Sir John Cradock.

The revival of this subject on the present occasion by Lieutenant Inglis of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, has occasioned a review of events which ought to have been for ever forgotten,—and induced Major General Gowdie thus publicly to convey his censure to Lieutenant Inglis, for conduct so improper.

Lieutenant General Macdowall, tho' he forbore from commenting on the conduct of Lieutenant Bell in forcing the matter upon his observation in 1808, has recorded his dissent from the inference drawn by him of malice in the conduct of his commanding Officer, to prove which, it had been introduced ; and this forbearance of His Excellency, instead of being viewed as a rebuke, when every other point in two Letters from Lieutenant Bell was noticed, seems to have encouraged Lieutenant Inglis to suppose it might be again discussed to suit any present purpose. Major General Gowdie, therefore, will not permit the charge to be tried, which Lieutenant Inglis has preferred under date 14th March 1809, against Captain Hay, whose conduct in no respect has merited the obloquy, of arrest and trial, to which a factious prosecution, would subject him, considering it disrespectful to that authority to which it had been previously submitted.—Lieutenant General Macdowall by ordering a Court of Enquiry to investigate one point of complaint in July last, sufficiently evinced his anxiety for the honor of individuals of the Army, and Lieutenant Inglis might with safety have left to His Excellency's judgment to decide, whether any imputation had been cast on Captain Hay, disreputable, either to him individually, or to the Corps at large.

On the subject of the additional charge which has been preferred, Major General Gowdie is of opinion, that the conduct of Captain Hay was proper and respectful to the Officer Commanding the Force, who had reprimanded Lieutenant Inglis for an expression totally unjustified by the facts, on the instant of its being used.

By any other line of conduct, Captain Hay would have incurred the highest displeasure of the Officer Commanding the Army, to whom it does not appear, that preferring a military charge upon such grounds was at all necessary for the purpose assigned by the Officers of the Corps, viz " to establish that character they expect every Officer in the Corps will support and maintain."

Captain

Captain Hay has stated, what remains uncontradicted, that some of those Officers who have concurred in this charge, did remain on friendly terms with him during five months afterwards, and never in any way marked their disapprobation of his conduct, which circumstance is by no means satisfactorily accounted for, by Captain Hay's being in charge of the Corps, which the conduct of Lieutenants Bell and Inglis has shewn to have been a slight restraint upon their accusations.

Major General Gowdie has deemed it necessary to submit the circumstances to Government, and under that Authority to announce, that Lieutenant Inglis is removed from the Adjutancy of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment.

G. O. G. 1st May 1809.

The zeal and discipline by which the Military Establishment of Fort St. George had long been distinguished, induced the Governor in Council to expect that the measures which the violent and intemperate acts of the late Commander in Chief had imposed on the Government, would be received by all the Officers of the Army with the sentiments of respect and obedience prescribed by the principles of military subordination, and due to the Government by which those measures were adopted, as well as to the Authorities to which they were ultimately referred. The Governor in Council has however learned with a degree of surprise proportionate to the confidence which he reposed in the discipline of the Army, that soon after the departure of the late Commander in Chief, proceedings of the most unjustifiable nature, and correspondent to the example which he had afforded, were pursued by certain Officers of the Army.

The most reprehensible of those proceedings consisted in the preparation of a Paper addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor General, purporting to be a remonstrance in the name of the Army against the acts of the Government under which it serves.

That Paper is not more hostile to the Authority of this Government than to the first principles of all Government. It maintains opinions directly adverse to the Constitution of the British Service, and is calculated to destroy every foundation of discipline, obedience, and fidelity. The secrecy observed in preparing this seditious Paper, prevented for some time the discovery of the Persons engaged in that proceeding. But it has now been ascertained that Captain Josiah Marshall late Secretary to the Military Board, and Lieutenant Colonel George Martin lately permitted to proceed to England, were principally concerned in preparing and circulating the Memorial in question; and that Lieutenant Colonel The Honorable Arthur Sentleger was active in promoting its circulation, employing the influence which he derived from the important Command confided to him by the Government for the purpose of attempting the subversion of its authority, and spreading disaffection among the Troops which it had entrusted to his charge.

It has also been ascertained, that Major John De Morgan has been active in the circulation of the Memorial.

The Governor in Council is also under the necessity of noticing another Paper of a most dangerous tendency lately in circulation at some of the Military Stations, purporting to be an Address from the Officers of the Army, to Major Boles the late Deputy Adjutant General. In this Address, a right is assumed to decide on the acts of the Government by condemning, in unqualified terms, the sentence of suspension passed on Major Boles; and an encouragement is held out to other Officers to violate their duty to the Government, by affording a pecuniary indemnification not only to Major Boles, but to all such Officers as shall suffer by any act of the Government which the Subscribers to the Address may deem exceptionable. This Paper, so incompatible with the military character, and so repugnant to the first principles of military discipline and government, was forced on the attention of the Governor by Captain James Grant, Commandant of his Body Guard, who, while holding that confidential situation, and employed by order of the Governor in Council under the Resident at Travancore, transmitted a Copy of the Paper to be laid before the Governor, with an avowal that he had affixed his signature to it, and a defence of the grounds on which he adopted that proceeding.

It has also been ascertained, that a Paper of a similar tendency has been circulated among the Officers of the Corps of Artillery at the Mount, and that its circulation has been promoted by Lieutenant Colonel Robert Bell the Officer Commanding that Corps.

The Governor in Council regrets that he is obliged to notice also the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers (Commanding in Travancore,) and Lieutenant Colonel Cappage (lately Commanding in Malabar, and employed with the Troops under his orders

orders in Travancore,) who appear to have taken no steps whatever, either to repress, or report to the Government, the improper proceedings pursued by part of the Troops under their orders. It is not sufficient for Officers holding Commands to avoid a participation in such proceedings; it is their positive and indispensable duty to adopt the most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to their Superior Authorities.

It has further been ascertained, that Captain J. M. Coombs, Assistant Quarter Master General in Mysore, has been concerned in these reprehensible proceedings.

It becomes the painful duty of the Governor in Council to mark with the displeasure of the Government the conduct of the abovementioned Officers, who have been engaged in a course of measures equally dangerous to the existence of discipline, to the foundations of legal Government, and to the interests of their Country.

The undermentioned Officers are accordingly declared to be suspended from the Service of the Honorable Company, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Lieutenant Colonel The Honorable Arthur Sentleger.
Major John De Morgan.
Captain Josiah Marshall, and
Captain James Grant.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Robert Bell, is removed from all Military Charge and Command, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known, but he is permitted to draw his regimental pay and allowances.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Chalmers is removed from the Command of the Subsidiary Force in Travancore.

The undermentioned Officers are removed from their Staff appointments, and ordered to join the Corps to which they stand attached.

Lieutenant Colonel Cappage, Adjutant General, and
Captain J. M. Coombs.

The Governor in Council considers it to be proper to avail himself of this occasion to correct a misapprehension, highly dangerous in its tendency, which has arisen in the minds of some of the Officers of the Army with regard to the nature of the authority of the Governor in Council. This misapprehension appears to have originated in the General Order published by the late Commander in Chief on the 28th of January last, from which it might be inferred that the authority of the Governor in Council is only of a Civil nature, whereas by the express enactment of the Legislature, the entire Civil and Military Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George and its dependencies, is vested in the Governor in Council. It is therefore to be distinctly understood, that no Officer of whatever rank, while serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, can, without incurring the penalties of disobedience to the Legislature of his Country, issue any order in violation, or to the derogation of the authority of the Government; and that every Officer complying with an order of that description, under any pretence whatever, renders himself liable to the forfeiture of the Service, and to such legal penalties as the nature of the case may demand.

While the Governor in Council deems it to be proper to afford the foregoing explanation, he feels himself at the same time bound to acknowledge that the principles to which he has adverted, had never been called in question until the publication of the abovementioned Order of the late Commander in Chief; on the contrary, these principles had been invariably acted upon by the Government and by the Officers of the Army of this Presidency, who have been no less distinguished for their obedience and discipline, than for their achievements in the Field. The Governor in Council also experiences the most sincere satisfaction in publishing his conviction, that the majority of the Army have resisted all participation in the improper and dangerous proceedings described in this Order; and it is an act of justice to the Troops of His Majesty's Service, to declare his entire approbation of the order, discipline, and steady adherence to duty, which they have invariably manifested.

The information before the Government does not enable the Governor in Council to distinguish by the expression of his approbation all the Troops of the Company's Service that have manifested the same disposition; but he deems it to be proper to notice on this occasion the satisfactory and exemplary conduct of the part of the Army composing the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. The Honorable the Governor in Council is also confident that such Officers as have inadvertently yielded to the misrepresentations of Individuals who have been engaged in the prosecution of designs equally fatal to the honour and to the interests of the Army, will in future manifest in the service of the Government the obedience, fidelity and zeal which constitute the first principles of their profession, which have hitherto distinguished the Army, and which are indispensable to the prosperity of the British Empire in India.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 19th May 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the rules contained in the following modified Paragraph of the Medical Regulations for the Field, shall be extended to the Regulations for that Department during Peace.

Para. 24 h—Regimental Surgeons in transmitting reports of the sick to the Superintending Surgeons of Division, shall include returns of their hospital clothing, bedding, and Medical Servants in use with their Corps.

G. O. G. 26th May 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing to the Army of this Presidency, the following Letter from Brigadier General Malcolm, late Envoy to the Court of Persia, containing an honorable testimony of the conduct of the Officers and Men belonging to this Establishment, composing part of the Force lately assembled at Bombay under the Brigadier's command.

To The Hon. Sir GEORGE BARLOW, Bart.
Governor in Council,
Sir, *Fort St. George.*

I consider it an act of justice towards the different Details of this Presidency which composed part of the Force assembled under my orders at Bombay, to report their meritorious and exemplary conduct, during their stay on that Island.

These Details amounted to near a thousand Men, and the Officers with them were about fifty, and it will I trust be considered as highly honorable to the character of the Coast Army, that during five months that this Party of Troops were encamped near the populous Town of Bombay, I had not one complaint against them from any Officer of Police, or from any of the Authorities under Government; nor had I occasion to pass a censure on the conduct of any one Officer, or to notice the occurrence of the slightest difference, or contention, between any Individuals of the Detachment, during the whole of that period.

I trust I shall be pardoned stating the obligation I feel towards Major Russell, Captain Showers, Captain Poignand, and Captain Fitzpatrick, who commanded the different Details of Cavalry, Artillery, Horse Artillery, and Pioneers, under my orders; as also to Lieutenant Balmain, Lieutenant Pattullo, and Lieutenant Little, who acted on my Staff; and indeed, to all the Officers of the Details, for they were, without an exception, actuated by one spirit of harmony and zeal, and their conduct was such, as gave ample assurance of that degree of confidence which might have been placed in their efforts, had they been called upon to act against the enemies of their Country.

I had the highest reason to be satisfied with the great industry and science of the Officers of the Military Institution of this Presidency, that were attached to my Expedition, who, under the superintendence of Captain Goodfellow of the Engineers, completed during my stay at Bombay, a very large and valuable Map, of the Western Frontiers of India, Persia, part of Arabia, Egypt, and Turkey.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
B. G.

Madras,
19*th May* 1809.

In consideration of the expenses to which the Troops above alluded to were exposed, while under orders for Foreign Service at Bombay; The Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the Officers and Men of all the Details, European and Native, and also the Public Followers, shall be allowed one month's full batta after their arrival at their respective destinations, independently of that to which they may be entitled for marching thither.

The Governor in Council adverting to the alacrity with which the several Details composing the Force proceeded on the service in question, has been pleased to confer upon the Native Officers and Soldiers honorary badges, to be worn as a mark of distinction; and as a proof of the sense entertained by the Governor in Council, of their attachment to the Service, and of their meritorious conduct while absent from their own Establishment.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 12th June 1809.

The Officer Commanding the Army being satisfied, that the punishment awarded certain European Soldiers by the General Orders of the 4th March 1808, has had the effect upon the minds of the European Soldiery, that so exemplary a disgrace was intended to produce; is pleased, in consideration of the favourable reports he has received of the orderly and penitent conduct generally observed by them during their confinement, to direct, that they may be released and immediately sent to join the Madras European Regiment, and are to be received upon the strength of that Corps on the 1st of July 1809.

In adopting this act of lenity, the Officer Commanding the Army desires it may be understood, that if such disgraceful practices should again prevail, the most severe measures will be adopted to punish such wickedness.

Officers Commanding European Corps will report all cases to Head Quarters, of Soldiers wilfully disabling themselves, with a particular statement of the circumstances.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 29th April 1809.

In carrying into execution that part of the Sentence which awards a reprimand to Captain Shaw, the Commander in Chief deems it necessary to express his strong sense of the extreme impropriety of Captain Shaw's conduct in making use of language so highly subordinate and disrespectful to his Commanding Officer, to which, in His Excellency's judgment, the charge of "mutinous tendency" was strictly applicable.—The Commander in Chief directs that Captain Shaw be reprimanded accordingly by Major General Palmer, Commanding at Berhampore, in the presence of the Officers at the Station, who are to be convened on the occasion. Captain Shaw is then to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

The Commander in Chief is very sorry to observe that the Proceedings of the Court Martial were frequently embarrassed and interrupted by the Counsel for the Prisoner having been permitted personally to address the Court, or the Judge Advocate General, and even to arraign the proceedings of the former and to pass strictures on the conduct of the latter.—The Commander in Chief therefore directs, that the irregularity which has called forth these observations may never be adduced as a precedent, nor any such improper interference be again allowed at any Court Martial which may be held under His Excellency's authority.

G. O. G. 16th June 1809.

It having come to the knowledge of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that inconvenience has arisen to many Officers, particularly to Officers holding Staff Appointments at some of the principal Stations of the Army, by being subjected to retrenchments for signing bills and abstracts of subsistence, &c. to Parties of Troops or Individuals, either doing duty at, or passing thro', those Stations; and as this inconvenience has occurred from the omission of Paymasters to point out, or correct any errors in the bills or abstracts presented to them for payment, as enjoined in the 15th Paragraph of their instructions, which prescribes it to be "the duty of a Paymaster, "in the first instance, carefully to check the abstracts or bills of established charges, "by the abstracts, muster rolls and certificates, before he issues the amount;" The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the strictest attention be paid in future to those orders; and with the view of ensuring a compliance with this essential part of the duty of a Paymaster, the Honorable the Governor in Council has resolved, and accordingly directs, that from the 1st of July next, when a retrenchment on account of an error in addition or calculation, or from not being supported by the prescribed documents of the certificates of the last pay drawn, is made from an abstract of pay and allowances to a Detachment or Party of Troops, not commanded by a European Commissioned Officer, or to an Individual European, or Native Soldier, who either may be upon the route of march, or doing duty at a Station, it shall be the duty of the Military Auditor General to make such retrenchment against the Paymaster, and not against the Staff Officer who signed the bill or abstract.

And

And the Military Auditor General having reported to the Honorable the Governor in Council, that instances have occurred, of Paymasters upon this Establishment having, in disobedience to the instructions contained in the 28th Paragraph of Instructions to Paymasters, taken upon themselves, after the receipt of a retrenchment of an unauthorized charge, again to disburse like charges, without receiving authority for so doing; The Honorable the Governor in Council cannot but express his displeasure at such conduct, and to prevent the recurrence of it in future, directs the Military Auditor General to retrench the amount of such charges, not from the Officer signing the abstract, but from the Paymaster, and to deduct the same from his estimate of the ensuing month.

G. O. G. 20th June 1809.

In consequence of the long and faithful services of Subadar Mahomed Surwar of the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry, and Subadar Noor Sahib of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and of the testimonies they have produced of their general good conduct and attachment to the Service; The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that a Palanquin shall be presented in the name of the Honorable Company to each of these Officers, as a mark of his approbation of their services, with an allowance of 20 Pagodas each per mensem, to maintain these equipages. The Governor in Council is farther pleased to reward the services of Subadar Mahomed Surwar, by directing that the amount of that Officer's present pay shall be continued as a pension for life to the nearest Heir of the Subadar on his decease.

G. O. G. 20th June 1809.

* The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the provision of the G. O. published on the 20th November 1808, shall be considered equally applicable in all respects to both the Corps of Horse and Foot Artillery.

G. O. C. C. 6th July 1809.

The Officer Commanding the Army having received officially the annexed General Order, dated Horse Guards, 1st February 1809, is pleased to publish it to the Army of the Establishment of Fort St. George.

Major General Gowdie feels sensible, that it would be superfluous in him to offer his sentiments to the Army on such an occasion. Every Officer knows how to appreciate the distinguished military character and talents, of the late Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, and every British Soldier will emulate the virtue and glory that must ever render the memory of that illustrious Officer dear to our country.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The benefits derived to an Army from the Example of a distinguished Commander do not terminate at his death; his virtues live in the recollection of his Associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

In this view, the Commander in Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret, which the *Death* of Lieutenant General Sir John Moore has occasioned, recalls to the Troops the Military career of that illustrious Officer, for their instruction and imitation.

Sir John Moore from his youth embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a Soldier; —he felt that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important, duties of a Subaltern Officer, are the best foundations for subsequent Military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant

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* *Vide page* 10.

brilliant achievements for which it was formed, applied itself, with energy and exemplary assiduity, to the duties of that Station.

In the school of Regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the Soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order and regularity of Conduct, because the Troops found in their Leader a striking example of the discipline, which he enforced on others.

Having risen to Command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland, and in Egypt. The unremitting attention, with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession, obtained him the confidence of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the Companion in Arms of that illustrious Officer, who fell at the head of his victorious Troops, in an action which maintained our national superiority over the arms of France.

Thus Sir John Moore at an early period obtained, with general approbation that conspicuous station, in which he *gloriously* terminated his useful and honorable life.

In a Military character obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise: it exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the Man, and so important to the best interests of the Service, that the Commander in Chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation:

The Life of Sir John Moore *was spent amongst the Troops*

During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the Officer and Soldier; in War he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which the Country called him, the *Post of Honor*, and by his undaunted spirit and unconquerable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory.

His Country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory, and the Commander in Chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth has an Example *to the Army.*

G. O. G. 7th July 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on occasion of the Military Board recommending an advance of money to any Engineer, Agent, or Contractor, or other person on account of the Public Service, they shall intimate the same to the Military Auditor General, informing him of the amount, to whom, and at what place, the advance is to be made. The Military Auditor General will, immediately on the receipt of such notification, advise the Paymaster within whose range the advance is to be made, for the purpose of enabling him, to estimate for cash in time, to answer the demand. The Military Board will also apprize the Person for whom the advance is intended, that their recommendation in support of it has been forwarded to Government for sanction.

The Military Auditor General, on receiving the orders of Government sanctioning the advance, will make the usual communication to the Military Paymaster General, and also send orders direct to the Paymaster at the Out-Station to make the advance, transmitting with his Letter a Copy of the Orders of Government on the occasion.

G. O. G. 4th July 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in consequence of the increase to the Corps of Horse Artillery, as directed in G. O. of the 23d January 1809, to fix its establishment as follows:

ESTABLISHMENT

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CORPS OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

Group	Sub-group	DETAIL.	Establishment.
Ordnance.		12 Prs. with Carriages.	2
Ordnance.		5½ Inch Howi zers with do.	2
Ordnance.		6 Prs. do. do.	10
Ordnance.		Tumbrils.	16
Ordnance.		Spare Carriages.	2
Ordnance.		Forge Carts.	2
Ordnance.		Store Carts.	2
Commissioned Officers.		Captain Commandant.	1
Commissioned Officers.		Captain Lieutenants.	2
Commissioned Officers.		Subalterns.	9
Commissioned Officers.	Staff.	Surgeon.	1
Commissioned Officers.	Staff.	Adjutant.	1
Commissioned Officers.	Staff.	Quarter Master.	1
		Sub Assistant Surgeon.	1
Non-effectives, Non Commissioned Staff.		Serjeant Major.	1
Non-effectives, Non Commissioned Staff.		Quarter Master Serjeant.	1
Non-effectives, Non Commissioned Staff.		Riding Master Serjeant.	1
Non-effectives, Non Commissioned Staff.		Drill Corporal.	1
Non-effectives, Non Commissioned Staff.		Rough Riders.	4
Non-effectives, Non Commissioned Staff.	Natives.	Pay Havildar.	1
Non-effectives, Non Commissioned Staff.	Natives.	Rough Riders.	2
		Serjeants.	9
		Farriers.	4
		Trumpeters.	4
Rank and File.		Corporals.	9
Rank and File.		Gunners.	18
Rank and File.		Matrosses.	142
Rank and File.		Total.	169
Natives.	Officers.	Subadar.	1
Natives.	Officers.	Jemadars.	2
Natives.		Havildars.	4
Natives.		Sallistries.	5
Natives.	Rank and File.	Naicks.	4
Natives.	Rank and File.	Troopers.	70
Natives.	Rank and File.	Total.	74
Horses.		Officers.	26
Horses.		Regimental.	412
Horse Appointments.		Saddles and Bridles complete.	412
Horse Appointments.		Harness Sets.	300
		Conicopoly.	1

N. B.—The Adjutant and Quarter Master are *non effective.*

Horsekeepers (in the Field) *one to each Horse.*

Horsekeepers (in Cantonments) will be calculated on the following principles, viz.

One to each off Horse, one to each spare Horse, one to each Native Commissioned Officer, one to the Sub Assistant Surgeon, one to each European and Native Non Commissioned, Farriers, Sallistries and Trumpeters (including Corporals and Naicks,) and one to each two Horses.

Grass Cutters are allowed, one to each Horse.

The Horsekeeper and Grass Cutter Choudries, are allowed, *one of each to a Brigade of Guns.*

The establishment of Puckallies and Artificers, are to be maintained agreeably to the existing Regulations of the Service.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 3d August 1809.

Para. 1st.—The Honorable the Governor in Council judges it proper to announce to the Native Troops, that the very improper conduct of some of the European Officers of the Company's Service, and the refusal of others to acknowledge their allegiance to the Government, have rendered it indispensably necessary to remove for a time a considerable number of European Officers from the exercise of authority.

2d—This measure will not, however, affect in any respect the situation of the Native Troops, who must know that their first duty is to the Government, which they serve, and from which all authority is derived.

3d—The Governor in Council entertains the same solicitude for the welfare and comfort of the Native Troops that has invariably been manifested by the British Government.

4th—He has no intention whatever of making any changes in their situation, and he expects that the Native Troops will display on every emergency the unshaken fidelity to Government which constitutes the first duty of a Soldier, that they will obey with zeal the orders of the Officers whom the Government shall place in authority over them, that they will refuse a belief to all reports calculated to agitate their minds and diminish their confidence in the Government, and that they will not allow themselves to be involved in measures in any respect adverse to their duty and allegiance.

5th—The Governor in Council is pleased to express his approbation of the good conduct which has been recently manifested by the Native Troops at the Presidency, in the Camp at the Mount, at Trichinopoly and at Vellore, and he is confident that their behaviour will be equally correct and loyal at all other Stations of the Army.

G. O. G. 8th August 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, be published to the Army serving under this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS by the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

Fort William, 20th July 1809.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has received private, but authentic, advices, that orders having been issued by Major General Gowdie, the Officer Commanding in Chief on the Coast, to Lieutenant Colonel Innes, Commanding at Masulipatam, directing the embarkation of one or more Detachments of the Madras European Regiment on board of His Majesty's Ships, for the purpose of serving as Marines, the Officers of the Station were induced to entertain the erroneous supposition, that the object of those orders was to separate, and finally to disperse that Regiment; a design which the Government of Fort St. George has formally and solemnly disavowed; and under the influence of this misapprehension, declared their resolution to resist the execution of them; that Lieutenant Colonel Innes having manifested a determination to enforce them, the Officers of the Garrison proceeded to the Barracks, and by personal representation, succeeded in seducing the Troops from their duty, and in obtaining from them a promise of support. That Major Storey, the next in command, who was then in the Cantonments, proceeded to the Garrison, and having endeavoured without success to induce Lieutenant Colonel Innes to depart from the obligation of his public duty, by abandoning his resolution to carry into effect the orders which he had received, adopted the extreme measure of placing that Officer in arrest under the charge of European Sentries.

The Governor General in Council has deemed it necessary to apprize the Army of Bengal of an event so deeply interesting to the feelings of every loyal subject, and especially to those who have the honor to bear a Military Commission. The Governor General in Council has received with sentiments of the deepest affliction, the intelligence of the excesses into which the Officers of the Station of Masulipatam have thus been gradually led by the effects of the late prevailing agitation in the Army of the Coast. He trusts, however, that this unhappy event will afford a serious, but salutary warning, of the danger to which the combined interests of the Public, and the Army must ever be exposed, by the first and slightest departure from the established principles of military discipline on one hand, and on the other, of a just subordination to the laws of their country, and to the legitimate authority of the State.

The

The occurrence of this afflicting event, combined with the agitation which unhappily prevails among the Officers of the Army of Fort St. George, renders it the duty of the Governor General to proceed without delay to that Presidency, in the hope of being enabled successfully to appeal to those sentiments of loyalty and attachment to their King and their Country, which his Lordship in Council yet confidently ascribes to the General Body of the Officers of the Coast Army, whose zeal, fidelity, and professional achievements have hitherto been the theme of just and unqualified applause, and by an accurate knowledge of all circumstances which have attended the late agitation, to devise such means as may best tend to avert the impending dangers of anarchy and insubordination, and re-establish the foundations of Public Security and National Prosperity in this important branch of the British Empire.

G. O. G. 9th August 1809.

The Governor in Council having taken into consideration the whole of the transactions that have occurred in the Garrison of Masulipatam, and being satisfied that the part borne by the Men in those transactions is to be entirely imputed to the misrepresentations and seductions of their European Officers, is pleased to proclaim a full pardon to the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, and to the Native Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Garrison of Masulipatam, who were concerned in these improper proceedings. The Governor in Council entertains a confident persuasion that this act of lenity will produce a proper effect in the minds of those Men; and induce them to manifest in future the fidelity to the Government which constitutes the first duty and highest praise of every Soldier.

The Governor in Council prohibits the march of any Body of Troops from the Garrison of Masulipatam without the orders of Major General Pater, Commanding the Northern Division, and directs that any Troops who may have marched from Masulipatam without due authority, shall return forthwith to that Station, on pain of being considered to be in a state of rebellion to the Government.

G. O. G. 12th August 1809.

The course of proceedings followed for some time past by the Officers of the Honorable Company's Army at this Presidency, has obliged the Government to adopt the most decided measures for the preservation of the important interests committed to its charge. These proceedings may be stated to have commenced with the transmission to the Government, by the late Commander in Chief, of a Memorial addressed to the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated January 1809, and signed by a large proportion of the Company's Officers. Although that Paper exhibits claims of an ungrounded nature, and contains observations equally improper and unjust on the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors and the Government; The Governor in Council was induced to permit it to pass without the serious notice which it appeared to demand, by a confidence in the discipline of the Army, and a persuasion that the objectionable passages in the Memorial were inadvertently and unintentionally introduced.

The subsequent conduct of the Commander in Chief forced the Government to vindicate its Authority by a signal example of punishment. It was well known to the Company's Officers that the whole of this proceeding was referred to the Supreme Government, and the Authorities in Europe; that it would receive from their wisdom a decision conformable to the soundest principles of reason and justice; and that its discussion could not belong to the cognizance of the Army, who are precluded from becoming a deliberative body. Notwithstanding these considerations the Governor in Council, anxious to remove every cause of misunderstanding relative to a measure of so important a nature, published an Order dated the 31st January, explaining to the Army the grounds on which it was adopted. The Governor in Council had a right to expect, on the most obvious grounds of discipline, and respect for the laws, that the question would have been permitted to rest here, and receive its final award from the only powers competent to decide on it; and it was with feelings of equal surprize and

and concern he learned that a Memorial to the Supreme Government, of the most intemperate description, was circulated in the Company's Army. The Governor in Council, desirous to avoid a recurrence to measures of severity, and persuaded that it was sufficient to apprize the Company's Officers of the improper nature of their proceedings to induce them to desist from their prosecution, authorized the Commander in Chief to issue a Circular Letter dated the 5th of March 1809, explaining to those Officers the impropriety of their conduct, and calling upon them by the most powerful motives of duty, allegiance and honor, to abstain from such unjustifiable measures. A Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council dated the 20th of February 1809, approving of the steps adopted by the Government of Fort St. George with respect to the late Commander in Chief, was also circulated to the Army, in the expectation that the sentiments of the Supreme Government would have repressed the spirit of faction and insubordination which prevailed. These Letters appear to have produced no effect; the Memorial to the Supreme Government made further progress; and an Address to Major Boles, an Officer under sentence of suspension, written in language of determined sedition, was circulated in the Army, and forced upon the notice of the Governor in Council by a Company's Officer holding a confidential situation on his Staff.—The Governor in Council was still induced to pursue a system of forbearance by the sentiments of affection and respect which he was disposed to entertain towards the Company's Officers, and by a conviction that the principles of zeal, discipline and national attachment by which he supposed they were actuated, would lead them to relinquish the reprehensible measures in which they were engaged, on being made fully acquainted with their impropriety and danger. The Commander in Chief accordingly, under the sanction of the Government, issued a second Circular Letter dated the 10th April 1809, again calling upon the Officers of the Company's Army to adhere to their duty, correcting the erroneous opinions which they had received regarding the powers of the Government, and describing the unjustifiable nature and dangerous consequences of their proceedings. The Governor in Council learned with deep regret that these measures of moderation, these repeated, and urgent appeals to the discipline, duty, national attachment and professional honor of the Company's Officers, were entirely nugatory; that the Memorials continued to be circulated, and that sentiments of sedition were openly declared in many parts of the Army. The farther forbearance of the Government would have encouraged the progress of those evils; a course of explanation and exhortation had been pursued in vain, and it became imperiously necessary to check by a salutary example of punishment, a spirit of insubordination that threatened the most dangerous consequences to the prosperity of the Empire. The General Orders of the 1st of May last were accordingly passed. The Governor in Council is concerned to state that this example, which was confined to the Persons who were principally instrumental in promoting sedition, and of whose delinquency the most ample proofs existed, and which was intended to obviate the necessity of more extensive punishments, failed to produce the beneficial effects anticipated from its adoption; and that principles of insubordination and sedition continued to prevail among the Company's Officers, if possible, with aggravated violence. The Company's Officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, whose good conduct in refusing to affix their signatures to the seditious Addresses, had received the approbation of the Government, intimated to the rest of the Army in an Address, dated in May last, scarcely less reprehensible than the Papers which had incurred the animadversion of the Government, their participation in the disaffection which prevailed so extensively in the Company's Army. The Officers at Hyderabad followed up this act by threatening in an Address dated the 15th June, transmitted direct to the Governor in Council, to separate themselves from the authority of the Government established over them by their Country, unless a submission should be yielded to their menaces, by abrogating the General Orders of the 1st of May, and the Company's Officers at Masulipatam imprisoned their Commanding Officer, and made preparations to desert the post entrusted to their charge and to join the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, thereby involving on account of views personal to themselves, the Men under their Command in the guilt of rebellion, and furnishing to the Native Troops a dangerous example of resistance to authority. The Governor in Council still anxious to impress on the minds of the Company's Officers a sense of the impropriety of their conduct, published to the Army the despatch from the Supreme Government dated the 27th of May last, which contained the entire approval of the measures of the Government of Fort St. George, and stated the most forcible and conclusive arguments against the system of faction and illegal combination which had been introduced into the Coast Army. This solemn decision of the Supreme Authority in India, has also proved to be ineffectual, The Officers at Hyderabad, although they knew the

the sentiments of the Supreme Government, refused, in a Body, in a Letter to their Commanding Officer dated the 8th July, obedience to the orders of Government for the march of a Battalion from Hyderabad, adding as a threat, that its services might soon be useful to their cause; and have since forwarded to the Government, in a Paper dated 21st July, the conditions on which they are willing to return to their duty, and which they require the Government to accept in order to avert the impending awful evils; evils which can result only from their own criminal determination to place themselves in the situation of Enemies to their Country. The conditions on which those Officers presume to state that they will yield obedience to the National Authorities, afford further proofs of the nature of their designs; for they demand the public revocation of the General Orders of the 1st May, the restoration of their rank and appointments of all Officers removed by this Government, however obnoxious and criminal the conduct of those Officers may have been; the dismission from office of the Officers of the General Staff who may be supposed to have advised the Government; the trial by a General Court Martial of the Officer Commanding Masulipatam, who was arrested by his own disobedient Officers; and, finally, an amnesty for the conduct of the Company's Army. The Garrison of Masulipatam have placed themselves in a state of rebellion, the Troops at Seringapatam and Hyderabad have followed their example, and it has been ascertained that the Military authority entrusted to Commanding Officers, has been usurped by self-constituted Committees, and that an organized system of combination for the purpose of subverting the authority of the Government has been established throughout the greatest part of the Army of this Establishment.

The Governor in Council perceives in the foregoing course of proceedings on the part of the European Officers of the Company's Army, which has equally resisted measures of forbearance and punishment, a determined spirit of revolt, that must, unless speedily repressed, produce the most fatal consequences to the constitution and authority of the Government and the interests of the Nation. No means compatible with the honor and authority of the Government have been omitted to recall the Company's Officers to a sense of their duty as soldiers, and of their allegiance as British Subjects; the forbearance displayed by the Government under circumstances of aggravated indignity, demonstrate the satisfaction with which it would have regarded any disposition on the part of the Company's Officers to manifest the usual obedience required from all Soldiers. No disposition however of that nature has appeared; on the contrary, those Officers, by a systematic course of aggression and insubordination, have forced the Government to adopt measures of the most decided nature for the support of its authority.

The Governor in Council would be guilty of a most criminal desertion of his duty, and the cause of his Country, if he were capable of confirming the evils of sedition and mutiny, by a submission to the menaces of a Body of Men placed by the law under his Government. Such a course of proceeding would prostrate the authority of the State before a disaffected and seditious faction; it would effectually incapacitate this and every succeeding Government from executing the functions of administration, and would be fatal to the prosperity of the Empire in India, by affording an example of successful opposition to authority; and by weakening the power and dignity of the Government, which in this Country are peculiarly essential to its existence. Influenced by these considerations, the Governor in Council has considered it to be his sacred duty, to resist every appearance of concession to the threats of insubordination and faction, and to employ the power and means at the disposal of the Government for the restoration of discipline, and the maintenance of its honor and authority.

In this state of affairs it is a source of the most gratifying reflection that the zeal, loyalty and discipline of His Majesty's Troops, and of many of the most respectable Officers of the Company's Army, combined with the fidelity generally manifested by the Native Troops, will enable the Government to accomplish the important object of re-establishing public order. The good conduct of His Majesty's Troops during the dissentions that have occurred, their zealous adherence to duty, the preference which they have manifested to the principles of honor, virtue and patriotism, over the personal views and disorderly passions which prevailed around them, reflect the greatest credit on their character, and demonstrate that they are animated by the same ardent love of their Country which has distinguished their Brother Soldiers in Europe. His Majesty's Troops under this Government will possess the gratifying reflection of having deserved the approbation and gratitude of their Country, and of having eminently contributed to the preservation of an important branch of the Empire.

The Governor in Council entertains a hope that the Company's Officers who have threatened the Government of their Country with the most serious evils, who have demanded

demanded as the condition of being faithful to their duty, the execution of measures degrading to the character, and fatal to the interests of the State, will pause before they attempt to proceed further in the course of sedition and guilt which they have pursued. It has been the earnest wish, and anxious desire of the Governor in Council to avoid measures of extremity, to re-establish order by the course of the law, and to give up to Military trial the authors of the present seditious proceedings. In the prosecution of measures so consonant to justice, so necessary for the restoration of discipline, and so conformable to the ordinary course of Military Government, the Governor in Council is persuaded that he shall have the concurrence of all Persons in the Civil and Military Services who have not banished from their minds every sentiment, of national feeling; and he exhorts the Officers of the Company's Service, by submitting to that course of measures, to avert the evils which they are precipitating upon themselves. Such a result, gratifying at any period, would at the present moment of national difficulty, be peculiarly acceptable to the views and feelings of the Governor in Council; and adverting to the zeal and patriotism by which the Officers of the Company's Army have been distinguished, he still encourages a hope that by manifesting obedience to the Government, they will obviate the adoption of measures of extremity, arrest the certain consequences of their past conduct, and promote the restoration of general confidence, order and discipline.

G. O. G. 16th August 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Officer Commanding the Troops in Travancore and Cochin shall consider himself under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, in the same manner as the Officer Commanding in the Provinces of Malabar and Canara is subject to the orders of the Officer Commanding in Mysore.

G. O. G. 18th August 1809.

The Governor in Council has received intelligence that the Troops at Chittledroog consisting of the 1st Battalion of the 8th and 15th Regiments N. I. seized in the latter end of July the Public Treasure at that Station, deserted the Post entrusted to their care, and in obedience to orders which they received from a Committee who have usurped the Public Authority at Seringapatam, marched on the 6th Instant, to join the disaffected Troops at that Garrison, plundering the Villages on their route. The British Resident and the Officer Commanding in Mysore prohibited in the most positive terms the advance of the Troops from Chittledroog; and demanded from their European Officers a compliance with the resolution of the Governor in Council of the 26th Ultimo, by either declaring that they would obey the orders of Government according to the tenor of their Commissions, or withdrawing for the present from the exercise of authority. The Officers having refused to comply with his requisition, and having persisted in advancing towards Seringapatam, it became unavoidably necessary to prevent by force their entrance into that Garrison. In the contest which ensued a Detachment from the British Force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, aided by a body of Mysore Horse and 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, entirely defeated and dispersed the Corps from Chittledroog. During this affair a sally was made by the Garrison of Seringapatam on Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs' Camp, but was instantly driven back by the Pickets and 5th Regiment of Cavalry under the command of Captain Bean of H. M. 25th Dragoons in charge of that Regiment.

Nearly the whole of the Rebel Force was destroyed, while one casualty only was sustained by the British Troops. Lieutenant Jeffries of H. M. 25th L. D. having zealously offered his service to carry a flag of truce which Lieutenant Colonel Gibbs, anxious to prevent the effusion of blood, was desirous of despatching to the Rebel Troops, was slightly wounded in the execution of that duty by a volley fired under the express command of a European Officer.

While the Governor in Council participates in the feelings of a sorrow that must have been

been experienced by the British Forces in acting against the Rebel Troops, and deeply laments the unfortunate but imperious necessity which existed for that proceeding, he considers it to be due to the conduct of the British Forces to express his high admiration and applause of the zeal, firmness and patriotism which they displayed on that most distressing occasion. Their conduct affords a further proof of the superior influence in their minds of the principles of virtue, honour and loyalty, over every other consideration, and eminently entitles them to public approbation. Lieut. Col. Gibbs, Lieut. Col. Adams, Major Carden, Captain Bean, and Lieut. Jeffries, availed themselves of the opportunities offered to them on this occasion of serving their Country.

The Governor in Council is also happy to distinguish the zeal and loyalty displayed by the 5th Regiment N. C. the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. and the Mysore Troops, who all manifested an eager desire to perform their duty. The Mysore Horse on one occasion put the column of the Chittledroog Troops to flight, and took two guns and both the colours from one of the Battalions; a memorable proof of the weakness of Men acting in the worst of causes.

That a Body of British Officers should deliberately disobey the orders of their Government, seize the Public Treasure under their protection, abandon the Post entrusted to their charge, march to join a Party of Men in open opposition to authority, plunder the dominions of a British Ally, and finally bear arms against their Country, must excite grief and astonishment; but the conduct of these Officers in urging the innocent Men under their Command, who had the most powerful claims on their humanity and care, into the guilt and danger of rebellion, constitutes an aggravation of their offence that cannot be contemplated without feelings of the deepest indignation and sorrow. The Governor in Council is very far from wishing to aggravate the misconduct of those deluded and unhappy Men; but he earnestly hopes that the example of their crimes and their fate will still impress on the minds of the Officers who have joined in their plans, a sense of the danger of their situation, and the propriety of endeavouring by their early obedience and future zeal to efface the deep stain which has been cast on the honor of the Madras Army.

In announcing to the Native Troops the distressing event described in this Order, the Governor in Council must express his concern that any part of the Native Army should be so far deluded by misrepresentations, and so lost to a sense of the obligations of fidelity, honor and religion, as to act against the Government, which has so long supported them. The General Orders of the 3d Instant, and the conduct that has been observed towards the Native Troops at the Presidency, the Mount, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Gooty, and Bangalore, must convince the whole Native Army of the anxiety of Government to promote their welfare, and save them from the dangers into which they were likely to be plunged. The Governor in Council still places the greatest confidence in the fidelity and zeal of the Native Troops; and is convinced that they will not willingly sully the high reputation which they have so long enjoyed, by joining in the execution of plans that must end in their disgrace and ruin.

The Governor in Council trusts that the unhappy fate of the Chittledroog Battalions, who allowed themselves to be engaged in opposition to their Government, will have the effect of preventing any other part of the Native Army from suffering themselves under any circumstances to be placed in a situation adverse to their duty and allegiance.

The Governor in Council avails himself of this occasion to express in the most public manner, his high sense of the zeal, moderation, energy and ability displayed by the Government of Mysore, and by the British Resident, and Commanding Officer, during the transactions that have recently occurred in that Country. The British Resident and the Commanding Officer in Mysore did not permit the adoption of coercive measures until every means of expostulation and forbearance had been exhausted, and until they were compelled to embrace the alternative of employing force in order to prevent the most fatal evils to the cause of their Country.

The Governor in Council requests that the Honorable Mr. Cole, and Lieutenant Colonel Davis, will be pleased to accept the expression of his highest approbation and thanks for the moderation, firmness, and ability which they manifested on this unprecedented and distressing occasion.

G. O. G. 19th August 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information and guidance

guidance of the Army, the following Regulation respecting the Police in Military Bazars and Cantonments.

A. D. 1809, REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION *for the support of the Police in the Cantonments and Military Bazars; for defining the powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the performance of that duty; and for fixing the local limits of the said Cantonments and Bazars.—Passed by the Governor in Council of Fort St George on the 5th May 1809, corresponding with the 25th Chittery 1729th year of Saliwakana and with the 19th Rabee ul avul 1224 Hejeree.*

Under the existing Regulations, the charge of the Police in the Cantonments and Military Bazars is vested in the Magistrates and their Officers. This arrangement having, however, been in some instances attended with inconvenience, the following rules have accordingly been passed for the more effectual support of the Police in places of that description; for defining the powers of the Civil and Military Officers in the performance of that duty, and for fixing the local limits of the Cantonments and Bazars. Preamble.

II. *First.* The support of the Police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the Cantonments and Military Bazars (which are to be fixed in the manner hereafter stated), are hereby vested in the Officers Commanding the Troops quartered at such places. The Commanding Officers will accordingly adopt the necessary measures, by means of the Troops under their Command, for preventing as far as possible, the commission of thefts, robberies, murders, and other public crimes within the limits of the said Cantonments and Military Bazars, and for the discovery and apprehension of persons who may at any time be guilty of any such acts. The support of the Police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of Cantonments vested in Officers Commanding the Troops. Commanding Officers to adopt measures for preventing the commission of thefts or other public crimes, within the limits of Cantonments and Military Bazars.

Second. Nothing contained in the preceding rule shall however be construed to authorize the Commanding Officers of Cantonments, or Persons acting under their authority in the support of the Police, to interfere with respect to assaults and petty affrays, or other offences of inferior magnitude, unless the persons guilty of those offences, shall be apprehended in the actual commission of such acts. Commanding Officers or others acting under their authorities, are not to interfere with respect to assaults and petty affrays.

Third. Any Person apprehended under the preceding rules in any of the Cantonments or Military Bazars, on account of the commission of any public crime or offence, shall be delivered over with all practicable expedition to the Magistrate of the District in which such Cantonments or Bazars are situated, and the Magistrate shall proceed against the accused in the manner prescribed by the General Regulations. Persons apprehended under the above rules, to be delivered over to the Magistrate of the District, and to be proceeded against, in the manner prescribed by the General Regulations.

III. *First.* If any Person shall have a charge or complaint to prefer against any Individual resident in any of the Cantonments or Military Bazars, who may not have been already apprehended by the Persons entrusted therein with the support of the Police, or if the charge or complaint be of a nature not to authorize those Officers under Clause Second of the preceding Section, to interfere in it; the Party deeming himself aggrieved, is at liberty to prefer his charge or complaint directly to the Magistrate, who is hereby authorized and required to proceed with respect to it under the General Regulations, in the same manner, as if the alleged crime or offence had been committed in any other part of his jurisdiction. Party aggrieved shall be at liberty to prefer his complaint against any Individual, resident in the Cantonments or Military Bazars, to the Magistrate of the District. Magistrates to proceed against such individuals under the General Regulations.

Second. Under the foregoing Clause, the Magistrates are of course empowered to issue their warrants and summonses against any Persons residing in the Cantonments and Military Bazars, in the same manner as if such Persons resided in any other part of their jurisdiction; and the Commanding Officers of Stations are hereby required to afford every protection to the Officers of the Judges, Magistrates may issue warrants and summonses against any Person residing in the Cantonments. Commanding Officers on special application or other-

wise required to afford protection to the Officers of the Civil authority, in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

Judges, Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, in the discharge of the duty entrusted them, whether any special application shall have been made to them for such aid or support, or otherwise.

Limits of Cantonments and Military Bazars, to be fixed by Commanding Officers in concert with the Magistrate of the District.

Commanding Officers to submit a report upon the local limits of the Cantonments, with any remarks from the Magistrate of the Station, for the final orders of Government.

IV. On receipt of this Regulation, the limits of the Cantonments including the Military Bazars attached thereto, at which any Division or Corps of the Army, or any considerable Detachment not being less than half of a Battalion, may be quartered, shall be fixed by the Commanding Officer in concert with the Magistrate. The Commanding Officer at each of those Stations will accordingly submit to Government, thro' the usual channel, as soon as circumstances may conveniently admit, a Report framed in concert with the Magistrate of the District in which the Cantonments may be situated, upon the local limits of the Cantonments, forwarding at the same time any separate remarks which the Magistrate may wish to make on the subject, for the final orders of the Governor in Council.

The above rules to be considered applicable to all Cantonments.

V. The above rules shall be considered applicable to all Cantonments, in which any considerable Body of the Troops, not being less than half a Battalion, is quartered, whether the Cantonments be situated at the place of residence of the Judge and Magistrate, or at any other part of the District.

G. O. C. C. 22D AUGUST 1809.

All Invalids of His Majesty's Regiments who have not been struck off the strength of Corps by orders from Europe, are to be accounted for in the monthly returns of those Regiments transmitted to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, in the following manner.

Invalids in India are to be included in the body of the return, with the "*Sick Present*" or *Sick Absent*" (as the case may be,) and an explanatory remark is to be subjoined, specifying the rank and number of Men of that description.

The number of *Invalids sent to* Europe and still on the strength, is *not* to be included in the body of the return, but stated in a nota bene at the foot of it.

G. O. G. 18TH AUGUST 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the 1st and 2d Paragraphs of the G. O. under date 18th October 1807, and to establish the following rules instead.

1st. Every Officer proceeding on duty on board a Ship of War, Indiaman, or Country Ship, shall receive during the period he continues on board, the difference between the half and full batta of his rank, and four Rupees a day as passage money, exclusive of his ordinary garrison allowances.

2d. Officers proceeding on duty on board Indiamen or Country Ships, shall pay to the Commanders of these Vessels the allowance of four Rupees per diem above mentioned, in consideration of which, the Commanders shall supply the Officers with accommodation, and a suitable table.

G. O. G. 18TH AUGUST 1809.

In consideration of the many arduous and important occasions on which Subadar Shaik Houssin 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, has been employed, his length of service and the testimonies of his general good character and conduct; The Honorable

Honorable the Governor in Council, as an incitement to emulation and a mark of his approbation of the zealous and meritorious services of Subadar Shaik Hoossain, is pleased to direct that a Palanquin shall be presented to that Officer in the name of the Honorable Company, with an allowance of 20 S. Pagodas per mensem, to maintain this Equipage in adequate style; and that the amount of his pay shall be continued as a pension for life to the nearest Heir of the Subadar after his death.

From motives of compassion due to the destitute family of a deceased and faithful Officer, the Governor in Council is pleased to allow a monthly stipend of 20 Star Pagodas to Lul Bhee, the Widow of the late Commandant Synd Allee.

G. O. G. 30th August 1809.

A Report has been received by the Governor in Council from the Officer Commanding in Mysore, stating that the Troops which composed the Garrison of Seringapatam, surrendered at discretion on the 23d Instant, delivered up their arms, and proceeded to the Stations in Mysore, allotted for their residence.

It has been ascertained that the Native Troops which proceeded from Chittledroog were entirely ignorant of the real designs of their Officers; and marched under an impression produced by their Officers, that His Highness the Rajah of Mysore had commenced hostility against the British Government, and attacked the Fort of Seringapatam: The appearance of the Mysore Horse confirmed this opinion in the minds of these Troops; and when they found in the contest before Seringapatam, which was begun by the Mysore Horse, that the British Force acted against them, they abandoned their arms, and endeavoured to save their lives by flight. It appears that a considerable number escaped into the Fort of Seringapatam.

This explanation is due to the general conduct of the Native Troops under this Government, who have in circumstances of peculiar difficulty manifested a fidelity and attachment to the State, that reflects great honor on their character.

The Governor in Council was persuaded, that it was only by deceiving the Native Troops that they could be misled from their duty; and their conduct in every situation where they had an opportunity of being made acquainted with the true situation of affairs, justifies the high opinion which he entertained of their zeal and fidelity, and entitles them to the approbation and thanks of the Government.

The Governor in Council greatly ascribes the early termination of the disturbances in Mysore, to the vigilance, energy and talents of the Acting Resident The Honorable Arthur Cole, and the Commanding Officer in Mysore Lieutenant Colonel Davis, and he judges it proper again to express his high sense of the important services which they have rendered to the interests of their country in India.

G. O. G. 30th August 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Officers when exercising the actual Command of Regiments or Battalions, in cases where the Senior Officers of the Corps may be in Command of a Division, Detachment, [consisting of not less than three Corps] or Brigade of the Army, shall be considered entitled to the difference between the half and full batta of their regimental rank, notwithstanding the Regiment or Battalion may be stationed within the Division, or composing a part of the Detachment or Brigade of the Army commanded by the Senior Officer of such Corps, and that when in the field, the Officers abovementioned shall be considered entitled to superior batta, agreeably to the G. O. of 10th June 1808.

G. O. G.

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* *This Order is rescinded and other Regulations under the head of batta substituted in G. O. of the 1st May* 1810.—*Vide page* 101.

G. O. G. 30th August 1809.

Frequent applications being made to the Military Board for supplies of Stationary from the Import Warehouse for the use of Officers and Departments not authorized to receive it; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, that the following Departments only are in future to receive Stationary without payment, on indents passed by the Military Board.

Commander in Chief's Office.
Military Board Office.
,, Auditor General's.
,, Paymaster General's.
Adjutant General's Office.
Quarter Master General's.
Chief Engineer's.
Superintending Engineers of Divisions and Stations,—to be applied for thro' the Chief Engineer.
Commandant of Artillery.
Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal at the Presidency.
Town Major's Office.

The G. O. of the 4th October 1806 direct that Adjutants of Corps in the Honorable Company's Service shall receive a certain quantity of Stationary at prime cost, and it is not intended that this Order should prevent a continuance of that indulgence.

G. O. G. G. 11th September 1809.

The Right Honorable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General of all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, having judged his presence at the Presidency of Fort St. George to be expedient for the Public Service; His Lordship hereby notifies to the Army, that he is arrived at the said Presidency accordingly, and he requires all Officers and Soldiers under this Presidency to obey him as Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, according to the Provisions of the Act of the 33d year of His present Majesty, Chapter 52.

G. O. G. 9th September 1809.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information and guidance of the Army, the following Regulations for the Post Office Department.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following improved Regulations for the Post Office Department, which are to take effect from the 1st December next.

Para. 1st—That all Letters of every description, not on the Public Service, shall be liable to postage, except those from, and bearing the signature of, the Governor, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Member of Council, Commander in Chief of the Army, or His Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief, on the envelope, or such as may be franked by the Chief Secretary to Government.

2d—That all Letters addressed to the Governor, Commander in Chief, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Member of Council, or His Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief, shall bear the usual postage, except such as may be exclusively on the Public Service, form an official record, and are included in the list hereafter directed to be delivered in monthly upon honor.

3d—That no postage be charged on Letters on the Service:

4th—That all Letters marked "On the Service," coming from the following Officers, and Offices, and bearing on the envelope the name and official designation of the Person by whom they may be written, shall pass free of postage. The

The Governor,——Chief Judge of the Supreme Court,——The Commander in Chief,——The Admiral,——Their Secretaries,——Members of Council,——Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court,——The Chief Secretary to Government,——The Secretaries to Government,——The Secretaries of the Revenue, Commercial, Military, and Medical Boards—Letters to be endorsed " On the Service" and signed on the envelope with the words " by order of the Board of ",——Register of the Sudder Adawlut,— Do. of Circuit Courts.—Do. of Zillah Courts,—The above Letters to be endorsed " On Service" and signed on the envelope with the words " by order of the Court of ".——Revenue Collectors,——Commercial Residents,——Residents at Durbars and Foreign Courts,——Accountant General,——Post Master General, ——General Officers on the Staff,——Chief Engineer,——Commandant of Artillery,——Town Major of Fort St. George,——Commanding Officers of Stations, Corps, or Detachments, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals of Divisions,—— Adjutant General,——Deputy do. to the King's Troops,——Quarter Master General,——Military Auditor General,——Military Paymaster General——Paymasters to Stations,——Deputy do. to the King's Troops,——Judge Advocate General and Deputies, General Agent for Cavalry Supplies,——Agent for Public Cattle, Agent for Gun Carriages,——Commissary of Stores in Charge of the Arsenal at Fort St. George,——Superintending Surgeons of Divisions.

5th—All Letters from, or to, Non-Commissioned Officers or Privates in His Majesty's Navy, and Army, or from, or to, European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, or from, or to, Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, in the Honorable Company's Marine and Military Service, shall pass free of postage, but in order to prevent any abuse of this indulgence, no Letters from the above description of Persons, shall be exempted from postage, unless they bear on the envelope, the official signature of their respective Commanding Officers.

With a view to prevent as much as possible any abuse of the foregoing indulgence, it is directed that the number of Letters so franked do not exceed the proportion of one Letter daily to every two hundred Men, in quarter; and of one Letter to every hundred Men, when marching or in the field; and further, that Letters so franked, are to be included in the register hereafter directed to be sent monthly.

6th—That all Letters marked " On the Service," not attested as afore described, shall be liable to postage.

7th—That when a Public Officer under Government shall have occasion to correspond with Individuals, not on the Public Service, but on the more immediate business of the Individuals, as in the case of transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts, or any other description of government securities, &c. &c. the Public Officer forwarding the Letters, shall in such cases superscribe on the envelope with his official signature, the words " bearing postage;" when Letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office, the Post Master of the Station to which the Letter goes, shall collect the amount from the Party to whom it may be addressed and delivered; and when vice versa, such Letters are addressed by an Individual to a Public Officer of Government, the postage shall be received from the Person delivering the Letter at the Post Office.

8th—All Letters from Subordinate Officers to their respective Boards, are to be addressed to the Board, and not to the Secretary, who is, however, to frank all Letters from the Board in the form before directed; and all Letters to the other Public Officers are to be addressed to the Head of the Office, and not to any Subordinate Officer in it.

9th—That conformable to the principle of charging 1½ Fanam for each single Letter for every 100 miles, the following rates are to be adopted.

Letters not exceeding in weight one Rupee, to be considered as single; from

1 to............1½ double;
1½ to............2 treble;
2 to............2½ quadruple;
2½ to............3 or 1 oz. to be considered as a Packet

and to bear five times the original postage, and for every additional half ounce treble the original postage of a single Letter to the place where such Letter is addressed, is to be added, to the extent of 12 ounces, beyond which all Letters are to be sent by the Cavedy Tappal.

10th—That postage be levied on all Ship Letters to or from all parts of the world, and charged conformable to the following table of rates, with the exception of Europe Letters from and to, the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Council, and Naval and Military Commander in Chief.

Single Letters weighing as marked in the preceding table to pay 3 Fanams, & beyond that, to increase at the rate of 1½ Fanam for every ½ Rupee weight, till the weight

weight shall exceed 12 Rupees, when they are to be considered as Packets and subject to the payment of one Pagoda.

11th—All Ship Letters for the Out-Stations, to be liable to the rates specified in the foregoing table, in addition to the established inland postage; and that on all Ship Letters for the Out-Stations upon which the ship postage has not been paid "Ship postage not paid" is to be marked on the envelope, and the ship postage thereof, as well as the inland postage thereon, is to be collected by the Post Master of the Station at which the Person resides to whom the Letter is addressed. That the ship postage on all Letters intended for exportation is to be collected from the Parties at the foregoing rates, by the Post Master of the Office into which the Letter is first put, along with the inland postage they may bear to the General Post Office.

12th—That as an encouragement to Persons having Ship Letters to bring them to the Post Office, a reward of one Fanam shall be paid to the Person so bringing them on delivery thereof.

13th—That all News Papers pay postage, that those (with the exception of the Government Gazette) within the weight of one ounce be considered as single Letters and pay accordingly, and that all beyond that weight pay prorato according to their weight. That the Government Gazette shall be for the present charged only with half postage.

14th—That the Master Attendant shall immediately report to the General Post Office, the arrival of all Vessels from Europe, and particularly attend to the early landing of their Letter Packets, which are to be sent to the General Post Office, and there opened, the Secretary to Government or some one deputed by him, attending to receive the Public Despatches; and when the Letters for the Governor, Commander in Chief, and Members of Council, shall have been selected, the remainder shall be registered, previous to their being delivered to the Public.

15th—That the Boxes of Letters for Europe be finally closed at the Post Office; and, when closed, forwarded to the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

16th—That the Master Attendant shall give early intimation to the General Post Office, of the intended departure, of all Vessels for any of the Eastern British Possessions, Cape of Good Hope, or elsewhere, with which there is no inland communication and deliver to the Commanders of such Vessels on their departure any Letter Packets that may be sent to his Office from the General Post Office, and obtain a receipt for the same, which receipt is to be lodged in the Post Office.

17th—That hereafter the hours for the despatch of the Tappal shall be six in the evening, and the hours for the General Post Office to be opened to the Public, shall be as follows:

From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. for both the receipt and delivery of Letters, and from 2 to 5 P. M. for the receipt of Letters only.

18th—That no Letters or Parcels containing money, jewels or any article of value shall be permitted to be sent by Tappal.

19th—That no detention whatever of the Mails must be suffered at any of the inland Stations; that when the Public Service requires it an Express may be despatched but at the risk of the Person causing it to be despatched, for any improper abuse of this privilege.

In order to ascertain correctly that the preceding Regulation has been acted upon to its full extent, a table will be prepared at the General Post Office shewing the distance and probable time of arrival at each Station, with which the returns to be made by the Person in Charge at each Station will be compared, and the Collector be held responsible for any delay which may occur.

20th—All Public Officers, both Civil and Military, shall send to the Offices of the Paymaster, or other Public Officer from whom he shall receive his pay, a list of the Public Letters despatched by him during the month preceding, with the following attestation upon honor at the foot of the same.

"I do hereby certify upon my honor, that the above is a correct list of all the
"Public Letters despatched under my signature during the month of
"and that they were solely and entirely on the Public Service.

21st—That no abstract of pay be discharged, except it be accompanied by a list to the above effect; and if it be paid without attention to this point, that circumstance alone to be considered as a sufficient cause of retrenchment.

22d—The lists given in by the Officers in the Civil Department to be forwarded to the Office of the Civil Auditor, with the monthly accounts of the person paying the abstracts; and those in the Military Department, to the Office of the Military Auditor General.

23d—That

23d—That the lists so forwarded do remain in deposit in the Office to which they are sent, for the purpose of comparing, if required, with the lists which will be ordered to be forwarded direct from the Persons in charge of the Subordinate Post Offices to the Post Master General.

24th—With the view of obviating the possibility of misconception with regard to the Letters intended to be exempted from postage, it is to be unequivocally understood, that with the exception of Letters from the Honorable the Governor, Commander in Chief, a Member of Council, His Majesty's Naval Commander in Chief, the Judges of the Supreme Court, or such as are franked by the Chief Secretary to Government, all Letters and Papers that are not exclusively on the business of the Public Service, and that have not been previously entered as an official record, are to be subject to postage, and should it come to the knowledge of the Governor in Council, that any of the Officers Civil or Military, now authorized to address Letters on the Service, make an improper use of the trust so reposed in them, by conveying Letters on their own private concerns under a cover superscribed "On the Service," the Governor in Council will consider it to be a disqualification for Office.

25th—Should the name of any Public Officer obliged from his situation to carry on a public correspondence be omitted in the list, he will address a Letter to Government stating the nature of his public correspondence, when if it is deemed of sufficient importance, his name will be added to the list, or some Public Officer already included in the list will be directed to superscribe his Letters on the Service.

26th—Any Officer on duty, or leave of absence, at the Presidency, having occasion to correspond on Public Service, will carry his Letter to the Adjutant General, who upon being satisfied that the Letter is exclusively upon the Public Service, will frank the same.

27th—All Officers similarly situated at the Subordinates, will apply to the Commanding Officers of the Stations where they may be.

28th—With a view of preventing the suppression of Private Letters and the misappropriation of their postage, it is directed that in future all receipts granted at the Post Office, for Letters delivered in, either at the Presidency or Subordinates, shall be upon stampt paper, specifying the rate of single postage, date of Letter delivered, place of destination, and size of Letter, i. e. where single, double, or more.

Distinct stamps shall be issued for each description of Letters, which shall have engraved on them the word single, double, treble, quadruple, or packet, and the same shall be repeated in each of the Native Languages.

With this facility of discovery, every Individual, both European and Native, whose Letter does not reach its destination, will be enabled to obtain redress upon application to the Post Master General.

The Governor in Council deems it proper to repeat, that any deviation from the preceding rules, will not fail to subject the offending Person to the severest public displeasure.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 18*th November* 1808.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following Regulations shall be established in the Post Office Department, in addition to the Regulations published in the Government Advertisement under date the 18th November 1808.

The undermentioned Officers shall be authorized to despatch Letters bona fide on the Public Service, free from postage, subject however to the declaration upon honor, prescribed in the 20th Paragraph of the Government Advertisement, under date the 18th November last, viz.

The Senior Chaplain at the Presidency,——The Acting Naval Officer at Madras, ——The Agent for the Government of Ceylon,——The Master Attendant at the Presidency,——The Treasurer of the Government Bank,——The Commissioner at Tranquebar,——Barrack Masters of Divisions, when employed upon their periodical tours of inspection,——The Officer in charge of the General Survey,—— The Superintendents of the Surveys of Travancore and the Nizam's Dominions,—— Judges of the Provincial Courts when employed upon Circuit,——The Superintendent of Police,——The Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, in cases of an emergent nature; the Letters and Packets despatched by this Officer are, in ordinary cases, to be franked by the Secretary to the Medical Board,—— The Conservator of Forests in Malabar,——The Superintendent of Stamps,—— Officers in charge of detached branches of Departments, of which the Principals are authorized to frank Official Letters, shall be permitted to despatch Letters

Letters on the Public Service free from postage, subject however, to the prescribed declaration upon honor.

Letters from, or to, Non-Commissioned Officers or Privates of the European and Native Invalids, shall pass free from postage under the official signature of their respective Commanding Officers, in the proportion established with respect to the effective Troops in the 5th Paragraph of the Government Advertisement of the 18th November 1808.

Fort St. George, 18*th February* 1809.

In addition to the above, orders have been received for restoring to the Superintendent of the Government Press the privilege of franking Letters, exclusively on the business of that Institution, and for allowing the Government Gazettes and Books printed at the Government Press, to be forwarded by the Tappal; the former post free, and the latter at the rate of postage chargeable on a single Letter only.

Orders have likewise been given for the receipt of Letters, exclusively on the Public Service, from the Senior Officers of His Majesty's Navy, it being understood that when more than one Ship of War is at the same station, all Service Letters must be franked by the Senior Officer.

Fort St. George, 6*th April* 1809.

The following declaration upon honor shall be made by Officers entitled to frank the Letters of Soldiers, Sailors or Sepoys.

I do hereby certify upon my honor, that to the best of my knowledge, and belief, the above is a correct list of all the Public Letters, exclusive of Soldiers, Sailors, and Sepoys Letters, despatched under my signature during the month of ,
and that they were solely and entirely on the Public Service.

G. O. G. G. 25th September 1809.

On my arrival at Fort St. George I learnt that several important changes had taken place in the affairs of this Presidency, subsequent to the events which had come to my knowledge at the period of my departure from Bengal.

The first act of open revolt which had already been committed by the Garrison of Masulipatam, had been followed by proceedings not less criminal and desperate at some of the most considerable Stations, as well as at some Subordinate Posts of the Army.— These measures had been undertaken in connexion with a guilty combination and concert, the extent of which I cannot contemplate without the deepest concern.

I had cherished as long as events would yet allow me to do so, that cordial esteem for the Army of the Coast at large, which a long and uniform display of every military virtue had, till this calamitous season, so well justified, and which had led me, perhaps too pertinaciously, to ascribe the prevailing disorders rather to a partial, than to a general defection from duty.

This habitual regard for the Army of Fort St. George, has much embittered the necessity of renouncing even for an interval, and I trust I may now say, a short one, sentiments which were once so just, and are still so grateful to my mind.

It is matter of satisfaction to reflect, that I have yielded these favourable impressions to the evidence of facts alone, and that it has required those scenes which have been acted in open day, without affecting even the decency of concealment, to extort from me the reluctant acknowledgment of a too general participation in the late criminal confederacy, which, while it casts a wider shade over the former reputation of this Army, has also given to their proceedings a more serious and aweful character, since the blow which the contest alone, but which success even without contest, would yet more certainly have struck into the bosom of their Country, must have been proportionally the deeper and more incurable.

The anxiety and grief which would have attended the necessity of such a contest as this state of things appeared likely to require, has however been spared me, by the return of the Officers to their duty, a final renunciation of the criminal designs which had directed their late conduct, and an unqualified submission to Legal Authority before my arrival at Madras.

The leading and principal facts had been placed so entirely beyond doubt or question, by

by the bold, undisguised character of the revolt; and the general principles of the deliberation on which I was entering are so plain and manifest in themselves, that a resolution might perhaps have been safely taken with little reflection or delay.

The consequences however, of the judgment I had to pronounce, on one hand to the public interest, and on the other to a numerous Body, whose title to respect and regard could not be entirely effaced from my mind even by the culpable excess of a short and distempered period, were so momentous, that I could not consent to hazard a decision unsupported by such previous investigation both of fact and argument, as the urgent nature of the subject admitted. It is matter of much comfort to my own mind therefore, and will, I doubt not, afford satisfaction to others, that the measures I have now to announce to the Army, have been the result of individual enquiry as to facts, and of the most mature, as well as anxious personal meditation on every point of justice, public policy and official duty, which ought to guide the deliberations and counsels of Government on such a question.

I have not neglected to look back once more to the origin of the troubles, and I am constrained to repeat the sentiments I have already delivered on that branch of the subject. Nothing can justify the revolt of an Army; but I have been disappointed in my search even for circumstances of mitigation in this revolt. No injury has, in my apprehension, been done to the Army, in any stage of a conflict which began on a factious attack on Government. But if in the necessary vindication of authority any point may have arisen which might be thought interesting to the Military Body at large, the regular and legitimate recourse to the ultimate Authorities was not only open, but was actually in progress. Seditious combination therefore, can find no apology in the case, neither can punishments inflicted on individual acts of sedition, furnish a just provocation to general confederacy.

The commission of crime draws after it the penalties attached to them, and in this process, it is Government which is driven to repeat punishments and multiply restraints by the growth and repetition of offences.—It does not lie in the offenders mouths to say, that they have been driven into the commission of crimes by the repetition of punishments.

Such however, appears to have been the false and inverted principle, by which this contagion has spread from a partial faction to a general revolt.

The later excesses of the revolted Officers appear to have sought a justification, and perhaps to have found support, from an error extremely similar.

The necessary, because the only effectual, means of defence which Government could employ against the violence with which it was threatened, have been converted into arguments of greater violence, have been treated as crimes, and as new provocations to that very rebellion, by which these measures were, themselves, rendered indispensable.

On the other hand, I have examined with more than impartiality, that is to say, with an earnest desire to establish the most favorable conclusions for the Officers of this Army, all the circumstances which attended and might be supposed to have influenced the sudden return of the Army to its duty. I am little inclined to pronounce an adverse and ungracious judgment on that interesting point. I will not, however, either on this or any other occasion, sacrifice truth to the indulgence of my personal disposition and wishes, and I have to regret that neither the particular circumstances of the moment, nor the specific information which has fallen under my observation, can warrant as clearly as I wish, the opinion I am desirous of entertaining, that the submission of the Army to Legal Authority may be exclusively ascribed to a returning sense of duty, and the mere operation of public principle.—I am at the same time unwilling to probe that question more deeply than the occasion requires, and I am entirely disposed, amongst the complicated motives of an action good in itself, to discern at least the co-operation of worthy and honorable inducements.—The latter sentiment has not been excluded from the considerations on which my judgment has been formed, and has been allowed a most welcome, and acceptable influence on the final measures that have been adopted.

It is not my intention to enlarge on the grounds of the opinions I have now delivered, and I have touched upon them only for the purpose of explaining one of the principal foundations of my decision.—The acts being in themselves highly criminal, I have discovered neither in the motives that led to them, nor in the immediate inducements to submission, sufficient palliation to entitle offences so dangerous to our Country and the world, to simple impunity or pardon. Clear and incapable of doubt as this proposition is, I have not yielded an implicit, and final assent to it, without a repeated review of every consideration that could oppose that conclusion, nor without many struggles of private sensibility and feeling against the lamented consequences which

which must practically result from it.—But these are questions not of private sensibility but of public trust. I have in charge the discipline of future Armies. The maintenance of that fixed and immutable principle, that Military Bodies are subordinate to the State; in a word, the fundamental securities of human association.—I cannot exclude from my mind the intimate conviction, that the total impunity of revolt under all the circumstances of the present events is not compatible with those securities; that the silence of the law, in the case of arms turned against the Government that gave them, of Fortresses seized by those who were stationed to protect them, of Troops seduced by the Officers to whose better guardianship they were committed, could be ascribed to no motive, and produce on the minds of those who should witness it, even from a distance, no impression favorable to obedience and discipline. Upon what distinction shall we rely hereafter in the punishment of inferior offenders, and acts of minor insubordination, when impunity is the established result of mutiny, in which the Officers of a whole Army were the actors, and of which their Superiors and Commanders have been the principal promoters and leaders?

This painful argument is extorted from me, not for the purpose of reproach, but to fortify my unwilling judgment in the afflicting, but inevitable conclusion, that total impunity is forbidden, by every obligation of my high trust.

There is yet, I hope, a mitigating principle in the most austere exercise of English justice; that justice, which, while it obeys the call of public safety, is ever accessible to the interceding voice of clemency and mercy. A lenient and even a tender administration of justice, is at once the boast and privilege of our glorious and happy Country.

From its sterner duties I must not entirely shrink, but if I am prompted, by the best propensities of every human bosom, to infuse into the correction of subdued offences the largest measure of indulgence compatible with the ends of justice, I shall be but a faithful Representative of our common Sovereign, and shall but illustrate and exemplify the national character of his people. To this truly English virtue I shall appeal, if any one should think that, either in the gratification of personal feelings, or in emulation of the characteristic lenity of England, I may have given too wide a scope to indulgence, and have done too little for public discipline.

In pursuance of these views, the principle I have thought myself at liberty to adopt has been to limit the number of punishments, since impunity cannot be general; and, to mitigate their degrees to the utmost extent of lenity, not entirely incompatible with the public good, and the indispensible demands of justice.

In the execution of this principle, it has been necessary to make a small selection from a great mass of delinquency, all subject in strictness to the penalties of the law; and that such a choice should neither be capricious nor subject to the suspicion of partiality, I have adopted general criterions, the principles of which are manifestly just, and the application of which to particular cases is subject to no difficulty.

The first ground of selection is the commission of some overt act of rebellion or mutiny, such as seizing on Fortresses, or Public Treasure; actual hostility against the Troops of His Majesty, the Company, or its Allies; quitting the Station allotted to Troops without orders, or the refusal to obey the orders of Government.

This principle of selection would liberate a considerable proportion of the Army; but it would involve a much greater number than it enters into my views to exclude from pardon.

It is necessary therefore to select from the numerous class already described, a smaller number comprized within a narrower head of distinction.

That selection is to consist of the Officers in Command of Stations, or Bodies of Troops, Commandants of Corps and Persons peculiarly distinguished for a forward and violent part in the most criminal acts or proceedings of the Army.

The whole of this highly criminal and peculiarly responsible, but not numerous class, will most justly be submitted to a trial by Court Martial.

But as the Courts Martial may of necessity be bound to pass sentences of greater severity than it is in contemplation to extend without distinction to the whole number of those submitted to trial, a more minute subdivision will yet be made, and the Officers in Command of Garrisons or considerable Bodies of Troops will be separated, on the ground of higher responsibility, from the Commandants of Corps. The former will be subjected at all events to trial; the latter will be allowed the option of a trial, or dismissal from the Service.

In order that no anxious uncertainty may remain concerning the application of these rules of selection to individual cases, the names of all the Officers intended for punishment are expressed in the following list. It will be found not to include the Commandants of Corps at Secunderabad, although that Force fell too distinctly within the principle

ciple of selection, not only on account of the lead it assumed in the criminal combination and the violent proceedings of the Army, but as having committed open mutiny in refusing to permit the march of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment to Goa.

I have however thought the example, which that Force was the first to set to the revolted Officers, of an early return to their duty, and the influence of that example upon other parts of the Army, may be admitted as a ground of special indulgence and pardon.

I have abstained from looking too narrowly into the variety of possible motives that may be supposed to have actuated the Senior Officers of this Force in their exertions to withdraw it from further resistance to Government. In my desire to restore my first esteem to the Officers of this Army, the better and more honorable inducements may be allowed at least their share in this commendable part of their conduct; and in my solicitude to extend the principle of clemency to its utmost allowable bounds, I have deemed the benefit derived both to the Public and to the Army itself from the submission of the Hyderabad Force sufficiently important to warrant, even without regard to motives or inducements, the extension of indulgence to that Body. It will be a signal testimony that Government is not unmindful of the services which are rendered to it, and that, while it is impelled, only by necessity, to the exercise of its severer functions, it seizes with satisfaction every opportunity to forgive and reward.

LIST OF OFFICERS TO BE TRIED.

NAMES.	RANK.	CORPS.	STATION.	REMARKS.
John Bell,	Lieut. Col.	1st Battalion Artillery	Senior Officer Commanding Seringapatam	To be tried by Court Martial.
John Doveton,	,,	8th Regiment Cavalry	Commanding a Detachment of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Jaulnah	
Joseph Storey	Major	1st Bat. 19th Regiment N.I.	Senior Officer Commanding Masulipatam	
Robert Munro	Lieut. Col.	2d Bat. 15th Regiment	Seringapatam	To be tried by Court Martial, or dismissed the Service, at their option.
David C. Kenny	Major	2d Bat. 19th Regiment	,,	
T. F. DeHavilland	Captain	Engineers.	,,	
George Cadell	,,	12th Rt. N. I. & Town Major	,,	
Hugh McIntosh	,,	1st Bat. 8th Regiment	Marched without orders from Chittledroog to Seringapatam	
F. K. Aitkill	,,	1st Bat. 15th Regiment		
A. Andrews	,,	Madras European Regiment	Masulipatam	
James Patterson	,,	1st Battalion 11th Regiment	Samulcottah	
George Wahab	,,	1st Battalion 21st Regiment	Chicacole	
James Sadler	,,	1st Battalion 24th Regiment	Ellore	
J. L. Lushington	,,	4th Regiment Cavalry	Jaulnah	
A. McLeod	,,	8th Regiment Cavalry	,,	
C. Hopkinson	Capt. Lieut.	1st Battalion Artillery	Senior Officer of Artillery at Jaulnah	
G. W. Poignand	,,	Horse Artillery	Senior Officer of the Corps at Jaulnah	
G. M. Gibson	Captain	1st Battalion 10th Regiment	Jaulnah	
Thomas Pollok	,,	1st Battalion 12th Regiment	,,	
Mathew Stewart	Major	2d Battalion 17th Regiment	,,	
John Turner	Captain	2d Battalion 15th Regiment	Seringapatam	

Reduced

Reduced as the numbers contained in this melancholy list have been, by every consideration to which a sense of inviolable duty has permitted me to listen, it has not been without the most afflicting agitation my mind has ever experienced, that I have affixed my final signature to the Order as it now stands.

It is with corresponding satisfaction and joy, I have now to perform the more grateful office of announcing to every other Officer, who has been involved in any of the criminal proceedings of the Army, since the 1st of May, a general and unqualified amnesty; to the benefit of which those Officers, who have hitherto declined the test, will be admitted on their signing that declaration.

This amnesty is not granted in the narrow spirit of mere pardon. It is tendered as an act of total and sincere oblivion; it offers on the part of Government a full restoration of confidence and esteem; and it invites from those, who are the object of it not a sullen discharge of constrained duty, but obedience which comes from the heart, and the cheerful, animated service of cordiality, affection and zeal.

My sentiments concerning the late events have been too clearly pronounced, to admit of an amnesty thus general being so far misinterpreted as to bring in question the deep sense I continue to entertain both of the guilt and the danger of those actions to which this indemnity is granted. It is not on a principle of justification, but of pure indulgence unmixed with any other consideration, that I have acted on this occasion. I have recollected the proneness of our common nature to error; the dominion of the passions over reason; the influence of rank, authority and talents, over young and feeble minds; the powers of contagion, and the irresistible torrent of general example. I have considered the small and scarcely perceptible degrees by which innocent men are conducted, from the first slight transgression, to crimes, the enormity of which their minds would have revolted at, if presented at once to their view. To resist these seductions is the part of sound judgment and manly character. Such efforts are most honorable to the distinguished few who are gifted with the union of these qualities; but they are, I fear, too rare to be required of all. To such considerations the extent of the present clemency must be referred.

When the Officers included in this act of grace reflect on the happy change it has operated on their condition, I am sure the first sentiments of their breasts will be those of devout and fervent gratitude. It is my wish to point these acknowledgments to their proper objects.

Their first obligation is to the firm counsels and vigorous measures of that upright and honorable man against whom their hand has been so unjustly raised. To the fortitude of his mind, which must challenge the respect and esteem even of his adversaries, and to the energy of the Government of Fort St. George, the Officers are indebted for their narrow escape from the guilt of a monstrous and unnatural conflict with their Country, and from the ruin, which, in every possible issue of that contest, must have overwhelmed themselves.

Next, for the recovery of life, honour, their own esteem, the confidence of Government, the regard of their Countrymen, and, I trust, a firm security for the perpetual duration of those blessings, their grateful benedictions are due to the benevolent genius of their Country, of which I am only the Organ.

If the accents of reproof have not been entirely excluded from this address, they have not been dictated by an angry or vindictive mind, and in the full assurance that they will never recur in the intercourse between the Government and the Army of the Coast, I shall conclude with the last admonitions of a truer and safer Friend than any flatterer of their passions and errors can ever be.

If in this awful moment I have acquired any title to their confidence and attention, let me implore them to think less lightly than it is evident their minds have been accustomed to do, of violating the first, the most sacred, and the most characteristic duty of a Soldier, fidelity to the Power he serves. Let them think less lightly of turning the arms they have accepted in trust, against the Government, which has reposed that confidence in their probity. Let this be the true point of a Soldier's honour, which stamps with infamy every spurious pretence to that sacred title; every pretence which is in contradiction with this primary obligation, and which would strangely and unintelligibly postpone a first engagement, for the performance of legal duties, to a posterior and gratuitous pledge to commit crimes.---Let them reflect on the guilt, the dishonor, and the peril, exemplified but yesterday, of this false casuistry.

I entreat them to be persuaded that no man of honor at the head of a Government will ever compromise with revolt, and that in every case the conflict must be carried to the last extremity.---My sentiments on that subject are not equivocal, and are not assumed for this occasion.---They have been pronounced long since, and previous to any indication of troubles on the Coast. My fixed and firm principle is, that the utmost

almost evils that can flow from a contest with revolt, and even from defeat, are much inferior to the greater, more permanent and more extensive mischief of concession. In such cases the revolted party may recede, and will always do so with honor, sacrificing nothing but passions and crimes.—The Government against which the revolt is made, has no option but to maintain the contest; or abandon its trust, and fly from its duty.

My final and best advice is to reject the first step that leads from the beaten track of professional demeanour, as if the worst extreme of ripened and atrocious guilt were proposed at once to their acceptance.—The widest stride of all is from innocence to guilt. That boundary once passed, the gradations of crime are shorter and less sensible.—He who withholds his voice from early clamor; and his pen from the first irregular signature, is safe and blameless: Beyond that clearly defined line, all is perplexity and danger.—With these friendly suggestions prompted by a pure solicitude for the honor and welfare of those whom I address, I take leave even of admonition and of every other form of address which can imply reproof; and purging my mind of every painful recollection, embrace the happier prospect which is now presented to our view, by the final termination of public discord, violence and trouble, and the re-establishment, on a firm, and, I trust secure and permanent basis, of tranquillity and order.

MINTO.

G. O. C. C. 18th September 1809.

Major General Gowdie has been pleased to direct the following Orders from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, to be published for the information of the Army serving under this Presidency.

HORSE GUARDS,

GENERAL ORDERS. 1st March 1809.

The King has been most graciously pleased to direct that, in future, the Captains of Companies in the Foot Guards and Brevet Field Officers of the Army, are to wear two Epaulettes, to mark their rank in His Majesty's Service.

The Commander in Chief in consequence directs, that Company Officers of Fuzileer Regiments, and Light Infantry Corps, and Officers belonging to the Flank Companies of Regiments, shall hereafter be distinguished by Wings worn in addition to their Epaulettes.

The Adjutants in future are to wear one Epaulette on the right shoulder, and a laced strap on the left.

HORSE GUARDS,

GENERAL ORDERS. 20th March 1809.

The Commander in Chief has received the King's Command to make known to the Army, that His Majesty has thought fit to Command that the following Regulations shall hereafter be strictly observed in regard to promotions in the Army, and Appointments on the Staff, viz.

"No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of Captain, until he has been three years a Subaltern."

"No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of Field Officer, until he has been seven years in the Service, of which he shall have been at least two years a Captain."

"No Officer shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, until he has been nine years in the Service, of which he shall have been at least two years a Major."

"No Officer shall be allowed to fill any Staff Appointment, that of Aide-de-Camp excepted, until he has been one year a Captain."

G. O. G. G. 25th September 1809.

At the moment when the sentiments of the Governor General respecting the late disorders on the Coast and his determination with regard to the Officers of the Army of Fort St. George who have been led by a train of unhappy circumstances to place themselves in a state of opposition to the local Government of this Presidency, are announced to the Public; it becomes the special duty of the Governor General to publish

publish his highest commendation of the exemplary conduct of the Officers of His Majesty's Military Service and of such of the Officers of the Service of the Honorable East India Company, who in the late crisis of general agitation have resisted the contagion of example, and adhering to the obligations of public virtue and professional duty, have manifested their zeal and fidelity in the cause of their King and their Country.

The Governor General accordingly takes this opportunity of expressing in General Orders his acknowledgments to those highly meritorious Officers, who at such a period of public danger, have stood forth to support the dignity and vindicate the authority of the Government which they serve, and to maintain those principles of constitutional order and military subordination, on which the existence of every regular and civilized Government must depend.

Although the Governor General deeply laments an occasion on which the applause of distinguished loyalty and fidelity so justly bestowed on one portion of the Officers of a British Army, is unavoidably contrasted with the errors of another; yet he confidently believes that the same honorable spirit of patriotic zeal which has hitherto been inseparably connected with the character of the Officers of this Establishment, continues to pervade the minds even of those who, for a moment already past, had ceased to obey its dictates, and that no memory or impression of this unhappy season of delusion and disorder, will remain, that should impair the esteem, or disturb the harmony which have in all former times united every part of this Army.

MINTO.

G. O. G. G. 25th September 1809.

From the first establishment of the British Power in India, the zeal, fidelity and subordination of the Native Officers and Troops belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, have been generally and eminently displayed.—On occasions of public danger and of foreign war, they have employed their exertions with distinguished honor and success in the service of that Government from which they and their families derive their support, and to which they are indebted for the enjoyment of benefits and advantages unknown to the Armies of the surrounding States of India. But their honorable qualities of loyalty and gratitude have never been more conspicuously manifested, than at the period of the late commotion in the Army of the Coast; when, exposed to the severest trial, their innate sense of honor and cordial attachment to the Government, has led them to withhold their concurrence in the execution of measures, subversive of its prosperity and incompatible with the principles of their professional duty.

The Governor General, therefore, has the satisfaction of declaring to the Native Officers and Men of the Coast Army, the high sense which he entertains of their exemplary conduct on the late trying occasion; a conduct which has so amply justified the unbounded confidence of Government in the loyalty and attachment of its Native Troops.

Obedience and fidelity to the Government is the common duty both of Officers and Soldiers; and the particular duty of Soldiers is to yield implicit submission to the orders of their Officers, in every case in which they are not forbidden to do so by the express prohibition of Government. The Governor General is therefore satisfied that the Native Troops will permanently maintain their claim to the applause and approbation which it is the object of this proclamation to bestow upon them, by the merit, of their accustomed subordination and attachment to those who are appointed to command them.

MINTO.

G. O. C. C. 30th September 1809.

In obedience to the Orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General of the 25th Instant, Officers Commanding Divisions, Cantonments, Garrisons, Stations and Corps, are directed to accept the signatures of Officers at present removed from their

their military functions, as well as those whose signatures have not been published in G. O. to the annexed declaration, and to order such as do so, to proceed immediately to join their respective Corps, transmitting lists of them to the Adjutant General's Office.

The signatures of Officers at the Presidency, and Pulicat, will be received at the Adjutant General's Office, for which purpose those at the latter Station have permission to proceed to Madras, and those at Sadras will repair to the Head Quarters of the Centre Division for the same purpose.

It is to be understood that any Officer who shall omit to offer his signature to the Declaration until the 1st day of November 1809, will be considered as having declined to sign it, and will be reported to Government accordingly.

COPY OF DECLARATION.

We the undersigned Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, do in the most solemn manner declare upon our word of honor, as British Officers, that we will obey the orders and support the authority of the Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, agreeably to the tenor of the Commissions which we hold from that Government.

Names.	Rank.	Corps.	Remarks.

G. O. G. G. 29TH SEPTEMBER 1809.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Cadets attached to Corps of Infantry, Artillery or Cavalry, shall, while on actual Field Service, receive the pay and allowances of Cornets, Lieutenant Fireworkers and Ensigns respectively.

G. O. G. G. 4TH OCTOBER 1809.

The Governor General having attentively perused the Proceedings of a Court Martial, assembled by the orders of Major General Gowdie for the trial of Lieutenants M'Cormick and Rowley has judged it expedient that the crimes and sentences should be published to the Army. The sense entertained by that honorable Tribunal of the nature and degree of criminality attached to the offence of which those two Officers have been pronounced guilty, will be sufficiently evinced by those documents.

It has become necessary to determine whether these sentences should be carried into effect, or whether the amnesty which, with some specified exceptions, has terminated the disorder of the late unhappy period, is to be considered as embracing also the cases of these two Officers.

In deliberating on this question, the Governor General has observed, that the Proceedings of the Court Martial were closed, and the sentences pronounced, some time before the amnesty was published. He was not apprized that any proceedings of that description were either in progress, or actually concluded. The case was not in his contemplation when his General Order was issued; and he should not, therefore, in strictness, consider his judgment as pledged by that Order on a question which he had no opportunity of considering.

The Governor General has, nevertheless, reflected, that the comprehensive terms in which the amnesty has been proclaimed, and especially the broad principles of oblivion and reconciliation, which characterize the whole measure, may appear to many sufficiently large to afford an interpretation favorable to these Individuals, even under the circumstances adverted to. Averse therefore, as he must always be, to bring even into question the faithful performance of a solemn promise, he has chosen rather to extend the general

general indemnity a little beyond its contemplated objects, and to incur the partial inconvenience of adding to the general mass of pardon, the impunity of these two offences against discipline, than to hazard the slightest deviation, either in letter, or spirit, from the obligations of public faith.

Under these considerations, he has requested Major General Gowdie to remit the Sentences and restore the Officers to the Service, under a single condition, the indispensable necessity of which, both for public and private atonement, requires no argument.—The condition is, that an ample and distinct apology shall be made to Captain Campbell, their Commanding Officer, for the contempt of his authority, and insult to his person, of which they stand convicted.

It would not be the wish of the Governor General, to burthen an act of grace with any reflections that might either wound or humiliate the objects of it; but waving all retrospective reproof, as applicable to this, or any other antecedent case, he should think he neglected the future interests of the Public and the Army, if he omitted this occasion of bringing strongly to the notice and recollection of the Officers of this Establishment, the culpable nature and mischievous consequences of the practice which was the subject of the trials now under consideration. That is to say, concerted insult to those who have either uniformly done well, or who having fallen by the force of general example, into the prevailing disorders, have withdrawn themselves from former errors, and returned to a faithful discharge of public duty. Such combinations against individuals, of which examples have not been wanting in the late troubles, are always reprehensible; but assume a much more criminal character in that state of things which has arisen out of the submission of the Army, followed by the amnesty announced by the General Order of the 25th September.

The Governor General trusts that every disposition to this serious offence has been extinguished by those events, but as it affords the only means that now remain, either for nursing the seeds of military disorder, or for prolonging the discord of the Army, some exposition of its dangerous and malignant tendency appears peculiarly seasonable.

To make a return to duty the subject of concerted affront and indignity, is in the first place a great breach of discipline. It requires a very clear clause to render such measures of personal enmity to Individuals tolerated in any circumstances. No one can be ignorant of the displeasure uniformly manifested, and of the punishment invariably inflicted, in every case of such offences against discipline, by the supreme military authority of the Sovereign himself.—Let any one imagine, therefore, what judgment would be formed on a complaint for such an injury, the excuse alleged for which should be, that the party against whom it was levelled, had withdrawn himself from a conspiracy against His Majesty; or in a case arising in India, that he had renounced a further participation in revolt against the Company's Government.

In the next place, the continuance of such practices extinguishes all hope of cordial and general reconciliation, by which alone the traces of past calamity can be obliterated, and the individual comfort and happiness of the Officers can be restored.

But last and chiefly let it be remembered, that the offences which are the subject of these remarks, are in total contradiction with every profession of a return to duty. They demonstrate the still subsisting spirit of military combination, which is in itself a deep and dangerous offence. The combination in this case would be, to stigmatize by general and concerted measures those who relinquish criminal, and therefore invalid, engagements, in order to fulfil the first indefeasible obligations of professional duty.

It must be recollected also, that those who persist in such practices, forfeit every title both to confidence and clemency. Clemency on the late occasion has been founded on the hope, that the return of those who should accept pardon, to the paths of fidelity and duty, would be sincere, and that every pledge, and every combination, that has the slightest reference to the late lamented period, should be dissolved and abjured for ever. To continue therefore, or to renew similar combinations in the very moment of accepting idemnity from the penalties of past transactions, must be felt to be a violation of public faith and personal honor, enhanced by the aggravation of the deepest ingratitude.

To sincere and cordial reconciliation, which authority alone cannot enforce, the Army can only be invited and exhorted by every consideration which should influence their sounder reason, and their better feelings. But to repress every open attempt to obstruct the return of public harmony by putting indignity upon Individuals, who have the merit of an early retreat from error, is a fit and indispensable object both of the vigilance and power of Government.

Under these impressions, the Governor General has thought it a point of candour, to appprize,

apprize, thus early, every ill-advised Individual who might fall inconsiderately into that snare, that no future example of this offence can be exempted from punishment, and that every Officer accused of it shall be brought to trial before a Court Martial, or if the peculiar circumstances of the case should render it more advisable, the charge shall be submitted to the investigation of a Military Court of Enquiry, and if established by the Proceedings of the latter Tribunal, the Officer so offending must be suspended from the Service, subject to the judgment of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

MINTO.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 13th August 1809.

The following Copy of a Circular Letter from the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, dated Horse Guards, the 8th December 1808, is published for the information of Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief enjoins the most particular attention to the instructions contained in this Letter, and in the General Orders which have been published to the Army on the subject of Invalided Soldiers sent Home from this Country.

Circular. HORSE GUARDS, 8th December 1808.

Sir,

It having been represented to the Commander in Chief that a number of Soldiers who have been invalided abroad have been sent to the Army Depot unaccompanied by any documents whatever, whereby the nature or amount of their claims could be ascertained; I have it in command from His Royal Highness, to request that you will be pleased to enforce the Order directing that the accounts of each Man sent Home with a provisional discharge, or to join the 2d Battalion, may be transmitted to the Agent, and Commandant of the Army Depot.

I have, &c. &c. (Signed) J. W. GORDON.

Lieutenant General Hewett, *&c &c. &c.*

G. O. C. C. I. I. 29th August 1809.

A separate return being attached to the new form of regimental monthly return which has recently been prescribed for the use of the Army, for the express purpose of accounting for the invalided Soldiers and other Men sent to, or left at Home; The Commander in Chief is pleased to cancel the General Orders on that head, dated Head Quarters, Calcutta, the 19th January 1809.

His Excellency, however, directs that on the first return after the receipt of official accounts how any of the Invalids have been disposed of in England, they are to be accounted for as follows, in the blank space at the bottom of the return of Men sent to, or left at Home.

The Agents of the Regiment (or Inspector General, as the case may be) having reported that the Serjeants, Drummers, Rank and File, which embarked on the (Ship's name) on the (date) are disposed of as follows, they will no longer be noticed on the returns, with the exception of those found fit for duty and retained in the Regiment, who will continue to be included under the column of Men sent to, or left in England.

Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
"	"	"	Discharges confirmed.
"	"	"	Transferred to the—Royal Veteran Battalion.
"	"	"	Found fit for duty, and retained in the Regiment.

Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving on the Bengal Establishment will be furnished with returns by the Adjutant General King's Troops, specifying the number and names of Invalids embarked, at what date, on board what Ship, and under charge of what Officer; and the General Officer Commanding in Chief at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay will be pleased to cause similar notifications to be made to the Corps under their orders, on the receipt of which Commanding

Commanding Officers are to strike off the Invalids from the effective strength of their respective Regiments, and include the number in the column of "Invalids sent Home" under the head of "Men sent to, or left at Home, and not included in the effective strength."

Such Invalids as from sickness or other causes are unable to embark for England, are to continue to be included in the effective Rank and File.

G. O. C. C. 4th October 1809.

* Instances having occurred wherein Officers have been improperly returned under the head of "*Officers absent without leave,*" Major General Gowdie is pleased to call the attention of Officers in Command of His Majesty's Regiments serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, to the following extract from page 76 of His Majesty's Regulations.

"*Instructions to Officers appointed to Regiments abroad.*"

"All Officers on being appointed to Regiments on Foreign Stations, shall report "themselves to the Adjutant General as ready to join within one month from the "date of their appointment."

"Officers Commanding Regiments on Foreign Stations are directed to return, as "absent without leave, all Officers newly appointed who do not join at the expira- "tion of the period required for their passage, unless it shall have been notified to "them that such Officers have obtained His Majesty's express leave of absence, or "of their being at the Military Depot for the purpose of embarkation."

Commanding Officers of Corps will consider the above Regulation as equally applicable to Officers on leave of absence in Europe, allowing six months as the period for their passage to this Country.

The Officer Commanding the Forces is pleased to direct, however, that Officers arriving at Madras from Europe, and from the other Presidencies for the purpose of joining, whose Regiments are at a distance, are not to be returned under the head of "*Officers absent without leave*" until after the expiration of the time necessary to enable them to join, viz.

Wallajahbad, and Arcot,—one month.

Bangalore, and Seringapatam,—six weeks,

Cannanore, Ceded Districts, Hyderabad, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Travancore,—two months,

from the day of their arrival at the Presidency, which the Deputy Adjutant General to the King's Troops will specially report to Corps respectively.

Officers on leave of absence within the Presidency, who do not rejoin on the day, their leave expires, are to be returned "absent without leave."

Commanding Officers of Corps are further directed to affix a * to the names of all Officers in India, who may be returned at the head of "Officers on duty,"— "Officers absent with leave," and "Officers absent without leave."

G. O. G. 1st September 1809.

In consideration of the inadequacy of the allowance granted to Officers in Command of Divisions of the Army, under the rank of General Officers, to enable them to provide and carry the Camp Equipage requisite in their situations; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Officers in Command of Divisions of the Army and the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, not being General Officers on the Staff, shall in lieu of the regimental tent allowance now granted to them, be permitted to draw 3-4ths of the allowance granted to General Officers on the Staff

by

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* *By a subsequent Order of the 9th August* 1811, *Officers newly appointed who may be in Europe, are not to be returned absent without leave until after the expiration of twelve months.—Vide page* 222.

by the Regulations of 1796 for Camp Equipage and Travelling Charges, while in Garrison and while in the Field, accordingly as they may be situated.

In consequence of the additional allowance now granted, Officers Commanding Divisions of the Army not being Generals on the Staff, are not to be considered as having any claim to Public Quarters at the Stations where they may occasionally reside within their Divisions.

G. O. G. 14TH NOVEMBER 1809.

* The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the Indulgence granted to Officers Commanding Corps, by the G. O. 9th December last, to Officers Commanding Stations, and accordingly directs that Officers under the rank of Colonel holding Government Commands, when absent by leave or on sick certificate, shall continue to draw the established allowances annexed to the command, deducting therefrom the difference between the half and full batta of the regimental rank of the Officers on whom the temporary command may devolve during their absence; but when absent from their Stations to attend Courts Martial (either as Members or to give evidence) or on any other Public Duty, they are to draw those allowances without any deduction, and the Officers on whom the temporary command may devolve, are to draw the difference between the half and full batta of their regimental rank.

The difference between the half and full batta to Officers in the temporary command of Stations, in either of the foregoing cases, is to be drawn from the Paymaster on separate abstracts, supported by Copies of the Orders placing them in charge of the Station and relieving them from that charge on the return of the respective Commanding Officers.

It is however, to be clearly understood, that Officers succeeding to the temporary command of Stations, as above, are only entitled to draw the difference between the half and full batta of their regimental rank, in the event of their not being already in the receipt of full batta for Commanding Corps.

G. O. G. 14TH NOVEMBER 1809.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to annul such parts of the G. O. by Government of the 5th August 1808, relative to the transmission of returns of Ordnance Stores and Camp Equipage from the several Stations of the Army, as refer to the Office of the Quarter Master General; and to direct that the following Regulations be in future observed, in the transmission of returns to that Office, by all Officers in charge of Camp Equipage or Carriage for the Sick.

The quarterly returns of Camp Equipage, Sick Carts and Doolies in store, are to be discontinued, and monthly returns to be transmitted, in lieu of them, to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

The monthly lists of articles received and issued will be continued, as at present, and accompany the monthly returns.

G. O. G. 14TH NOVEMBER 1809.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall take place in the arrangement of the Camp Equipage establishment, as constituted by the G. O by Government of the 3d of May 1808.

1st—Bamboo Coolies, for the carriage of Tent Poles, are in future allowed, in all cases when Camp Equipage is conveyed on Bullocks, in the proportion of one Cooly to four one

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* *This Order is rescinded and other Regulations published under the head of batta in G. O. 1st May* 1810.—*Vide page* 101.

one poled Private Tents, and 2 Coolies to three two poled Tents of the same description.

2d—One poled Tents are directed in future, for the use of Native Troops of every description, and two poled Tents are never to be issued to them when the former are procurable.

3d—The allowance above granted, of Bamboo Coolies for the Carriage of the Tent Poles, will render necessary a reduction in the establishment of Bullocks allowed for the Carriage of the Tents and Stores attached to the Native Corps of the Army; and that part of table number 7 annexed to the General Order of the 3d of May 1808, which relates to the Bullock establishments of those Corps, is accordingly hereby annulled, and the following proportion directed to be substituted.

	Bullocks.	Chowdries.	Duffadars.	Drivers.
To a Regiment Native Cavalry, ...	42	1	1	15
Battalion Native Infantry, ...	74	1	2	21
Battalion Pioneers	26	0	1	8

4th—To Parties of Native Troops ordered on Detachment not amounting to the strength of a complete Troop or Company, Camp Equipage is directed to be issued, in the proportion of two Private Tents to all Parties exceeding the strength of half a Troop or Company, and one Private Tent to every Detachment of inferior strength when commanded by a Native Officer.

5th—The 12th Paragraph of the General Orders of the 3d May 1808, not having hitherto met with sufficient attention, wherein Committees of Survey are directed to describe *the nature of the injuries sustained* by the Tents subjected to their examination *and the dimensions* of the broken and damaged parts that may require new materiall, it is ordered that all Committees of Survey will in future be attentive to insert the above particulars with regard to every Tent surveyed, in a separate column of the account of Tent surveyed, founded as much as possible upon actual inspection and measurement and introduced immediately before the column of remarks.

6th—The estimates of all future Proceedings of Committees of Survey on Camp Equipage are required to be verified by a declaration, agreeably to the following form, signed by the President and Members of the Committees assembled, and annexed to the foot of the estimates.

" We do hereby solemnly declare, that to the best of our knowledge, the materials
" and number of workmen required by the above estimate are absolutely necessary
" for the completion of the repairs required, and that the prices of the several articles
" specified are at the lowest rates procurable at this Station."

7th—It has hitherto been customary to detain the Proceedings of all Committees of Survey at the office of the Military Board, the estimates alone, after receiving the sanction of that Board, being transmitted to the Quarter Master General to be ordered for execution; but as it is absolutely necessary that the Quarter Master General, on whom all responsibility rests for the efficient state of the Camp Equipage department should be provided with the means of ascertaining that the repairs required have been duly executed; the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs that in future all Proceedings of Committees of Survey on Camp Equipage, after receiving the sanction of the Military Board, shall be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, copies of the estimates being previously taken in the Office of the Military Board.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct, that the above Regulations and Forms prescribed for Committees of Survey on Camp Equipage, shall be equally applicable and in force for all Committees held on Carriage for the sick.

G. O. C. C. 17th November 1809.

In order to mark by a proper distinction the merits of those Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of Corps of Cavalry, Gun Lascars, Infantry and Pioneers, who have on various occasions " Volunteered for Foreign Service," the Officer Commanding the Army authorizes a latitude in their favour in the recommendations transmitted to Head Quarters for promotions to the Commissioned ranks, as at present

present provided for the Non-Commissioned Staff by the 7th Paragraph of the 18th Section of the Code of Regulations, under the head of "Promotions and Appointments;" but in all such cases the particular service, for which the Individual recommended, was a Volunteer, is to be stated in the column of remarks, and the recommendation in favour of the Havaldar Major or Drill Havaldar is to be inserted also in the recommendation certificate.

The Officer Commanding the Army also directs, that Officers Commanding Regiments and Battalions, will in their selections for promotion in the Non-Commissioned ranks, give a due consideration to the claims of Volunteers for Foreign Service.

G. O. C. C. 6TH DECEMBER 1809.

The Officer Commanding the Army is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extract from General Orders, dated Horse Guards, 10th October 1808, and directs the attention of Officers Commanding Corps and Bodies of Troops in particular, to the responsibility, that attaches to their respective commissions and situations for the discipline and good order of all ranks under their command.

"At a General Court Martial held at Messina, on the 18th June 1808, and continued by adjournments to the 25th of the same month, Lieutenant W. Jenkin of the 62d Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

"1st—For having on or about the 5th day of April connived at, or permitted a Soldier irregularly to quit his rank, while marching to his guard, for the private accommodation of the said Lieutenant Jenkin."

"2d—For insubordinate and menacing language to Brigadier Major Druitt, who in his official capacity had noticed and reported the circumstance."

"3d—For habitual insubordinate language and conduct at the Mess of the 62d Regiment, tending to inculcate irregularity and disobedience, altho' admonished and warned, that his former improper conduct, so highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline, should only be overlooked, in consequence of future good behaviour."

"The Court found the Prisoner guilty of the whole of the charges, and sentenced him to be *dismissed from His Majesty's Service and rendered incapable of serving again in any Military capacity whatever.*"

"His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the Sentence of the Court, but, in commending that the Sentence should be carried into effect, His Majesty was pleased to observe, that there appeared to have existed in the 1st Battalion of the 62d Regiment an impression that, at the Mess or other meetings of release from absolute military duty, there was also a release from professional responsibility and obedience, and therefore His Majesty was pleased to command that it should be expressly signified to this Battalion, that the Commanding Officer present with the Regiment is responsible for the discipline and good order of the Corps in every particular, and that whether the Battalion is actually under arms or otherwise, His Majesty considers every Officer and Individual belonging to it equally accountable for the maintenance and preservation of good order, and the rules and discipline of war, according to the powers granted to them by their respective commissions and situations."

G. O. G. 4TH DECEMBER 1809.

It having been resolved on the 16th March 1808, that the pensions granted to the Military Officers of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic should be carried to the head of Civil disbursements from the 1st May 1808, then following; it is hereby directed that such of these pensions as have since that period continued to be carried to the head of Military charges, shall now be transferred to Civil disbursements.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is farther pleased to direct that those Pensioners shall continue to be mustered and paid by the Military Officers agreeably to the G. O. 25th November 1801, and the amount of the abstracts drawn

as usual from the Military Paymasters of Stations, who will enter them in a separate disbursement under the following head :

"Civil charges, Nabobs Pensioners."

The reports of casualties among those Pensioners are to be forwarded to the Town Major of Fort St. George, who will continue to keep a register of them, and will forward the usual monthly return of the casualties to the Military Auditor General.

The Military Paymaster General will prepare at the end of each official year, a statement of all sums admitted under the abovementioned head during the preceding year, and transmit it to the Accountant General, who will make the necessary adjustment in the public accounts, and transfer the amount to the debit of the Civil charges of this Government.

G. O. C. C. 9th December 1809

The Officer Commanding the Army is sorry to notice the number of Officers "Absent from their Corps" and "on their way to join" whose first duty it was to repair direct to the Head Quarters of their respective Corps without a moment's unnecessary delay ; he therefore directs all Officers to join their Corps *forthwith* who have not obtained special leave from Head Quarters, or are detained after the publication of this Order by certified ill health ; and that all Officers not employed "on staff duty" or "command" who may be otherwise absent on the 1st of January 1810, be reported absent without leave."

The Officer Commanding the Army, takes this opportunity of explaining to the Officers of the Army, that upon all occasions of removal from one Corps to another, or on being exonerated from any duty or charge, they are required to join their Corps *immediately by the most direct route*, and that it is their duty to report their departure for that purpose to the Head Quarters of their Corps, that the most accurate information may be possessed relative to the absence of Officers, the authority under which they are absent, and the probable time of their joining.

It is also directed that Officers shall not visit the Presidency, but with special leave from Head Quarters, unless it be the most direct route to their Station or Corps, in which case they are not to remain longer than three days, without express permission to do so from Head Quarters.

The General Orders of the 8th March 1808 not having been sufficiently attended to in all instances it is directed, that Officers conform to that Regulation, and no cause will be admitted in excuse for *personal* attendance, but that of ill health, in which case it is expected that a *personal* report be made at the Adjutant General's Office at the Presidency, or to the Commanding Officer of an Out-Station, as soon as they are permitted by the Medical Officer attending them to leave their Quarters.

All applications for leave of absence are to specify the date *to which* leave is solicited, and the General Order of the 15th of March regarding "applications for a renewal of leave," must be pointedly attended to. Officers in Command of Divisions, Stations and Corps of the Army, are directed to return Officers "absent without leave" who fail *to join* on the day their leave expires.

All leave of absence granted from Head Quarters, will in future be notified in General Orders.

G. O. G. 27th December 1809.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council embraces the occasion of the embarkation of the Detachment of Royal Artillery under the Command of Lieutenant Byres, and the Detachment of His Majesty's 66th Regiment under the Command of Major Nicol, on their return to Ceylon, to express his Lordship's entire approbation of the exemplary zeal, discipline and public spirit, uniformly displayed by these Troops while serving under the Government of Fort St. George.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 4TH JANUARY 1810.

It having been brought to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Army, that a doubt exists "whether an Inferior Officer is obliged to recognize his Superior in any "other situation than on Parade or in the actual exercise of military duties;" the Officer Commanding the Army deems it essential to the discipline of the Army, and necessary support of military subordination, to explain in Public Orders, that an Officer is at all times and in all situations responsible for the conduct of the Officers placed under his authority, controul or command; and that it is their indispensable duty to recognise his authority by an implicit obedience to orders, and rigid observance of the *respect* every inferior owes to the person of his superior, in all situations in which they may have it in their power to evince it.

The first principles of military discipline and subordination arise out of this practice, and Officers entrusted with Command are directed to call forth the most exemplary observance of them from all ranks of Officers, whose individual authority and respect amongst the Soldiery can only be maintained by the example given in this important discharge of their own duty.

G. O. G. 16TH JANUARY 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Officers being guilty of neglect of duty by being absent without leave and not joining their respective Stations and Corps within the period of their furlough (or other specified periods of absence) and are consequently returned "absent without leave," their pay and allowances shall not be drawn in any instance, or be afterwards paid to such Officers, except upon a very strong and full representation from the Commander in Chief to Government, stating some unavoidable cause for such apparent breach of duty; in which particular case the pleasure of Government will be notified thro' the Commander in Chief, and the arrears of pay (if the cause of absence be deemed sufficient excuse) drawn upon such authority in the Officers's next abstract; but upon the other hand, if the cause of excuse be not admitted, such Officer's pay will only be admitted from the date of the Commander in Chief's authority for re-admitting the Officer's name upon the strength of the Corps.

G. O. G. 16TH JANUARY 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st of January 1810, all Native Troops on being discharged the Service, shall be entitled to a gratuity of one month's pay of their rank, subsequent to the date of their discharge, for the purpose of defraying their expenses to their place of residence.

When the discharge from the Service of any Native Soldier takes place, at Hyderabad or Jaulnah, Poonah, Travancore and Goa, or any Station not within the Territory of this Presidency, the donation for defraying his expenses to his place of residence, will be increased to two months pay.

The abstracts for this donation are to be drawn by Adjutants of Corps, countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, or by the latter when there may be no Regimental Staff present. The Name, Rank, Troop or Company to which the Individuals did belong at the time of their discharge, to be invariably inserted in the abstracts.

G. O. G. 10TH JANUARY 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council considers it to be an act of public duty, to express on the return of His Majesty's 19th Regiment to the establishment of Ceylon, the sentiments of approbation and respect with which he regards the

the services of Lieutenant Colonel The Honorable P. Stewart and the 19th Regiment, while employed under the Presidency of Fort St. George: The 19th Regiment arrived in Travancore at a very important period of time; it eminently contributed to the suppression of the disturbances in that country; and its conduct has invariably been distinguished by a high spirit of zeal, gallantry and discipline.

G. O. G. 23d January 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council avails himself of the opportunity presented by the departure of Captain Bates and the Detachment of Royal Artillery under his command, to express His Lordship's entire approbation of the zeal, discipline, and public spirit uniformly displayed by those Troops, while serving under the orders of this Government.

G. O. G. 29th January 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the pay and allowances of Officers not joining their respective Stations or Corps within the limited time of their furlough or other specified period of absence, and who may be in consequence returned "absent without leave" shall not be drawn or paid to any Officer so situated, excepting upon a full and satisfactory representation from the Commander in Chief to Government, stating some unvoidable cause for such apparent breach of duty. In which particular case, should the cause of absence be deemed satisfactory, the pleasure of Government will be notified through the Commander in Chief, and the arrears of pay are to be drawn in the Officer's next abstract. If, however, the cause of absence be deemed insufficient, such Officer will then only be permitted to draw his pay and allowances from the date of the Commander in Chief's Order for re-admitting his name upon the strength of the Corps.

To obviate the difficulties that may arise to Paymasters issuing pay to Officers absent without leave, thereby subjecting themselves to retrenchments, it is directed that Paymasters issue no pay to Officers absent from their respective Corps, or Stations, beyond the date of the leave granted to them in General Orders.

G. O. C. C. 9th January 1810.

Major General Gowdie has been pleased to direct the following Order from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, to be published for the information of the Army serving under this Presidency.

HORSE GUARDS,
24th June 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The King has signified his pleasure, that the appointment of Troop Quarter Master in His Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, shall gradually be done away; and that the duties heretofore attached to that Officer shall henceforward be performed by a Troop Serjeant Major: One Non-Commissioned Officer of which description will, from this time, be allowed on the establishment of each Troop of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, in which the appointment of Quarter Master shall have ceased. His Majesty, in making this arrangement has not overlooked the merits and services of the Persons now acting as Troop Quarter Masters, and has been pleased to command, that such as are now fit for service, shall continue to hold their present situations; and, with a view of making a provision for such as are unfit for service and have served forty years and upwards, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command, that they shall be allowed to retire upon their present full pay for life, and that such other Quarter Masters as are now, or may hereafter become, unfit for service, shall be allowed to retire on the pay of three Shillings per day for life.

His Majesty has moreover been pleased to command, that the pay of the Regimental Serjeant Major in the Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, shall be three Shillings and six Pence, and that of the Troop Serjeant Major three Shillings per day.

One Regimental Quarter Master will henceforth be added to the establishment of each

each Regiment of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, at the daily pay of eight Shillings, including the allowance of two Shillings per day for his Horse.

In consequence of the above commands from His Majesty, the Commander in Chief directs, that the Colonels of Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons do immediately transmit a return of such Troop Quarter Masters in their respective Regiments, as they consider unfit for service, (with proper certificates of the same, vouched by Military Medical Officers) specifying such as have served forty years and upwards, and are, on that account, entitled to retire on their full pay; and that they continue, from time to time, to make such returns, in the event of any Troop Quarter Masters who remain in the Regiments becoming unfit for service; and, as these vacancies occur, the Colonels of Regiments will fill them up, by nominating Troop Serjeant Majors from the most deserving Serjeants of their Regiments.

It is to be observed that the Troop Serjeant Majors are, in all respects, on the same footing as the other Serjeants of the Regiment, of whom however they take precedence, and they are to be distinguished by an additional chevron on the right arm.

The Regimental Serjeant Major is to be distinguished by a crown above the chevron.

The Colonels of Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons will please to nominate for the Commander in Chief's approbation and recommendation to His Majesty, persons duly qualified for the appointment of Regimental Quarter Masters in their respective Regiments.

G. O. C. C. 8th February 1810.

It is with great concern that the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief feels himself obliged to withhold his approbation to the manner in which the Sentence on the above trial (*that of Lieutenant Nicholson of H. M. 30th Regiment*) has been drawn out.

The trial having been held under authority of a warrant from Colonel Wilkinson the Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, and the confirmation of the Sentence falling properly within the limits of his powers, the Court appear to have been highly irregular in endeavouring to carry away the consideration of that Sentence from the immediate cognizance of Colonel Wilkinson to a higher authority.

It is a primary object, that every Officer should act upon his own warrant, and exercise by his own act those powers which the law has vested in him, without reference to any higher authority, except in cases of particular emergency.

And this irregularity on the part of the Court becomes the more exceptionable, from the circumstances of an opportunity having been afforded them to correct their error, through the medium of revision.

G. O. C. C. 17th February 1810.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, are published for the general information of the Army.

COPY.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it hath appeared unto us, that convenience would ensue both to the Public Service and to Individuals, if the pay of the several Appointments belonging to the Staff of our Army, and to our Garrisons abroad, after suffering the usual deductions of poundage and hospital, were to be reduced to a nett daily rate (freed from fractions) for each rank, our will and pleasure therefore is, that the nett daily rates specified in the accompanying states, which are fixed in favour of the Officer, at the integral penny next above the fraction in each instance, be borne upon the establishment from the 25th December 1808 inclusive, and be issued accordingly.

It is also our pleasure, that in the event of any additional Appointments being placed upon the establishment of our Staff or Garrisons, the pay of such additional Appointments shall be issued at similar nett daily rates, founded upon the accustomed annual rates attached thereto respectively.

For which this shall be to all whom it may concern, a sufficient warrant and authority.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 24th day of February 1809, in the forty-ninth of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

J. PULTENEY,

(A true copy.) (Signed) W. GRANT KEIR, *Adjt. General K. T.*

No. 1,

No. 1.

STATE OF THE RATES OF PAY OF GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS ON THE HOME STATIONS, REFERRED TO IN HIS MAJESTY'S WARRANT BEARING DATE THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1809.

	Rates per annum (365 days) as borne on the establishment prior to 25th December 1808.			Nett rates per diem commencing from 25th December 1808 inclusive.		
Captain General and Commander in Chief	£3457	10	0	£9	9	6
General	2074	10	0	5	13	9
Lieutenant General	1383	0	0	3	15	10
Major General	691	10	0	1	17	11
Brigadier General	518	12	6	1	8	6
Colonel	414	18	0	1	2	9
Adjutant General	1555	17	6	4	5	4
Deputy Adjutant General	345	15	0	0	19	0
Quarter Master General	1555	17	6	4	5	4
Deputy Quarter Master General	345	15	0	0	19	0
Barrack Master General (retired)	691	10	0	1	17	11
Aid-de-Camp to the King	189	9	0½	0	10	5
Aid-de-Camp to a General Officer	172	17	6	0	9	6
Inspector of Clothing	345	15	0	0	19	0
Principal Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters	345	15	0	0	19	0
Assistant Adjutant General	259	6	3	0	14	3
Assistant Quarter Master General	259	6	3	0	14	3
Permanent District Assistant to the Quarter Master General as Lieut. Col. of Cavalry, including an allowance of 1s 6*d* a day in lieu of a Servant	447	2	6	1	4	6
Do as Major of Cavalry, with the like allowance for a Servant	378	13	9	1	0	9
Temporary Assistant Quarter Master General	172	17	6	0	9	6
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	172	17	6	0	9	6
Major of Brigade	172	17	6	0	9	6
Chaplain General	345	15	0	0	19	0
Chaplain to the Commander in Chief	115	5	0	0	6	4
Physician General	172	17	6	0	9	6
Surgeon General	172	17	6	0	9	6
Inspector General of Army Hospitals	172	17	6	0	9	6
Apothecary General	172	17	6	0	9	6
Principal Veterinary Surgeon	172	17	6	0	9	6
Military Superintendent of Hospitals	345	15	0	0	19	0
Special Appointments in North Britain.						
Secretary to the Commander of the Forces	172	17	6	0	9	6
Deputy Adjutant General	345	15	0	0	19	0
Deputy Quarter Master General	345	15	0	0	19	0
Baggage Master and Inspector of the Roads	86	8	9	0	4	9
Deputy Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts Martial	172	17	6	0	9	6
Commissary of Stores and Provisions	172	17	6	0	9	6
MEDICAL STAFF.						
Inspector of Hospitals	691	10	0	1	17	11
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	432	3	9	1	3	9
Physician	345	15	0	0	19	0
Purveyor of Hospitals	345	15	0	0	19	0
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Apothecary	172	17	6	0	9	6
Deputy Purveyor of Hospitals	172	17	6	0	9	6
Hospital Mate for General Service	136	17	6	0	7	6
do. for Home Service	118	12	6	0	6	6

A true copy. (Signed) W. GRANT KEIR, *Adjt. Genl K. T.*

No. 2.

No. 2.

STATE OF THE RATES OF PAY OF GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS ON FOREIGN STATIONS, REFERRED TO IN HIS MAJESTY'S WARRANT BEARING DATE THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1809.

	Rates per annum (365 days) as borne on the establishment prior to 25th December 1808	Nett rates per diem, commencing from 25th December 1808 inclusive.
Commander of the Forces	L.3457 10 0	L. 9 9 6
General	2074 10 0	5 13 9
Lieutenant General	1383 0 0	3 15 10
Major General	691 10 0	1 17 11
Brigadier General	518 12 6	1 8 6
Colonel	414 18 0	1 2 9
Adjutant General	345 15 0	0 19 0
Quarter Master General	345 15 0	0 19 0
Deputy Adjutant General	172 17 6	0 9 6
Deputy Quarter Master General	172 17 6	0 9 6
Secretary to a Commander of the Forces	172 17 6	0 9 6
Aid-de-Camp to do. or to a General Officer	172 17 6	0 9 6
Major of Brigade	172 17 6	0 9 6
Deputy Judge Advocate	172 17 6	0 9 6
Commissary General of Stores, &c. when at the rate of *l.* 3 a day, gross	1037 5 0	2 16 11
Ditto when at the rate of *l.* 1 10*s.* a day, gross	518 12 6	1 8 6
Deputy ditto, &c. when at the rate of *l.* 1 10*s.* a day, gross	518 12 6	1 8 6
Ditto when at the rate of *l.* 1 ditto	345 15 0	0 19 0
Assistant Commissary General of Stores, &c.	259 6 3	0 14 3
Commissary of Accompts, when at the rate of *l.* 3 a day, gross	1037 5 0	2 16 11
Do. when at the rate of *l.* 2. do.	691 10 0	1 17 11
Deputy Commissary of Accompts when at the rate of *l.* 1 10*s.* a day gross	518 12 6	1 8 6
Do. when at the rate of *l.* 1 do.	345 15 0	0 19 0
Assistant Commissary of Accompts	259 6 3	0 14 3
Barrack Master General, or Deputy Barrack Master General when at the rate of 20*s.* a day, gross	345 15 0	0 19 0
Assistant Ditto when at the rate of 10*s.* a day, gross	172 17 6	0 9 6
Inspector of Hospitals	691 10 0	1 17 11
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	432 3 9	1 3 9
Physician	345 15 0	0 19 0
Purveyor of Hospitals	345 15 0	0 19 0
Surgeon	259 6 3	0 14 3
Apothecary	172 17 6	0 9 6
Deputy Purveyor of Hospitals	172 17 6	0 9 6
Hospital Mate	136 17 6	0 7 6
Special Appointments in North America.		
Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Canada and Nova Scotia	310 5 0	0 17 0
Commandant at Fort George	129 13 1½	0 7 2
Ditto at Amherstburg	129 13 1½	0 7 2
Ditto at Saint Joseph	86 8 9	0 4 9
Ditto at Kingston	86 8 9	0 4 9

A true copy.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,

Adjutant General K. T.

No. 3.

No. 3.

STATE OF THE RATES OF PAY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISONS ABROAD, REFERRED TO IN HIS MAJESTY'S WARRANT BEARING DATE THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1809.

	Rates per annum (365 days) as borne on the establishment prior to 25th December 1808.			Nett rates per diem, commencing from 25th December 1808 inclusive.		
NORTH AMERICA.						
QUEBEC.	£			£		
Governor	345	15	0	0	19	0
Lieutenant Governor	172	17	6	0	9	6
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Commissary of Stores and Provisions	172	17	6	0	9	6
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Town Major	86	8	9	0	4	9
Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
Town Serjeant	17	5	9	0	1	0
MONTREAL.						
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Town Major	86	8	9	0	4	9
Barrack Master and Storekeeper ..	69	3	0	0	3	10
UPPER CANADA.						
Commissary of Stores and Provisions ..	172	17	6	0	9	6
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Fort Major	86	8	9	0	4	9
Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.						
Governor	947	5	4	2	11	11
Secretary to the Governor	172	17	6	0	9	6
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Commissary of Stores	69	3	0	0	3	10
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Commissary of Stores and Provisions ..	172	17	6	0	9	6
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Fort Major	86	8	9	0	4	9
Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
HALIFAX.						
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Fort Major	86	8	9	0	4	9
Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
Town Serjeant	43	4	4½	0	2	5
CAPE BRETON.						
Commissary of Stores and Provisions	172	17	6	0	9	6
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Town Adjutant	86	8	9	0	4	9
Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
ST. JOHN'S ISLAND.						
Commissary of Stores and Provisions ..	172	17	6	0	9	6
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Fort Major	86	8	9	0	4	9
Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
ST. JOHN'S NEW FOUNDLAND.						
Lieutenant Governor	172	17	6	0	9	6
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4

Surgeon

	Rates per annum (365 days) as heretofore on the establishment prior to 25th December 1808.			Nett rates per diem commencing from 25th December 1808 inclusive.		
Surgeon	L. 259	6	3	L. 0	14	3
Surgeon's Mate	60	10	1½	0	3	4
Fort Major	86	8	9	0	4	9
PLACENTIA.						
Lieutenant Governor	172	17	6	0	9	6
WEST INDIES.						
JAMAICA.						
Major of Brigade	172	17	6	0	9	6
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
GRENADA.						
Commissary of Stores and Provisions	259	6	3	0	14	3
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
ST. VINCENT.						
Chaplain .... —— ..	115	5	0	0	6	4
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Deputy Commissary of Stores and Provisions ..	172	17	6	0	9	6
Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
DOMINICA.						
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Deputy Commissary of Stores and Provisions ..	172	17	6	0	9	6
Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
TOBAGO.						
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Deputy Commissary of Stores and Provisions ..	172	17	6	0	9	6
Fort Adjutant and Barrack Master	69	3	0	0	3	10
GIBRALTAR.						
Governor	691	10	0	1	17	11
Lieutenant Governor	345	15	0	0	19	0
Commissary of Stores and Provisions, for himself and Clerks	518	12	6	1	8	6
Secretary to the Governor and Commander in Chief	172	17	6	0	9	6
Chaplain	115	5	0	0	6	4
Deputy Judge Advocate and Commissary of Musters	172	17	6	0	9	6
Town Adjutant	51	17	3	0	2	11
Town Major	86	8	9	0	4	9
Surgeon Major	259	6	3	0	14	3
Extra Surgeon	259	6	3	0	14	3
Two Assistant Surgeons	ea. 91	5	1	ea. 0	5	0
Provost Martial	69	3	0	0	3	10
Signal Man	17	5	9	0	1	0
Turnkey	17	5	0	0	1	0

G. O. G. 13th February 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of the Army, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors.

To

To England 21st October 1806—807 & 808. Captain West of H. M. 33d Regiment relieved from retrenchments of the allowances as Major drawn by him on his promotion in India in the 74th previous to such promotion being cancelled. The vacancy having been filled in Europe.

* 207.—"To relieve the Company from charges of this kind which frequently occur, we direct that Officers in His Majesty's Regiments promoted by the Commander in Chief in India "until His Majesty's pleasure is known," be not permitted to draw the pay and allowances of the higher rank until the confirmation of their promotion is received in India."

G. O. G. 13th February 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs that the following Paragraph shall be substituted in the General Order dated 1st November 1802, for the conduct of the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Seringapatam, instead of the 22d Paragraph of that Order.

When Ordnance Carriages prepared at the Manufactory are finished, and have been approved by the Inspecting Committee, they shall be marked with the Company's mark, the initials of the Agent's name, and the year of their construction; they shall then be painted, and again surveyed by the same Committee when that can be done with convenience. The reports of these Committees shall be forwarded by the Military Board, who will give the necessary orders to the public Agent for the disposal of the Carriages, and all carriages shall be considered as under the charge of the Public Agent until such time as they may be despatched by him to the places of their destination, and he will be held exclusively responsible for their being despatched in perfect order from the Manufacture.—He will also be held responsible for adapting the best means of providing for their preservation on the road from Seringapatam, to the place at which it may be intended to deliver them—such as are intended for the service of the Station of Seringapatam will be delivered immediately to the charge of the Commissary of Stores, when the Military Board shall have approved of the Proceedings of the Committees which may have surveyed them. All articles of Military Equipment prepared at the Manufacture not being Carriages, are to be delivered to the charge of the Commissary of Stores at Seringapatam, after having been approved of by the Committee.

G. O. G. 19th February 1810.

In consideration of the long, faithful and active services of Mahomed Ghouse, Subadar of the Body Guard, and of the very favourable testimonies to his character and good conduct by the Officers under whose commands he has on different occasions been employed; The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a mark of his approbation and as a reward for the services abovementioned, to bestow on Mahomed Ghouse in the name of the Honorable Company, a portion of Ground for three lives to the extent of sixty cawnies, a Palanquin with a monthly allowance of 20 S. Pagodas for the support of that equipage, and to grant to the nearest Heir of the Subadar on his decease the amount of that Officer's present pay as a pension for life.

G. O. G. 3d March 1810.

The following Extracts of Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the

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* *This Order is revoked by a G. O. of the 8th May 1810, and Officers so situated are permitted to draw the Company's allowances of the advanced rank, but not the King's pay until H. M. confirmation is received.—Vide page 104.*

the Honorable the Governor in Council dated the 15th and 29th September 1809, are published.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER 1809.

Para. 2d—We have received your Letters of the 29th and 31st January, 3d and 28th February 1809, together with their several Enclosures; and we view with the deepest concern the transactions thus brought under our consideration.

3d—We have at all times entertained a just sense of the merits and services of the Officers of our Army, and have taken every proper opportunity to evince that sense and our consequent regard and attachment to their interests.

4th—Of this habitual and deep rooted sentiment, we have repeatedly given the most unequivocal proofs, and particularly in our late instructions to our Governments abroad in support of the fair pretensions of our Officers to posts of honor and command; thus endeavouring to render the periods of their service in India both honorable and advantageous; whilst the ample provision made for their retirement in Europe, at an immense and indefinite expense, affords an instance of the regard and liberality of their Employers, not to be paralleled in any other Service. In aid of this last mentioned object, we have very recently (in our answer to some of the last Dispatches to Madras and Bengal) made liberal donations to the funds established at those Presidencies for the maintenance and support of distressed Officers, their wives and families.

5th—Whilst, however, we are thus attentive on the one hand, from sentiments not of justice and liberality only, but of attachment and esteem, to the interest and just pretensions of our Officers; we must not, on the other hand, lose sight of the necessity and paramount duty imposed upon us, of supporting the authority of the Governments under which those Officers serve.

6th—The support of the supreme authority of our several Governments in India is essential to the preservation of those Governments, to the maintenance of civil order, to the protection of society, and even to the well being and existence of the Army itself.

7th—We are at all times desirous to pay due regard to the representations of our Officers, and extremely unwilling to impute censurable, or unworthy motives to any of their actions; but it is impossible for us to consider their conduct, in the transactions now brought before us, otherwise than as highly improper and unmilitary.

8th—It appears from the papers now brought under our consideration that about the month of June 1807, your Quarter Master General, Lieut. Colonel Munro, in obedience to the orders of our then Commander in Chief at Fort St. George, Sir John Cradock (which orders were communicated to the Quarter Master General by a Letter of the 7th of February, marked private and confidential) submitted to his consideration and approval, a paper purporting to be a plan for the provision of Tents, and the Carriage of the Tents and Stores of Native Corps, which articles had previously been supplied by a contract with the Commanding Officers of those Corps respectively.

9th—This paper was soon afterwards laid before the Governor in Council by Sir John Cradock, who stated in the minute which accompanied it, that "it would be superfluous in the extreme to urge at any length the validity of the arguments set "forth in the Quarter Master General's report, as he might say they conveyed the result of their joint reflections upon the subject, and were the issue of that experience "which arose from their respective situations." It was approved by Mr. Petrie, when President, who observed in his minute on considering that paper—that the result of many of the statements which he had delivered in 1803, when he opposed the opinion of General Stuart, who brought forward the measure of the Tent Contract, had been by the experience of past years completely verified, as well as the apprehensions he expressed that both the Public and Individuals would suffer by that arrangement.

10th—The plan, so approved, was, together with the report, which stated the ground of it, transmitted to the Government of Bengal, and being returned with their complete approbation and sanction, was adopted by the Government of Fort St. George, and was in consequence published to the Army and carried into effect in May 1808.

11th—On the 25th September 1808, a charge was transmitted to the Head Quarters of the Army against Lieut. Colonel Munro, signed by the Officers then in command of five Regiments of Native Cavalry, and twenty-three Battalions of Native Infantry, for "conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in "having, in his proposed plan for the abolition of the Tent Contract, lately held by "Officers Commanding Native Corps, made use of false and infamous insinuations, "thereby tending to injure their characters as Officers, and otherwise injurious to their

"reputations

"reputations as Gentlemen;" and upon this charge, Lieut. Colonel Munro was, on the 20th January 1809, ordered into arrest by Lieutenant General Macdowall.

12th—The charge thus preferred against the Quarter Master General appears to have been founded on certain expressions in his report which had received the sanction and approbation of all the Authorities in India competent to decide upon it.—Admitting for a moment that those expressions had been exceptionable, deference to those Authorities ought to have imposed forbearance.—Officers who thought themselves aggrieved by them, were at liberty to adopt a line of conduct, which might have afforded them an opportunity of vindicating their own Individual characters, without departing from their respect for those Authorities which they were bound to obey.

13th—If any Officer thought himself alluded to, or aggrieved by any thing that Colonel Munro had said, he might easily have repelled the supposed imputation by demanding that, if he were suspected, he should be brought to trial upon it.—Government would then either have granted a Court Martial, or would have officially and publicly declared that no imputation rested upon such Officer.

14th—Each Individual Officer would have an undoubted right to have demanded such a clearance or trial for himself; but an Officer in command of one particular Corps cannot, in the nature of things, undertake to answer for the conduct of an Officer in command of another Corps, far removed perhaps from his possible observation, much less for a whole body of such Officers so circumstanced.

15th—The character of each Individual must be distinct and particular, and a combination therefore of many Officers to repel insinuations (supposing such to have been advanced) against unnamed Individuals of their body or class, respecting whose conduct the personal knowledge of the members generally of that body could not enable them to speak, does not seem to be founded in any principle of equity; nor would it be justified by alleging that, general insinuations against the whole body, but pointing to no Officer by name, could not be met in any other manner; for, the obvious course to be followed in that case would still be, that every Individual Officer who conceived his character to be brought into question, should desire to have his own conduct separately investigated.

16th—But we are the more astonished at their proceeding, when we consider the expressions which have been assigned as the ground of the charge. Detached as they have been from their context, they still appear to us to be couched in the useful stile of official discussion, and to be as far from conveying any imputation against Individual characters, as the minutes of Sir John Cradock and Mr. Petrie, by which the plan was supported. But when they are considered as they actually stand in the paper prepared by Colonel Munro, forming a part of the chain of reasoning founded upon general principles, it appears to us that no inference can fairly be drawn from them unfavorable to the character of the Madras Army.

17th—While therefore we condemn the conduct of the Officers who preferred this charge, we approve of the terms in which you have stated your opinion of the grounds of it in your General Orders of the 6th of February.—It was a proper attention to their feelings, and still more to the feelings of those Officers who had no share in that irregular and unjustifiable proceeding, to declare in a public document, that no injurious imputations upon their previous conduct were conceived by the Governor in Council to have been intended in the report of Colonel Munro.

18th—We cannot dismiss this part of the subject, without observing, that the circumstances of the case before us involve a question of the greatest importance; the claim of Individuals who may think themselves aggrieved by the opinions or reflections of an Officer of the Government, communicated by him in obedience to the orders of his Superiors and in the discharge of his official duty, to bring such Officer to trial for those communications.

19th—If Persons holding responsible situations were liable to be exposed to the vexation and ignominy of public trial, whenever they may, in the discharge of their official duties, have delivered opinions adverse to the sentiments or even the interest of any part of the Service, it will be impossible for such Persons to do their duty to the Public in any instance which may interfere, or may be supposed to interfere, with those sentiments or interests; or to give, upon any question, a fair and honest opinion; if that opinion may, by inference or strained application, be construed into a criminal insinuation against the character and conduct of Individuals.—If such a claim could be maintained; if the practice which it inculcates were to prevail; it would put an end at once to all official confidence, and leave the Government without the means of obtaining information respecting existing errors, defects or abuses, or of forming plans for the correction of any arrangements, which have a tendency to produce them.——We have thought

thought it necessary to state these principles generally and broadly, because we are deeply impressed with a sense of their truth and importance—with respect to the particular case of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, it may be observed that, the communication was not only official but confidential; its insertion in the records of Government, was no act of his, but the act of the Commander in Chief; by what means the paper became public, we have no authentic information; no reason whatever has appeared for supposing that its publicity was owing to the Quarter Master General—were we acquainted with the channel through which it became public, and was afterwards circulated through the different Stations of the Army, at the possible hazard (though we trust not with the direct view) of creating discontent; we should think it necessary to mark such a breach of confidence, with our high disapprobation.

20th—It appears further, from the 30th Paragraph of your Letter of the 29th January 1809 that "the Officers who had preferred the charges against the Quarter "Master General of the Army, had, in consequence of the declared sentiments of "the Judge Advocate General regarding their illegality, requested that the Com-"mander in Chief would suspend the prosecution of them." We are induced, from this statement, to indulge a hope that the Officers, who had given in those charges against the Quarter Master General, had become sensible of the impropriety of having preferred them; and this consideration, if it shall turn out to be well founded, may relieve us from the disagreeable necessity of taking further notice of their misconduct, in this respect.

21st—Having considered the proceeding of the Officers who preferred the charges against Lieutenant Colonel Munro; we come now to notice the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall our late Commander in Chief at Fort St. George, in relation to this affair.

22d—We enter upon this task with extreme concern, not only because we feel reluctance in passing any animadversion upon an Officer who has, after long services in India, filled so high a situation; but because it has been urged, by some of his friends, that we ought to wait for any justification he might wish to offer of his own conduct—To this last suggestion, altho' his proceedings at Fort St. George do not indicate any intention of appealing to us, we should have been willing and even anxious to attend, if we did not consider that his case was fully before us, by his own public documents upon record---and if we did not deem it essential to the peace and authority of our Government, that no time should be lost in declaring our sentiments upon points which have been brought into question by the public acts of this Officer—to those public acts alone, and chiefly in respect to the bearings they have upon our present and future interests, our attention will be directed.

23d—It appears that Lieutenant General Macdowall, notwithstanding he had been officially informed by the Judge Advocate General, his constituted legal adviser, that those charges were in their nature illegal; did, on the 20th January 1809, put Lieutenant Colonel Munro under arrest, with the intent that he should be brought to trial upon them.

24th—The obvious reasons on which we have grounded our censure upon the Officers for bringing forward those charges, might well be expected to have occured to the mind of Lieutenant General Macdowall, and to have determined his conduct with respect to them.—But, in addition to those reasons, the report which had been made upon them by the Judge Advocate General on the 7th November 1808—proved so unanswerably their impropriety and illegality, and furnished such strong grounds for considering them as an unwarrantable attempt to control the Councils of Government, through the medium of bringing one of its official advisers to trial: that it became the clear duty of Lieutenant General Macdowall, to have returned those charges to the Officers who had signed them, with marks of his high displeasure.

25th—The Officers who gave in the charge against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, having in their subsequent Memorial desired that the Commander in Chief would postpone the prosecution of them; you have, in the 30th Paragraph of your Letter of the 29th January 1809, remarked, that it furnished additional ground, in aid of all the other objections, for Lieutenant General Macdowall's refraining from bringing Colonel Munro to trial upon them.—In this observation we entirely concur.—It would indeed have been a high aggravation of the impropriety of Lieutenant General Macdowall's conduct, in putting Lieutenant Colonel Munro under arrest, on charges which the Judge Advocate General had declared to be inadmissible; if he persevered in subjecting the Quarter Master General to a trial, after the authors of those charges had themselves acquiesced in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General and requested that the proceedings might be suspended.

26th—But we observe that Lieutenant General Macdowall, in his Letter of the 28th January

more reprehensible in its nature and language than that, which at a short preceding period, he had interposed his authority to suppress. We can the less wonder that, if thus encouraged and supported, the Officers find fault with, and complain of, every act of the Government, which in any way affects their personal interests, however necessary it may be to the well being and safety of the State.

47th—Although the Address of the Officers is not yet before us, in an authenticated form; we think it proper to take the present opportunity to make some observations upon the topics contained in it.

48th—The general preliminary representation made by the Officers, of the nature and disadvantages of the Company's Service, we conceive to be highly objectionable and incorrect.—The complaint that, they are banished to a distance from their country and friends, for a considerable portion of their lives, is a complaint applicable to His Majesty's and to most other Military services; well known to be essential to their's, when they first enter it, and therefore not a becoming topic of complaint in Military men; besides which we have to observe, that no one enters into our Military service in India, but on his own application; and with the full knowledge that, he can advance in it only in a course of years; but when the Officers add "we are "doomed to toil through many a painful year, on an allowance scarcely adequate "to our subsistence, until after a period of twenty-two years service in India, we "have the melancholy alternative of returning home, to live in dependence and "comparative poverty on the pensions of our ranks; or of combating with age and "infirmities, in a clime avowedly hostile to our constitutions;"—when they make this representation of their situations and prospects; they surely forget, that the Military allowances of the Company are higher than those of any other Military service in the world, although the necessaries of life are comparatively cheap in India; that they attain the highest rank, without purchase or expense; and that the provision for retiring Officers is such, as no other Service has ever afforded, and such as the finances of the Company are even strained to support.

49th—After these preliminary observations, the Address proceeds to complain of the abolition of the bazar allowance; an arrangement which is not confined to Madras, but extended to the other Presidencies, which is in strict conformity to the Articles of War, which prohibit the levy of duties by Military Officers on all articles of consumption, and is evidently founded on the most incontrovertible principles of sound policy.

50th—It is not politic to give Officers an interest in the amount of imposts levied in Military markets, because it has an evident tendency to make the Soldiers discontented with their Officers, by feeling themselves taxed, for the benefit of those who command them—in evidence of which, a very recent instance might be quoted.

51st—It is farther to be observed that, in India, the amount of the collections in Military bazars has always depended principally on the extension of the sale of spirituous liquors to the Troops. To give an Officer therefore an interest in the amount of duties derivable from such a source, is to set his interest directly at variance with his duty, and to hold out to him a reward for encouraging that intoxication which it is his first duty to discountenance and suppress.

52d—It is not meant by these observations to state, that these inconveniences have actually taken place, under the administration of the Company's present Officers; but it is a sufficient reason for the abolition of a general arrangement, that it has a tendency to produce consequences highly injurious to the Service.—This observation is applicable to every part of the succeeding argument.

53d—The next complaint stated in the Address is, the abolition of the allowance of full batta to Officers Commanding Stations; but the allowance has been rather transferred and extended than abolished, and that upon principles of the most obvious propriety. For, on the recommendation of Sir John Cradock, the full batta was transferred from the Officers Commanding Stations, to Officers Commanding Corps; from Officers in a fixed and quiet situation, to Officers engaged in the more active duties of their profession.

54th—The next subject of complaint brought forward is, that the orders of the Court of Directors for removing His Majesty's Officers from the Command of Stations, where their Regiments are not quartered, and for appointing Military men to the Pay Offices of the Army, have not been carried into effect by the Madras Government.

55th—How far our orders on these subjects have been yet carried into effect, we are unable precisely to ascertain; but we know that they have been executed to a certain extent; and as we have no doubt of the disposition of our Governor in Council at Fort St. George, to execute these and all other orders in the most punctual manner;

and

and with the greatest practicable expedition; we do not doubt that, ere this time, considerable progress has been made in arrangements, which evidently will not admit of instantaneous adoption, without danger to the public interests and to the regularity of public business.

56th—It is possible, indeed, that cases may occur, in which both the Officers in the King's and Company's Service may be properly selected for the Command of Stations, where their respective Regiments are not quartered and if such should occur, it will be your duty to see that this is done without partiality to either, stating your reasons at large for any deviation from the general rule.

57th—The Address then goes on to complain of the abolition of the Tent Contract, an arrangement founded upon arguments which we believe to be incontrovertible, although some of the facts upon which the arguments for its abolition are grounded are brought forward in the Address as reasons for its continuation.

58th—The Address states that during War, the allowances for the Tent Contract were unequal to the expenses, a fact which we conceive is decisive against its propriety, although the only inference drawn from it in the Address, is that the Contract should be continued during Peace.

59th—This argument might have some force, if the Tent Contract were to be considered only with reference to the advantages of the Officers who held it; although we are of opinion, that even in this limited view of the subject, the continuation of the Contract had been sufficiently extended in point of time to allow those Officers an opportunity of re-imbursing themselves during Peace for the extraordinary expenses which they might have incurred during the War. Some, perhaps many, of the Officers who held the Contract during War, must have been removed since the Peace by death, promotion or retirement, from the commands to which it was attached, without having had the opportunity of re-imbursing themselves, and this furnishes another strong argument against the Tent Contract, when viewed only with reference to the interests of Individuals.

60th—The reasons, however, for abolishing the Tent Contract, which appear to us of most force, are, that it provided at a great and constant expense for putting all the Native Corps in readiness to move; when, from the nature of things, many of them must at all times necessarily remain stationary; that the expense of fulfilling the terms of the Contract being much greater in the Field than in Garrison, the Officers contracting were placed in a situation in which their interest might eventually be in opposition to their duty; that it must interfere with the discipline of Corps, by withdrawing the attention and occupying the time of Commanding Officers, in cases not connected with the discipline of their respective Regiments and Battalions; and finally, that it made the Commanders of Corps Officers of disbursements and expenditure, not as they always ought to be, of check and control over the disbursements of others. These reasons had induced Lord Cornwallis, after establishing the Tent Contract in War, to revoke it in time of Peace, and upon the obvious ground that it was an arrangement made to promote, not the advantages of the Officers, but the efficiency of the Service.

61st—The Address then again reverts to the claim of an equalization of Military allowance at Madras and Bengal; a claim which, though it neither be grounded on any solid principles nor can ever be admitted as the basis of any practical regulation, we shall examine somewhat more in detail than we have thought necessary in considering the other subjects of the Address, because it is a question of extensive prospect embracing many points besides the one now brought before us.

62d—In the different Presidencies of the Company in India, distinctions have from the beginning subsisted in respect to emoluments and advantages (not only in the Military but in every other department). These distinctions have arisen from the comparative importance of the Presidencies themselves, and of the public business to be transacted under them.

63d—Thus Bengal, the first great territorial possession to the Company, had its establishments early settled with some analogy to its income, and that country as being the seat of the Supreme Government, the centre of the British interests in India, came to have a standard of public allowances, which could not be exactly imitated at the other Presidencies under their very different circumstances.

64th—The style of living also among the Europeans, as we may presume, gradually adapted itself to the scale of income.

65th—The persons nominated to Civil and Military employments have entered the Service perfectly aware of these inequalities, and are therefore not entitled to expect that they should be afterwards removed.

66th—The Company have hence always resisted the idea of a general equalization of

of allowances and emoluments of the different Presidencies, as not founded in right or reason or the nature of things.

67th—Supposing for a moment, that such a principle could be admitted and enforced, the consequence in the present state of the finances of the Company, must be, to reduce the few remaining distinctions of the Bengal Presidency to a level with those of Madras and Bombay; as it would be utterly impossible to provide for the extreme, of raising the emoluments of the inferior Presidencies to a level with those of Bengal, extended as this rise must be, to all the Civil as well as military branches of the Service, if once the principles of equalization were adopted.

68th—In all the Presidencies, however, the scale of allowances has been more than sufficient for comfortable subsistence, and in the case of all the Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army, the rates have been at all times, very generally the same at all the Presidencies.

69th—From a concurrence of circumstances it has also happened, that an approximation to an equalization of allowances, has in fact taken place in so far as to reduce the advantages of the Bengal Military Service generally almost to an equality with those of the other Presidencies—and if the comparative slowness of promotion at that Presidency be taken into the estimate, it might not be incorrect to say, that the Military Service in Bengal has not been for many years past, upon a superior footing, upon the whole, than at either of the other Presidencies—if the Madras Officers possess a reasonable plea to have all their allowances put on a level with those of Bengal, the Bengal Officers have a plea at least as specious to an equalization of rank in proportion to length of service.—The Infantry have the same plea of complaint against the quicker promotion in the Cavalry, and the Artillery against both.—In short, there can be no end of the operation of this principle of equalization, if it is allowed to supersede all established usages, and all considerations of expediency.

70th—The regimental allowances however, both to Officers and Men, are very nearly the same at all the Presidencies, and wherever mere comfortable subsistence is concerned, it has been the object of the Public Regulations at all times, to approximate as nearly to an equality of allowances as the local circumstances of each Presidency have admitted.

71st—But staff, and other extra allowances, rest upon a different foundation; they are gratuitous advantages conferred on Individuals at the pleasure and discretion of the Government, and are calculated not with reference to what other men receive who may perhaps perform similar services in other places, but in reference to the means of the governing power and the view which it may take of the merits and services of the receiver.

72d.—Upon the same principles, if the necessities of the State require that a diminution should take place in the expenditure of any, or of all the Settlements in India, it is not to be expected that such reduction shall fall first or only, upon those who receive the higher salaries, whether Civil or Military, at one or at another Presidency; but the Government has an undoubted right, legal and moral, to decide, consistently with the principles of justice, what part of the Service will best admit of that reduction, which the necessities of the State demand.

73d—But it is unnecessary to press this principle, however incontestible, as in point of fact reductions have been ordered, and are in a train of execution at all the Presidencies, and affecting all the branches of the Company's Service, Civil and Military; reductions which are absolutely necessary to the existence of the Company, and consequently to the maintenance and provision of all their Servants, as well in India as in Europe; as well in the retired and pensioned establishments, as in the more early and active stages of service.

74th—Another subject of complaint made by the Officers of the Madras Army, is, that the Commander in Chief, whom, in imitation of himself, they style "The Representative of the Army" has been excluded from a Seat in Council.

75th—The propriety of granting a Seat in Council to Lieutenant General Macdowall, or to any other Commander in Chief, is a question so entirely unconnected with the interests of the Officers themselves and the constitution of the Army under the Company and the British Government, that it is not easy to consider its introduction into their Address in any other light than as an espousal, on the part of the Officers, of Lieutenant General Macdowall's unreasonable complaints on this subject, in return for the countenance which he has so improperly shewn to the equally unreasonable complaints of the Officers.

76th—It is not more necessary that the Commander in Chief should have a Seat in Council at Fort St. George, than that the Commander in Chief in England should be

a Member of the Cabinet, and although advantages may result from his personal assistance in Council, still the benefits of his advice and co-operation may be obtained and the Military arrangements of Government may be conducted in an efficient manner, even if he should not have a Seat at the Board.—This part of the Memorial, however, does not call for any detailed examination; yet it may be proper to observe that, although the Officers complain that their interests may suffer by the Commander in Chief not having a Seat in Council; in fact, most of the measures of which the Memorial itself complains as grievances were suggested by the Commander in Chief Sir John Cradock and adopted whilst he was in Council.

77th—On the striking impropriety and mischievous ambiguity of the phrase "Representative of the Army"—we have commented in another part of this Letter.—We shall now, therefore, only observe that the adopting, by the Officers, of this reprehensible phrase, furnishes another instance of the evil consequences of the countenance before referred to.

The last subject of complaint adduced in the Address, is the formation of a General Fund for the Off-reckonings of the Army which is stated to have been formed for the purpose of equalizing the advantages derivable from that Fund to the Colonels of the three Presidencies; by which the Colonels on the Madras Establishment have suffered a diminution of income, whilst those of the Bengal Establishment have received an addition to their emoluments.

78th—In reverting to our orders transmitted to India on the subject of the Off-reckonings of the Army, we do not find that any such principle of equalization was alluded to, or in our contemplation.

79th—The only object of the formation of a General Fund for the Off-reckonings the of Indian Army which was then stated, was, to provide a Fund for the retired list of General Officers, whose pensions, like all other military pensions, were made equal: whether those Officers belonged to the Establishments of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.

The Off-reckoning Fund is, indeed, in its nature and effects, a Pension Fund, and has therefore very naturally been regulated upon the same principles of equality as are all Pension Establishments.

	Each share.
Bengal the Est. on an average of 3 Years.	*l.* 952
Madras Do.	1294
Bombay Do.	1458

Bengal,	952
Bombay,	1458
	2)2410
	1205 Average.

In point of fact, however, the Madras Officers suffered scarcely any diminution of advantages by that arrangement; the amount of their Off-reckonings having been nearly an average of the Off-reckonings of Bengal and Bombay.

80th—This therefore is no fair subject of complaint by the Officers on the Madras Establishment, even had the formation of a General Fund been made, as it was not, upon a principle of equalizing the allowances to the Officers of the three Establishments, besides which the Officers affected by this arrangement, are and most commonly will be, resident in Europe, and cannot therefore be found among those who have signed the Memorial.

81st—It is impossible for us, on such an occasion as the present, to quit this subject without repeating our strongest disapprobation of a practice thus again revived by the Officers of our Army, of combining and forming associations for the purpose of addressing Government on any imaginary or real grievance which they may suppose themselves to suffer. The evils of such a practice were clearly pointed out, and the practice itself absolutely forbidden, in our Military General Letter of the 20th of April 1803, the 4th and fifth Paragraphs of which we shall quote, and we repeat our most positive directions that the strictest attention and obedience be paid to them.

"We cannot omit taking this opportunity to express in the most pointed terms the disapprobation with which we have seen the general associations of officers of different ranks formed for these and similar purposes; associations completely subversive of that system of military correctness and subordination which it must be your and our duty in future more strictly to enforce, since any relaxation in a point of such essential consequence

sequence would infallibly be attended with the most fatal disorders, as repeated experience has too often proved, when such practices have been permitted to prevail."

5.—"It will at all times be our inclination to attend to the comforts and to the interests of every part of our Army, when made known to us, through the proper channel of communication. But we at the same time must transmit to you our most positive injunctions, to adopt the strongest measures which circumstances may require, to discountenance associations of the descriptions to which we have above referred, if a sense of propriety should not render such interference unnecessary."

While we deem it necessary to repeat that combinations of this nature are in themselves subversive of the principles of discipline and good order, and calculated to afford an example, highly dangerous to the interests of the State, although they may bear only the appearance of a legitimate appeal to superior authority for the redress of supposed grievances; we think it due to the Officers of our Army at large to state, at the same time, that we are disposed to ascribe improper views exclusively to the projectors of such combinations and to those who have actively exerted themselves in promoting them,—such Officers as may have acceded to the project, are not probably aware of the true nature and tendency of the combination which they have contributed to form, and are deceived by the plausible pretext of a constitutional appeal to the authority of Government.

82d—But the case will be very different if, after having been again apprized by the Government of the dangerous tendency of the practices, to which in the first instance they may have incautiously lent themselves, after the pains which have been taken to shew the unreasonableness of their complaints, and the utter impossibility of compliance; they should persevere in urging requests, improper in themselves and rendered still more so by the manner in which they are brought forward.

83d—We are too sensible of the high military spirit which has at all times distinguished our Officers in the Field, to suppose it possible that, after these repeated warnings, they can so far forget the sentiments with which that spirit ought to inspire them, as to expose themselves to the imputation of looking more to the pecuniary emoluments of their profession than to the honor derived from an exemplary discharge of their duties, both in Peace and War.—This distinction is not to be obtained solely by gallantry in the Field, but by a strict observance of all the duties of the Military character, and of those there is none more important and essential than the inculcation, by their own conduct and example, of those principles of subordination to Superior Authority, which can alone ensure the obedience of their Inferiors in the Service, and render an Army useful to the State, or safe even to those who command it.

84th—When we look back to the general character of the Officers in our Service, we are persuaded that reflection has long since convinced those, who have been concerned in the transactions animadverted upon in this Letter, of their misconduct, and of our substantial regard to their real interests, of which the various beneficial regulations adopted by us in the course of late years afford the most unequivocal proof.—We shall only further add, that at a time when the exigencies of the State subject every Individual in the United Kingdom to great deprivations; we confidently expect the same cheerful acquiescence in our Officers in India, whether Civil or Military, which so conspicuously mark the good sense, zeal, and loyalty of His Majesty's subjects at Home.

85th—We now revert to the more immediate consideration of the conduct of our late Commander in Chief.—The last act of Lieutenant General Macdowall which we are called upon to notice, is his Address to the Army upon the occasion of his quitting the Command and embarking for Europe, which though not transmitted by you, has appeared through so many channels, public and private, that we cannot doubt its authenticity.

86th—It is with extreme surprize and concern that we found such sentiments and expressions as the following, in an Address from a Commander in Chief to the Troops under him.

"The circumstances of his appointment (to the Command of the Army at Fort St. George) were," he says, "so humiliating and unpropitious, that he declined addressing the Army upon his first assuming the command of it, in the anxious hope that the Court of Directors might, on further deliberation, be induced, to restore him to his right, by altering the new and extraordinary forms of Government, and have enabled him to exercise the functions of his station as the Representative of the Army, with honor to the Service, and credit to himself."

87th—On the evident impropriety of a Commander of our Forces claiming as a right that situation in the Councils of our Government, which our discretion is free to grant or withhold, we have already remarked.

88th—The

88th—The authority of the governing power can never be liable to be arraigned by those whom it employs, for the limitations it may think fit to impose on their authority.

89th—Reprehensible and unmilitary as it is in a Commander in Chief, to censure and stigmatize the conduct of his Superiors in the public orderly books of the Army; the designation of "Representative of the Army" by which Lieutenant General Macdowall has, on this occasion, chosen to describe himself, is, if possible, still more reprehensible, and has an obvious tendency to excite dissatisfaction and discontent in the Army against our Government, by leading them to consider themselves as injured and humiliated by us, in the Person of their Representative.

90th—There is no sense in which this term could be understood, in which it could be applied with propriety, to the situation of Commander in Chief; and there are senses which it might bear, by no forced construction, which are so highly improper and imply doctrines so directly subversive of the whole frame of our Government, that we are unwilling to suppose that either Lieutenant General Macdowall, or the Officers in whose Memorial it appears, could have been aware of them.

91st—The term "Representative of the Army" is altogether novel and extraordinary. It might be understood to imply that the Military Class were, by a Representative, to have a share in the legislation, and all the political and financial measures of the Government. The admission of the term, tho' applied in a sense much more limited, would, according to its use in our language, soon give it that import.

92d—But supposing it only to be intended to mean that the Army should have their Commander in Council, in order to take care of their interests and represent their wants, claims and services; this would, in the first place, imply that the Civil Members of Government, would not be sufficiently attentive to the fair claims of the Army, which is contrary to all past experience, even when no Military Officer had a Seat in the Council; and would require for the Military body a privilege in the formation of the Government, which no other class has, or according to the constitution of our Government, can have.

93d—The term "Representative of the Army" would further imply that the Commander of the Army is responsible to it for his acts; that he is, in fact, delegated by it; and that it is not, as a British Army according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain is, an instrument in the hands of the Executive Government; but is competent, thro' its Representative the Commander in Chief, to judge and controul the public acts and counsels.

94th—Lieutenant General Macdowall has not, as already observed, thought fit to record or transmit to us any vindication of his conduct in proceedings which imperiously demand our most prompt and decisive animadversion; neither have we any reason to suppose from the tenor of his correspondence with the Governor in Council, that it is the intention of Lieutenant General Macdowall, further to submit his conduct to our judgment and decision.

95th—We are of opinion, however, that the official documents and the Letters from Lieutenant General Macdowall recorded in your proceedings, afford adequate ground for passing a decisive judgment, which cannot, with any propriety, be delayed, in expectation of possible future communications from Lieutenant General Macdowall, or any other Officer implicated in these proceedings.

96th—Therefore, upon the whole of Lieutenant General Macdowall's case, as now submitted to our consideration, we feel ourselves bound to record our decided opinion, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Macdowall has been highly reprehensible, as having a direct tendency to encourage a spirit of discontent and insubordination, which it was his duty to repress, and that he has therefore justly incurred the censure you have passed upon it, and his subsequent removal from the Command of the Army.

97th—We shall think it our duty to lay the whole of this case, as contained in the documents you have transmitted, before His Majesty's Government.

98th—With respect to the suspension from our Service of Major Boles the Deputy Adjutant General, and of Lieutenant Colonel Capper the Adjutant General, we are of opinion that, as these Officers were placed in a situation of difficulty, their removal from their respective employments on the Staff, would have been a sufficient mark of your displeasure; and we therefore direct, that their suspensions from our Service be taken off.

99th—On one part of the proceedings of your Government, we feel it necessary in this place to deliver our opinion. We mean your declining to transmit to us, the Memorial, presented to you for that purpose, by the Officers Commanding Corps respecting the Tent Contract. As you considered that question to be settled and disposed of, it was competent for you to say to the Officers, that you would not transmit the Memorial under any implied admission on your part that the question should

be

be again opened : but we think your caution on this head should not have prevented the transmission to us of the Memorial in question.

100th—We shall conclude our observations and decisions on this important reference, by recording as an act of justice, our complete and decided approbation of the conduct of our Governor in Council at Fort St. George, with respect to Lieutenant General Macdowall, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, in which they appear to have shewn no less moderation and temper in their several discussions with the Commander in Chief, than promptitude, energy and firmness, in supporting the just authority of Government.

101st—We approve the provisional appointment of Major General Francis Gowdie to be Commander in Chief of our Army at Fort St. George, and we rely with confidence upon the experience and zeal of that Officer, to support the good order, discipline and efficiency of the Troops committed to his charge.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE HONORABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS, DATED THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1809.

Para. 1st.—Just as we were concluding our answers to your important dispatches dated in December, January and February last, by the Lushington ; your letter of the 13th May following, to the Secret Committee, by His Majesty's brig Virginia, arrived.

2d—The departure of the Georgiana packet, appointed to convey those answers, having been already, from several causes, inconveniently delayed ; we feel that it would be hightly inexpedient to detain her, for so much longer time as might be requisite, to enter into the subject of the advices now received from you, and the various topics connected with it, so fully as their most interesting nature disposes us to go ; but we think it our duty not to lose a moment in giving our general opinion with respect to them.

3d—We view with deep astonishment and concern, the principles, the spirit and the language, exhibited in the paper denominated the Memorial of the Officers of the Madras Army to the Governor General ; and in the other paper styled an Address from the same body to Major Boles. The doctrines and designs which these papers avow are subversive of the foundations of all legitimate Government ; the rights they claim for the Army, are such rights as till now have never been arrogated or mentioned in our Military Service, such as no Army ever can possess with safety to the State to which it belongs. The first of these papers alleges grievances which have no foundation, and under the form of seeking redress, it asserts independent Military privileges, which would constitute an independent Military power. It demands a Representative, that is a share in the Civil, Political and Military Government ; it decides upon the measures, and vilifies the proceedings, of the Government ; It requires the removal of the Person who is, by the only legal authority, placed at the head of that Government ; and by menace and intimidation, dictates to the Supreme Government of India, to which our Armies and all the Officers serving in them are, by the laws of their Country, by their engagements to the Company, and by professional obligation, bound to be entirely subordinate and obedient.

4th—It is in vain that these assumptions are accompanied by professions of duty to the parent State, and of respect for the principles of Military subordination ; they are in their nature, in their whole substance and spirit, as well as in the inflammatory terms in which they are conveyed, incompatible with the just principles of Military obedience and with the honor and interest of the Army itself, and breathe the language of faction and sedition.

5th—It is afflicting to us to think, that any of the Natives of this Country, any Officers of that Army which has been distinguished by so many gallant achievements, could have so far forgotten all the principles which would have regulated their conduct, as Subjects and as Soldiers, as to give into proceedings of so criminal a nature. Besides all the other ties which bind them to the duties of patriotism and of Military fidelity, we should have thought that both the situation of the European body who administer the power of the British Empire in India, containing so many millions of Native subjects, and likewise occurrences still recent in that part of the world would have been sufficient to keep every Officer of our Military establishment, at a distance from the infatuation of such a course, as these proceedings open.

6th—We are persuaded that a great majority of our Officers, however some of them may have been influenced for a time, by artful, inflammatory misrepresentations, most actively propagated, can never have countenanced or approved the sentiments or tendencies which those proceedings too plainly indicate. They could only have been conceived and promoted by a few, under the instigation of bad passions or unhappy prejudices, and by the help of delusive arts imposed upon the young and inexperienced, who could mean only to assert what they were mislead to consider rights, and were unaware of consequences.

7th—The

7th—The authors and promoters of these dangerous and most culpable proceedings undoubtedly merit exemplary punishment; and it is to us a peculiarly painful reflection that, a sense of duty may oblige us to apply this principle to some persons, whose Military services we have so lately applauded: but on such an occasion, punishment ought to be inflicted without respect of persons. A due severity, in so eminent a case, is justice to the State, and mercy to the Individuals who live under its protection. It is required also for the support of the discipline, the honor, the efficiency and the permanence of the Army.

8th—It was your duty as a Government, when you had reason to be convinced of the existence of factious and seditious agitations, not to wait till they should break out into acts of violence; but to endeavour to arrest their progress and to discover the authors of them. It is true as you have observed, that in such cases, where secrecy among the parties is essential, the regular and formal proofs which are required in legal proceedings and in ordinary transactions, are not to be expected; but it appears to us that the grounds upon which you proceeded to the suspension of certain Officers from our Service and to the removal of others from Commands or Staff appointments, either as having been the authors, or active promoters or abettors of the Memorial to the Governor General, or Subscribers to the principle of supporting Officers against the Government, by pecuniary contributions, were sufficient to warrant those proceedings; which therefore have our decided approbation. Before, however, we pass the final judgment which is here required of us; we wish, as in all cases, so in this especially, to weigh the whole with deliberation, including the case of Lieutenant Colonel Martin who is at Home; but we shall do so with a determination, that no private solicitation or personal consideration shall have the least influence with us, where a great and solemn public duty, and the public interest are so deeply concerned.

9th—In our Letter of the 15th September 1809, we stated our opinion that, as Major Boles appeared to have been placed in a situation of difficulty, his removal from his staff appointment might be a sufficient mark of your displeasure; and we therefore desired, that he might be restored to the Service. We are sorry however, to find now, that Major Boles has not conducted himself merely as an Officer impelled by a conviction of Military duty to act in opposition to the sense of Government; but has gloried in that opposition, and must fairly be presumed that it is with his own consent, his case has become one of the rallying points for systematic resistance to the Government in support of the pernicious and unfounded doctrines of the late Commander in Chief, whose cause Major Boles appears to have cordially espoused. Under these circumstances, altho' we were not disposed to remove him from the Service on the score of obedience, which he might deem to be right, to the order of his Commanding Officer; yet, as there can be no pretence of right or duty, in a factious opposition to Government now become so dangerous, and so much promoted by his means; we direct that he be suspended from our Service.

10th—We highly approve the General Orders which you issued on the 1st of May, and we trust that they will have the effect of bringing back such of the Officers of your Establishment as have swerved from the true principles of Military subordination, to the temper of mind which is no less essential to their own interest and happiness, than to the interests of the State, and to that honorable sense of duty upon which the discipline and efficiency of an Army must ever depend.

11th—We are extremely gratified to learn, that the conduct of His Majesty's Officers serving under your Presidency, has through all these agitations been uniformly marked by steady subordination, and good conduct; and that a large portion of the Officers of your own Establishment, among whom you particularly specify the Subsidiary Corps at Hyderabad, have been uninfected by those pernicious examples which have seduced others from the line of their duty.

12th—The conduct which Major General Gowdie has held, in respect to all these military agitations, since he has been at the head of the Army, is entitled to our unqualified commendation.

13th—We cannot conclude without expressing our high approbation of the firmness and temper with which you have maintained the just authority and dignity of Government, amidst very unusual oppositions and difficulties, and whilst you continue thus to discharge your public duties, you may depend upon our support.

G. O. G. 5TH MARCH 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having resolved to augment the Squadron of Horse Artillery and that the Corps shall be composed entirely of Europeans, is pleased to fix the Establishment of the Squadron as follows:

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SQUADRON OF HORSE ARTILLERY.

DETAIL.	Ordnance and Carriages.						Horse Appointments.		Commissioned Officers.			Staff.				
	Guns 6 Prs. Horse Art. on Carriages	Tumbrils Horse Artillery 6 Prs.	Spare 6 Pr. Carriage:	Spare Tumbril 6 Pr.	Forges.	Artificers Carts.	Saddles and Bridles.	Setts of Harness.	Captain Commanding.	Captain Lieutenants.	Subalterns.	Adjutant.	Quarter Master.	Surgeon.	Quarter Masters.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Establishment.	16	16	1	1	2	2	450	320	1	2	10	1	1	1	2	1

DETAIL.	Non-Commissioned Staff, Non-Effective								Rank and File.				Horses.	
	Serjeant Major.	Quarter Master Serjeant.	Riding Master Serjeant.	Drill Corporal.	Rough Riders.	Serjeants.	Farriers.	Trumpeters.	Corporals.	Gunners.	Matrosses.	Total.	Officers.	Regimental.
Establishment.	1	1	1	1	4	12	8	4	12	24	240	276	28	450

DETAIL.			ARTIFICERS IN Field.								
	Conicopoly.	Packallies in Cantonment.	Maistry Carpenter.	Do. Smiths.	Carpenters.	Smiths.	Armourers.	Bellows Boys.	Hammermen.	Chucklers.	Chickledars.
Establishment.	1	9	2	2	8	8	8	8	8	4	4

DETAIL.	ARTIFICERS IN Cantonment.								
	Maistry Carpenter.	Do. Smith.	Carpenters.	Smiths.	Armourers.	Bellows Boys.	Hammermen.	Chuckler.	Chickledar.
Establishment.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1

N. B.—The Adjutant, and Quarter Master, are Non-Effective.

Horsekeepers (in the Field) *one of each Horse.*

Do. (in Cantonment) to be calculated on the following principle, viz. one to each *off Horse*—one to each *spare Horse*—one to the *Sub Assistant Surgeon's Horse*—one to each Serjeant's, Corporal's, Farrier's and Trumpeter's Horse—and one to each *other two Horses*. Grass Cutters are allowed one to each Horse.

Horsekeeper and Grass Cutter Choudries, in the proportion of one, to each two Guns.

In the Field the establishment of Packallies, including those for the Commanding Officer and the Staff, 14.

G. O. C. C. 9th March 1810.

The Squadron of Horse Artillery to be mustered and returned agreeably to the new establishment, from the 1st of May 1810.

The Squadron to consist of two Troops, each of the following strength.

1 Captain Lieutenant, 5 Subalterns, 1 Quarter Master, 6 Serjeants, 4 Farriers, 2 Trumpeters, 6 Corporals, 12 Gunners, 120 Matrosses.

Officers to be posted to Troops as the Officer Commanding the Squadron may from time to time deem most conducive to the good of the Service.

G. O. C. C. 12th March 1810.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, are published for the general information of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS :
GENERAL ORDERS. CALCUTTA, 26th *January* 1810.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to publish the following Memorandum from Horse Guards, containing certain Regulations relative to Camp Equipage, &c. issued to Troops on Foreign Service, with a scale of the full and half value of articles of Camp Equipage,—and the Commander in Chief desires that the same may be observed by His Majesty's Troops under his Command, in all cases where it may apply.

Copy. HORSE GUARDS :
MEMORANDUM. 30th May 1809.

The subject of the loss in Camp Equipage, issued to Troops on Foreign Service, having been brought under the consideration of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the following Regulations should be adopted, founded upon the suggestions of the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, as transmitted by the Secretary at War in a Letter to the Quarter Master General, dated 19th May 1809.

General Officers Commanding Foreign Stations are to make it known to the different Corps under their command, that they will be called upon to pay for such articles of Camp Equipage and Camp necessaries, which (being in charge of the Corps respectively) are lost through neglect, or destroyed from wilful abuse, at a rate founded on the value of the same, as stated in the accompanying schedule.

With a view to these Regulations being carried into effect, the principal Officers of the Commissariat, upon Foreign Stations, will be furnished with similar schedules of the full and half value of Camp Equipage, in order that such articles may be charged against the Corps, with reference to the existing state of the different articles, at the time of their being so lost or destroyed.

The fact of the loss or destruction of Camp Equipage to be ascertained by a competent Board, assembled under the orders of the General in command, whose decision having been approved is to be transmitted to the Senior Officer of the Commissariat, by the Quarter Master General's Department of the Army.

When blankets or bedding are issued for the use of Invalids and Women at the time of their embarking to return Home from a Foreign Station, the Officer or Non Commissioned Officer in charge of the Detachment, is to give a receipt for the stores issued to the department from under whose charge they were given out :—and it is to be the duty of such Officer, or Non-Commissioned Officer, to cause the said articles to be collected previous to the disembarkation of the Detachment, and to deliver them to the Master of the Transport, taking his receipt for the same.

Upon landing, the Officer or Non-commissioned Officer is to transmit a copy of the receipt so taken to the Commissioners of Transports, London, in order that the Master may be accountable for the delivery of the articles given into his charge.

The Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer is farther to transmit a copy of the Master's receipt for the stores given over to him, to the Storekeeper General, under cover to the Secretary at War, London ;—to which copy of the receipt is to be annexed a return of the articles originally delivered out to the Detachment, with an account of any deficiencies, which may have arisen during the passage, assigning the causes of the same.

SCALE

SCALE OF THE FULL AND HALF VALUE OF ARTICLES OF CAMP EQUIPAGE, 13TH DECEMBER 1806.

	Full Value.			Half Value.		
Round Tent (the Duke of York's Pattern) with Poles, Pins, Mallets, &c. complete.	L. 5	13	0	L. 2	16	6
Poles per set	0	5	6	0	2	9
Pins, large per 100	0	6	0	0	3	0
Pins, small ditto	0	3	6	0	1	9
Mallets, large per dozen	0	9	6	0	4	9
Mallets, small ditto	0	5	6	0	2	9
Iron Collar each,	0	1	6	0	0	9
Camp Colour Pole,	0	3	4½	0	1	8
Camp Colour Flag,	0	1	1	0	0	6½
Powder Bag,	0	8	4	0	4	2
Drum Case,	0	6	1½	0	3	0½
Bill Hook,	0	1	11¼	0	0	11½
Flanders Kettle,	0	10	6½	0	5	3¼
Wood Canteen,	0	1	9¾	0	0	10¾
Ditto Strap,	0	1	4	0	0	8
Haversack,	0	1	4¾	0	0	8¼
Felling Axe,	0	3	3	0	1	7
Cap and Sling for ditto,	0	2	9¼	0	1	4½
Cornsack,	0	4	0¼	0	2	0¼
Set of Forage Cards 4	0	3	3	0	1	7½
Water Bucket,	0	5	10	0	2	11
Saddle water deck	0	7	6½	0	3	9¼
Picket Rope	0	8	0½	0	4	0¼
Picket Pole,	0	3	10½	0	1	11
Picket Mallet,	0	1	7½	0	0	9¾
Nose Bag,	0	2	4¼	0	1	2
Packsaddle, with Trees and Hancums	4	0	2	2	0	1
Packsaddle, with Trees and Baggage Straps	3	6	8¼	1	13	4¼
Paliasse,	0	4	10¾	0	2	5¼
Bolster Case,	0	1	1¼	0	0	6¾
Sheet,	0	6	10½	0	3	5¼
Blanket,	0	8	11	0	4	5½
Coverlet,	0	6	0½	0	3	0¼
Hospital Marquee and Tent complete,	45	0	10	22	15	5
Ammunition Box,	0	18	0¼	0	9	0
Medicine Pannier,	1	7	7	0	13	9½
Bridle for Bat Horse,	0	11	8	0	5	10

G. O. C. C. 3D MARCH 1810.

Major General Gowdie has been pleased to direct the following Orders from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, to be published for the information of the Army serving under this Presidency.

HORSE GUARDS,
4th JUNE 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The King, in consideration of the long and faithful services of the Soldiers employed in the Royal Veteran Battalions, has been most graciously pleased to command, that His Royal Veteran Battalions shall, when drawn up with other Troops, take the right of all Regiments of Infantry, those of His Majesty's Foot Guards, and the Royal Artillery only excepted.

HORSE GUARDS,
14TH JULY 1809.

The Commander in Chief considers the following Memorandum of material importance, and as such has ordered it to be communicated to the Troops.

MEMO-

MEMORANDUM.

The cause of a Piece missing fire, is generally ascribed to the badness of the flint, the softness of the hammer, of the weakness of the main spring or feather spring, but the real cause will very generally be found to be a want of correctness in fixing the flint.

This sometimes proceeds from carelessness, but it is too often owing to ignorance of the true principles which ought to direct the fixing of the flint.

It is frequently imagined that an uniformity should prevail on this subject, as it does, and ought to do, on many others, respecting the movements and managements of arms: instances are not unfrequent where directions have been given that flints should be fixed in exact conformity to some approved pattern.

This practice is founded in error, and is productive of more extensive mischief than can well be imagined.

In fixing flints no uniform mode must be attempted; the flat side must be placed either upwards or downwards according to the size and shape of the flint, and also according to the proportion which the cock bears in height to the hammer, which varies in different musquets.

This is ascertained by letting the cock gently down and observing where the flint strikes the hammer, which ought to be at the distance of about one-third from the top of the hammer.

Most diligent observation ought at the same time to be made whether every part of the edge of the flint comes in contact with the hammer, so as to strike out the fire from the whole surface.

A flint will often appear to the eye to be carefully and skilfully fixed, and to stand firm and square; yet, on trial being made as above directed, it will prove to have been very ill fixed, in as much, as the surface of the hammer in some musquets does not stand square, but stands a little aslant to the cock.

Each particular flint requires therefore its own particular mode of being fixed, so as to accommodate itself to the particular proportions and conformation of each particular lock.

It is perhaps unnecessary to mention, that, whatever the position of the flint should be, it ought to be screwed in firmly; and that the cock should also be let down, in order to observe whether the flint passes clear of the barrel.

Whenever a Piece has been fired, the first opportunity should be embraced of examining whether the flint is uninjured, and remains firm and fixed as it ought to be, and no time should be lost in correcting whatever may be found amiss.

HORSE GUARDS,

GENERAL ORDERS.

29TH JULY 1809.

It is the Commander in Chief's order that the following Extract from an Act of Parliament, dated the 20th of June, 1809 "for the prevention of the sale and brokerage of Officers," shall be circulated for the information and guidance of the Officers of the Army.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any purchases, sales or exchanges of any Commissions or Appointments in the Honorable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, or in His Majesty's Yeoman Guard, or in the Marshalsea, and the Court of the King or the Palace of the King at Westminster, or to extend to any purchases, sales or exchanges of any Commissions in His Majesty's Forces, for such prices as shall be regulated and fixed by any Regulation made or to be made by his Majesty in that behalf, or to any act or thing done in relation thereto by any Agents, provided that such Agents shall be Agents of Regiments authorized by the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, or by the Colonels or Commandants of Regiments or Corps, and shall act therein under such Regulations only as are or shall from time to time be established by His Majesty, and shall not cause or procure, or knowingly permit or suffer to be printed or advertised any Advertisement or Advertisements, proposal or proposals for any purchase or sale, or exchange of any Commission, or any negociation relating thereto, and shall not receive or take any money, fee, gratuity, or reward, or any promise, agreement, covenant, contract, bond, or assurance, or by any way, means, or device, contract or agree to receive or have any money, fee, gratuity or reward for acting in such behalf.

"Provided also, and be it further enacted, that every Officer in His Majesty's Forces, who shall take, accept or receive, or pay or agree to pay, any larger sum of money, directly or indirectly, than what is allowed by any Regulations made by His Majesty in relation to the purchase, sale, or exchange of Commissions in His Majesty's Forces,

or

or who shall pay, or cause to be paid, any sum of money to any Agent or Broker or other Person for negociating the purchase or sale or exchange of any such Commission, shall, on being convicted thereof by a General Court Martial, forfeit his Commission and be cashiered, and as an encouragement for the detection of such practices, such Commission so forfeited shall be sold, and half the regulated value (not exceeding five hundred Pounds) shall be paid to the informer, and the other half, or the remainder, if more than five hundred Pounds, shall go and be applied as his Majesty shall order and direct by any Regulations from time to time, made in that behalf: Provided also, that every Person who shall sell his Commission in His Majesty's Forces, and not continue to hold any Commission in His Majesty's Forces, and shall, upon or in relation to such sale, take, accept or receive directly or indirectly, any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward or profit, or any promise, agreement, covenant, contract, bond or assurance, or shall by any device or means, contract or agree to receive or have any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward, or profit, beyond the regulated price, or value of the Commission sold, and also every Person, who shall wilfully, or knowingly aid, abet, or assist such Person therein, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor within the provisions of this act.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted that nothing in the said recited Act, or, this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to Gibraltar, Malta, or any place or places in the Mediterranean, until three months; or to any of His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies, or Plantations in America, or in the West Indies, until four months; or to the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena or any part of Africa, until six months; or to any of His Majesty's Dominions in the East Indies or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, until twelve months after the passing of this Act."

HORSE GUARDS,
12TH AUGUST 1809.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief directs that any Soldier, who is guilty of assuming, while he is in a General Hospital, any other name, than the one, by which he is known in his Regiment, shall be tried by a Court Martial for the offence, which can have no other object but fraud and imposition on the Public.

This Order is to be read at the head of every Troop and Company, and a copy of it is to be posted up in the wards of all the General Hospitals.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has received the King's commands to notify to the Army the splendid victory, obtained by his Troops in Spain under the command of Lieutenant General The Right Honorable Sir Arthur Wellesley, on the 27th and 28th of last month, at the Battle of Talvera de la Reyna.

His Majesty is confident, that his Army will learn with becoming exultation, that the Enemy, after escaping by a precipitate retreat from the well concerted attack, with which Sir Arthur Wellesley, in conjunction with the Spanish Army, had threatened him on the 24th of July, concentrated his force by calling to his aid the Corps under the French General Sebastiani, and the Garrison of Madrid, and thus reinforced, again approached the Allied Army on the 27th July; and on this occasion, owing to the local circumstances of its position, and to the deliberate purpose of the Enemy to direct his whole efforts against the Troops of His Majesty, the British Army sustained nearly the whole weight of this great contest, and has acquired the glory of having vanquished a French Army double their numbers, not in a short, and partial struggle, but in a battle obstinately contested on two successive days, (not wholly discontinued even throughout the intervening night,) and fought under circumstances which brought both Armies into close, and repeated combat.

The King, in contemplating so glorious a display of the valour, and prowess of his Troops, has been graciously pleased to command that his royal approbation of the conduct of the Army serving under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, shall be thus publicly declared in General Orders.

The Commander in Chief has received the King's commands to signify in the most marked, and special manner, the sense His Majesty entertains of Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesly's personal Services on this memorable occasion, not less displayed in the result of the battle itself, than in the consummate ability, valour, and military resource, with which the many difficulties of this arduous, and protracted contest were met, and provided for, by his experience and judgment.

The conduct of Lieutenant General Sherbrook, second in command, has entitled him to the King's marked approbation; His Majesty has observed, with satisfaction, the manner

manner in which he led on the Troops to the charge with the bayonet, a species of combat, which on all occasions so well accords with the dauntless character of British Soldiers.

His Majesty has noticed with the same gracious approbation, the conduct of the several General and other Officers.—All have done their duty; most of them have had occasions of eminently distinguishing themselves, the instances of which have not escaped His Majesty's attention.

It is His Majesty's command, that his royal approbation, and thanks, shall be given in the most distinct and most particular manner, to the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private Men: In no instance have they displayed with greater lustre, their native valour and characteristic energy, nor have they on any former occasion more decidedly proved their superiority over the inveterate Enemy of their Country.

Brilliant, however, as is the victory obtained at Talavera, it is not solely on that occasion that Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, & the Troops under his command are entitled to His Majesty's applause.—The important service effected in the early part of the campaign by the same Army, under the command of the same distinguished General, by the rapid march on the Douro, the passage of that river, the total discomfiture of the Enemy, and his expulsion from the territory of one of His Majesty's ancient, and most faithful Allies, are circumstances which have made a lasting impression on His Majesty's mind; and have induced His Majesty to direct, that the operations of this arduous, and eventful campaign, shall be thus recorded, as furnishing splendid examples of military skill, fortitude, perseverance, and of a spirit of enterprize, calculated to produce emulation in every part of his Army, and largely to add to the renown, and to the Military character of the British Nation.

By order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

HORSE GUARDS, 18th *August* 1809. (Signed) HARRY CALVERT, ADJUTANT GENERAL.

G. O. G. 13TH FEBRUARY 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extracts of General Letters from the Honorable Court of Directors.

Letter dated 21st *April* 1809.

To England dated 21st October 1808. Para. 49 & 52. Captains Commanding the Battalions of Pioneers allowed the superior batta of Major.

Para. 166.—"Considering that the Captains Commanding Pioneer Battalions receive an extra pay under the denomination of Pioneer allowance equal to their pay as Captains in the Army; and that they also enjoy the profits from the Off reckonings of their Battalion; we are of opinion they are sufficiently rewarded for their services and cannot acquiesce in any addition to the allowances formerly drawn by those Officers.

Letter dated 30th *June* 1809.

24.—" In justice to the expectant promotions of our Officers who are to benefit in their promotion by others retiring, we have resolved that Officers who receive permission on their application to us to retire from the Service, shall be considered as having retired from the date of their application being recorded. You will receive a number in the packet, a list of retired Officers, with the dates thereof, on the principle above stated, and the promotions in consequence are to be regulated accordingly."

G. O. G. 9TH MARCH 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council deeming it to be expedient that the Native Troops of this Establishment now assembling for Foreign Service, should be distinctly apprized of the probable period of their return, and of the provision that will be made for the support of their families, in the event of casualties; is accordingly pleased to announce for general information, that their absence from the Coast will not exceed the term of three years, & that the families of all the Native Commissioned,

Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File, as well as of Public Followers, who may either die or fall in battle during the absence of the Corps from this Presidency, will be pensioned on the half pay of the rank of their deceased relations.

His Lordship in Council authorizes the European and Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Rank & File and Public Followers to grant family certificates, and is pleased to direct that the amount of the certificates shall be invariably discharged between the 1st and 6th of each month without waiting any further communication; also that the family of each Person above mentioned, or the person holding the certificate, shall receive the amount of their family certificates without reference to casualties, until the return of the Corps to the Coast, when pensions will be granted to the nearest Heirs of those Natives of all ranks, who may have died or been killed in battle.

His Lordship in Council directs that an advance of two months pay be issued to all ranks, European and Native, exclusive of their arrears and pay for the current month to enable them to provide necessaries for the voyage and to defray the expense their families will incur, in proceeding to the several stations where they may wish to reside.

Full batta and rations agreeably to a table which will be formed, will be allowed to the Native Troops and Public Followers during the service, and with the view of adding to their comfort while engaged on the Expedition, His Lordship in Council has authorized the issue of broad cloth watch cloaks and pantaloons, to all the Native Troops employed on this occasion.

G. O. C. C. 16th March 1810.

It appears that a practice has too generally prevailed in the Cavalry, of European Officers supplying their own Horses out of the public gram; Captain Davidson has thought proper to ground his defence on the supposition of this practice being known to the Government and the Commander in Chief; no defence can be so unwarrantable; Government shall never be presumed to consent to a violation of their own orders; but this defence implies, that they have tacitly sanctioned by silence a breach of the Articles of War.

The Officer Commanding the Army orders, in the most express terms, that the practice of feeding the Officers Horses from the gram issued to the Regiment, be discontinued in all Corps, whether of Horse Artillery, Dragoons or Cavalry, and that every part of the allowance of gram shall be strictly applied to the feed of the Troop Horses and on no account whatever otherwise disposed of.

The extra gram can never be considered as a perquisite; an Officer can have no claim to apply to his own use that which is actually issued from the public stores for specific purposes; and the very circumstance of the Government having granted a liberal allowance to all Officers of Cavalry for the provision and maintenance of their Regimental Chargers implies, that such allowance is the full charge the Public are liable to, on their account.

In cases of change of food being necessary at any period for a Regimental Horse, the Officer Commanding or in charge of the Troop who is entrusted with the contract for medicines, massal and petty articles, is to provide such diet free of extra expense, and in such case *alone* can he be considered warranted in the appropriation of the regular issue of gram for the feed of the Regimental Horses; and it is obviously here sanctioned, to enable him to meet such a demand free of extra expense.

The foraging of a Regiment of Cavalry is of too serious an importance to be left dependent on casual circumstances, and must on all occasions occupy the anxious attention of the Officer Commanding the Regiment; it is also consistent with the Commanding Officer's situation of general controul and responsibility that the economy of the Regiment in this important (as well as every other) duty should spring from his immediate orders, and that a general arrangement should exist for the Regulation of such and every similar branch of internal economy.

It appears a general practice that Officers Commanding or in charge of Troops, consider themselves vested with an exclusive right to manage the foraging of their respective Troops, on such principles and by such means as appear most advisable to each; but this system being founded in error, the Officer commanding the Army deems it essential to the good of the Service to direct, that it as well as every other arrangement

ment of interior economy shall be regulated by Commanding Officers respectively; and that the following regulation for providing forage in all Corps of Horse Artillery, Dragoons and Cavalry, shall be invariably practised.

The number of Grass Cutters being fixed by Government at one for each Horse, it is sanctioned by the same authority, that the amount of pay and batta be drawn for that class of Followers according to the actual effective strength in Horses, and not regulated by the numbers actually returned or mustered; this Regulation is obviously directed solely to the efficiency of the Corps, that forage may be supplied by purchase when Grass Cutters are wanting; it will therefore be the duty of Officers Commanding Corps to regulate the disbursement of such sums for the purposes intended, upon the following principle, but subject to such occasional modification as the nature of the country they are employed in may render necessary.

1st—The Officers Commanding or in Charge of Troops will pay the full amount of pay and batta (when the latter allowance is drawn) to the number of Grass Cutters actually returned and mustered in their respective Troops.

2d—The amount of casuals or sums drawn for Grass Cutters corresponding with the effective strength in Horses of their respective Troops above the number returned and mustered, is to be paid monthly on the issue of pay to the Quarter Master of the Regiment, who will grant receipts for the same to Officers Commanding or in Charge of Troops, and carry such sums to account in account current with the Regiment.

3d—It will be the duty of the Quarter Master to purchase and furnish to the Regiment, daily, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Regiment, a supply of grass or forage equal to the proceeds of such sums which is to be distributed to Troops in such proportions as the Officer Commanding the Regiment may deem it for the good of the Regiment to order.

4th—The Native Officer of the day assisted by the Choudries of Troops, will aid the Quarter Master in this duty, as well the Quarter Master of Troops in Regiments of Horse Artillery and Dragoons.

5th—The supply of forage to detached Troops or Detachments of Troops will be regulated upon the same principles, in such manner as the Officer Commanding the Regiment will direct.

G. O. C. C. 17th March 1810.

In order to avoid the necessity of references regarding the rank of Officers *doing duty* with other Corps than those to which they belong, the Officer Commanding the Army is pleased to direct, that Officers so situated shall rank agreeable to their respective dates of commission with reference to each other, but junior of their rank to those actually regimentally appointed, on all regimental duties; but on occasions of general duty, every Officer will of course take precedence agreeable to his date of rank in the Army.

G. O. G. 21st March 1810.

The Officer Commanding the Army having laid before the Governor General in Council the Proceedings of a General Court Martial on the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, and having recommended that Lieutenant Colonel Doveton shall be suspended from the exercise of his Military functions, receiving the pay and allowances of his rank, until the Honorable the Court of Directors shall signify their pleasure upon a case so important and extraordinary.—His Lordship in Council has taken the Proceedings of the said Court Martial into the most serious consideration,—and as well in deference to the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Army, as from entire concurrence with his sentiments, has resolved to transmit the Proceedings to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the earliest opportunity. His Lordship in Council is further pleased to order, that Lieutenant Colonel Doveton shall be suspended from the exercise of his Military functions, receiving the pay and allowances of his rank, until the pleasure of the Honorable Court shall be known.

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The Governor General in Council cannot, without extreme regret, publish to the Army a formal dissent from the judgment of a Tribunal so much entitled from the ends and nature of its institution to respect, as a General Court Martial; but no establishment, devised and administered by Men, can be exempt from human fallibility, and the consequences which must result from a tacit sanction of the principles on which this erroneous judgment must have been founded, appear to the Governor General in Council so fundamentally subversive of every security which the law has wisely and providently supplied, against the greatest danger with which Society can be menaced, that all the subordinate considerations of delicacy towards Public Bodies, or tenderness towards individuals which might properly weigh in ordinary cases, must yield to the higher and paramount duty of providing for the permanent tranquillity and safety of the Public.

The Governor General in Council cannot, therefore, too distinctly avow his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Officer Commanding the Army on the present occasion, and His Lordship in Council will ever acknowledge the deep obligations of the British Empire at large, as well as of this portion of it, to the firmness and energy with which Major General Gowdie has, with personal reluctance, no doubt, but with a manly devotion to his public duty, opposed the establishment of false and unmilitary principles, by withholding his confirmation of a sentence from which they would hereafter claim support: and has counteracted their pernicious tendency by a solemn assertion of those Civil and Military tenets which the Legislature has, on this branch of our public duties, exclusively acknowledged, as conformable with the juster notions of the Military character, or compatible with Military trust. Those cardinal maxims are, that in every calamitous case of mutiny and revolt, whether partial or general, or "*on whatever pretext*," that monstrous offence may seek to justify itself; the first obligation of every Officer and Soldier is to oppose its progress by every effort of persuasion. His second is, to separate himself from the guilty; and the last and most sacred is, to join the standard of his Sovereign, his Employers and his duty, and to strain every nerve of zeal, activity and courage in subduing the criminal party.

It is in conformity with these just and important principles, and with a lively sense of their powerful and decisive influence on the discipline of Armies and safety of the State, that the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient and necessary to adopt the firm and judicious advice of the Officer Commanding the Army, and to postpone the indulgence of personal disposition and every other inferior motive, to the more sacred care of providing in an extraordinary conjuncture, for the interests and security of the Public.

G. O. C. C. 22D MARCH 1810.

All references to the Officer Commanding the Army, regarding the subject of General Courts Martial, or regarding military law in general, are to be made through the channel of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

G. O. G. 22D MARCH 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council authorizes the establishment undermentioned for the Ordnance Department in Travancore.

		P. F. C.
	1 Commissary of Stores	38 31 40
	1 Sub Conductor	4 0 0
	1 Store or Park Serjeant	4 0 0
Store Lascars.	1 Syrang	6 26 0
	1 Tindal, 1st or 2d	4 21 0
	25 Lascars	43 40 0
		1 Muttsy

		P.	F.	C.
Artificers.	1 Maistry Smith	4	0	0
	1 Do. Carpenter	4	0	0
	3 Armourers	8	18	0
	3 Carpenters	8	18	0
	3 Smiths	8	18	0
	3 Hammermen	6	18	0
	3 Chickledars	6	18	0
	2 Chucklers	4	12	0
	3 Bellows Boys	2	0	0
	1 Painter	2	6	0
	1 Purkally	3	0	0
	1 Cooper	4	18	0
	1 Tinman	2	36	0
	1 Caulker	2	36	0
	1 Sawyer	2	36	0
	1 Writer	15	0	0
	Stationary Allowances	5	0	0
	Tent Allowance, Office rent,	6	22	40

G. O. C. C. 31st March 1810.

All Officers having Invalids under their command, will in the present instance, and on all future occasions, subjoin to their clothing indents, a roll containing the names, rank, at what period invalided, and from what Corps, and as the annual indents are in conformity to the Printed Regulations to be made on the 1st January of each year, additional indents must be sent in for all such Individuals as join between that period and the 30th April following, and are entitled to Clothing.

G. O. C. C. 1 J. 28th February 1810.

☞ The Commander in Chief, having observed that in some instances General and other Officers in Command of Stations or Districts, have transmitted their confidential letters, and the inspection returns of His Majesty's Regiments under their respective Commands, through different channels; His Excellency is pleased to refer them to the General Orders dated Calcutta the 29th October 1807, and 21st of November 1807, and to desire that the above documents be forwarded (in duplicate) *direct* to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in *India*, by Inspecting Officers respectively.

His Excellency is pleased further to call the attention of General or other Officers in Command of Stations or Districts, to the instructions contained in page 29 of His Majesty's Regulations, directing that all official letters, reports, &c. which are designed to be laid before the Commander in Chief, are to be signed by the General or Commanding Officers themselves.

G. O. C. C. 4th April 1810.

The General Court Martial of which Major General Wardo is President, is dissolved; the Members and Evidences will return to their respective Stations and Corps forthwith.

In dissolving the General Court Martial of which Major General Wardo is President, Major General Gowdie publishes to the Army the following Copy of a Letter addressed to him by the Chief Secretary to Government, with the expression of his fullest concurrence in the sentiments of His Lordship in Council, as they relate to Major General Wardo and the Officers composing the General Court Martial of which he was President.

To Major General GOWDIE, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Commanding the Army in Chief.

Sir,

Para. 1st.—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2d Instant, and to convey to you the thanks of His Lordship in Council for the communication of the Proceedings on the several Trials therein referred to; and for the information that it is your intention to dissolve the General Court Martial at Bangalore.

2d—In conveying to you the entire concurrence of the Governor General in Council in the propriety and wisdom of every measure you have adopted, and in the justice of every opinion you have expressed relative to these Proceedings: His Lordship in Council cannot but deeply lament that the most essential interests of the Public should have required that both the Officer Commanding the Army, and the Governor General in Council, should withhold their approbation from several parts of those Proceedings.

3d—His Lordship in Council is however assured, that he only anticipates your sentiments when he adds, that, in performing this painful and ungracious duty, he has done the fullest justice to the upright and honorable motives of the respectable Officers who composed the Court, and who, he well knows, have discharged their delicate and distressing trust with a pure and conscientious regard to the dictates of their own minds; and His Lordship in Council has only the more to regret that the points on which the judgments of the Court have been thought to be erroneous, were too important and fundamental to admit of their receiving even the tacit sanction of Public Authority.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Fort St. George,
3d *April* 1810.

G. O. G. 10th April 1810.

* The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the European Officers proceeding with the Expedition on Foreign Service shall be exempted from the operation of the Regulations respecting the Muster of Camp Equipage and Carriage, without prejudice to their Tent allowance, during the period of their employment on Foreign Service.

G. O. G. 6th April 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is happy to observe, by the following Extract from a Letter from the Officer Commanding in Chief, that the confidence in the attachment and discipline of the Native Army under this Presidency which was manifested by the recent determination of the Government to employ a respectable Detachment from it, upon Foreign Service, has been fully justified by the alacrity and ardor, with which not only the Troops selected for that duty, but several other Corps have volunteered for Foreign Service; and His Lordship requests that Major General Gowdie will convey to the whole of these Troops the expression of his warm approbation, of the zeal, fidelity, and military spirit by which their conduct has been distinguished on this important occasion.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is happy to avail himself of this opportunity of expressing his fullest approbation of their meritorious and zealous exertions

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* *By the Code of Pay Regulations of* 1811, *this Order is made applicable to all future similar cases.—Vide 17th Para. page 370 of the Code.*

exertions on this occasion, of the Officers whose names have been brought to his notice by Major General Gowdie.

Major General Gowdie is requested to order the promotions of Lance Havaldars and Naigues recommended in the last Paragraph of the Adjutant General's Letter.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY, DATED 23D MARCH 1810.

" The Officer Commanding the Army has directed me to request that you will " lay the enclosed Copies of Reports from No. 1 to No. 9, before the Right Honor- " able the Governor General in Council.

" The subject of these Reports contain so unequivocal a proof of the fidelity, zeal " and attachment of the Native Army, that Major General Gowdie cannot suppress " the expression of his earnest hope, that they may meet the public notice of Go- " vernment, nor are the merits of the European Officers who have so conspicuously " evinced their zeal for the Public Service, less entitled to the Major General's ap- " probation; and he has desired me to request, that in bringing these Reports to " the notice of Government, you will do him the favor to notice the following " Officers in Command or Charge of Corps, who have distinguished themselves by " a zeal for the Public Service, and an example of the fidelity and worth of the " Native Troops, as honorable to themselves as it must be gratifying to Government.

" Lieut. Colonel Orrok	Commanding	2d Bat. 3d	Regt.
" Major Fraser	In charge of	1st ,, 5th	,,
" ,, Vernon	In charge of	2d ,, 12th	,,
" ,, Farran	,,	2d ,, 21st	,,
" Capt. Rochead	,,	1st ,, 6th	,,
" ,, Smith	,,	6th Cavalry.	
" ,, West	,,	3d.	,,
" ,, Smithwaite	,,	Pioneers.	

" It would also be an injustice not to notice here, the zeal and spirit displayed " by the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, and 2d Battalion 25th Regiment, in volun- " teering for the Corps formed for Bencoolen; and Major General Gowdie has " directed me to express the sense he entertains of the conduct manifested by " Majors M'Cally and Gurnell on that occasion."

" The Officer Commanding the Army has directed me to state, that in thus per- " forming so pleasing a part of his duty, he considers it unnecessary to report speci- " fically, that all the Native Details for Foreign Service are complete, as this Re- " port comprehends an amount of near 7,000 Native Troops, and equal to three " times the number that the Government have called for; he at the same time is " confident that many other Corps on the Establishment have only wanted the op- " portunity to evince the same laudable zeal for the Service, and spirit of military " enterprize."

" The Officer Commanding the Army requests the sanction of the Right Honor- " able the Governor General in Council to promote the Lance Havaldars and " Naigues recommended by Major General Warde and Colonel Wilkinson from " the date they volunteered, and to return them as Supernumeraries on the strength " of their respective Corps, until vacancies occur to bring them on the effective " strength."

G. O. G. 16TH APRIL 1810.*

* The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on occasions of any Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officer or Private of this Establishment obtaining leave of absence to proceed to Bengal, the Captain Commanding the Company to which such Officer or Private belongs, shall furnish him with a certificate in the following form, which is further to be countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station or Corps and by the Paymaster of the Division.

FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that A. B. Private of the Company of belonging

* *Further Regulations on this subject published in G. O. of the 23d August 1811.* —*Vide page* 219.

belonging to the Presidency of Fort St. George, having obtained leave of absence, and to proceed to Bengal for the term of   months, he will be entitled to receive monthly during the term of his furlough, from the Collector or Paymaster in Bengal, to whom this certificate shall be produced, the sum of Star Pagodas   or Sicca Rupees.

(Signed) C. D.
Captain or Lt. Comg. the Comp.

(Signed) E. F.
Lt. Col. or Major Comg. the Station or Corps.

G. H.
Paymaster of

G. O. G. 17th April 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the following allowance of Ordnance Stores shall in future be issued annually, for the practice of one hundred Men of such of His Majesty's Regiments of European Infantry on this Establishment, as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be desirous of training to the service of Light Field Artillery, viz.

" Cartridges serge in each ½ lb. Powder, ...		800
,, ,, ,, 1 lb. ,, ...		800
,, ,, ,, 1½ lb. ,, ...		800
,, ,, ,, fixed to round shot, ...		800
,, ,, ,, ,, grape		100
Curtain for Grape Practice, ...		1
Match Cotton, ...	Skains	10
Portfires, ...		50
Powder Priming, ...	lb.	150
Targets Gun with frame, ...	lb.	1
Tubes filled, ...	6 pdr.	500

N. B.—Tubes and Portfires are only to be used in quick firing with the fixed ammunition; and the regulated proportion of small stores for a Brigade of Guns to be at all times kept complete, and indented for as required.

G. O. G. 21st April 1810.

The relief of His Majesty's 69th Regiment affords His Lordship in Council an opportunity to express his entire approbation of the exemplary conduct manifested by the Officers and Men of that Regiment, while stationed in Fort St. George, and to return his Lordship's thanks in particular to Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, for the very satisfactory manner in which that Officer has conducted the duties incidental to the Command of the Troops composing the Garrison of that Fortress.

G. O. G. 21st April 1810.

☞ The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council with a view to improve the present mode of medical treatment of Horses in the Cavalry on this Establishment, is pleased to direct, that an Institution, to be denominated the Madras Veterinary Establishment, shall be formed at the Presidency under the immediate direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of educating and instructing in the Veterinary Art, a number of Boys not exceeding 48, who will ultimately be posted to Regiments of Cavalry, with the rank and pay of European Farriers.

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The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Erratt to be a Veterinary Surgeon upon this Establishment, on the pay of 45 Star Pagodas per month, and the half batta and other allowances of a Cornet of Cavalry from this date, to appoint him to the Medical charge of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, and the superintendence of the Madras Veterinary Establishment.

The Boys to be educated at the Madras Veterinary Establishment are to be enlisted for the service of the Cavalry, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give the necessary orders for bringing them upon the effective strength of Corps; but they must be returned "absent on command attached to the Madras Veterinary Establishment," and when Corps are complete to their establishments they are to be returned as Supernumeraries.

The pay of the Troopers after deducting the amount for their mess and washing, will be applied to the purpose of keeping up their establishment of necessaries, and one jacket and watering cap will be issued annually in advance to each, in lieu of the regular clothing.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is also pleased to authorize the Superintendent to draw 2 Pagodas per month for each of the Troopers attached to the Institution, to defray the expenses of lodging, and for providing tools, instruments, and all &ca.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to give such instructions as he may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying these arrangements into effect, and for recruiting the establishment from the Military Male Asylum and the Charity School, as far as those Institutions can supply the number of Boys required, or from such sources as he may deem most advisable in the event of those Institutions not furnishing the required number of Boys.

Mr. Erratt is authorized to draw the usual medical allowances for the Horses of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, as established in Government Orders of the 19th June 1807, and to receive from the Medical Stores on monthly indent for payment, a supply of Europe medicines not exceeding the amount of 12 Star Pagodas per month.

With a view also to render the Veterinary establishment of as much public utility as possible, the Right Honorable the Governor General is pleased to authorize Mr. Erratt to establish at his own expense, an Infirmary for Horses and to employ the Troopers of the Veterinary Establishment in the duties of it.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council requests His Excellency the Commander in Chief will give the necessary orders for carrying the objects of this Institution into effect from the 1st of April 1810.

G. O. G. 21st April 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and direct, that the following rules shall be established for the guidance of the Medical department proceeding with the Expedition destined for Foreign Service.

1st—That, the Surgeons of European Corps, on the Expedition, shall have the entire charge of the sick of their respective Corps, in regimental hospital; and in order to enable them to defray the expense of victualling, clothing, servants, and all hospital expenses attending the sick, in situations where every thing procurable may be at a high rate, a daily allowance of one Fanam for each man shall be granted instead of the present allowance of 60 Cash; and for every sick man the dry batta of 3 Fanams 30 Cash and the usual stoppage of 2 Fanams 40 Cash each per day, at the rate of 45 Fanams per Pagoda; and that they shall be supplied with country and bazar medicines, by the Deputy Medical Storekeeper with the Force, agreeably to the existing Regulations.

2d—That the Medical Storekeeper shall provide cots, pielasses, and hospital clothing, in the proportion of 50 sets complete to 500 men, which cots, for the convenience of stowage on ship-board, shall be so constructed, as to admit of being packed up in separate pieces, with a sufficient quantity of strong new tape for the bottoms, and each piece to be marked and numbered, so that they may be readily put together, and completed by the Public Artificers, when wanted.

3d—That each set of clothing be composed of the following articles, viz. 4 Shirts, 4 Gowns, 4 Pair Long Drawers, 4 Caps and 4 Quilts.

4th—That a proportion of hospital clothing shall be lined with flannel, and a sufficient

ent quantity of the same material provided for the purpose of being made into sheets, or other articles of bedding.

5th—That as it may be impracticable to transport doolies of any convenient construction, indents may be made on the Arsenal by the Superintending Surgeon of the Expedition for bamboos, cross pieces of wood, ropes and screws, sufficient to make 50 of the cots into temporary doolies.

6th—That Surgeons of European Corps on the Expedition, shall, when land carriage may be found necessary, be allowed such, as the Officer Commanding the Expedition may, on the representation of the Superintending Surgeon, deem necessary, for the conveyance of Europe medicines, instruments, wine, spirits, and country medicines.

7th—That a Superintending Surgeon be attached to the Army on the Expedition, for the purpose of establishing, and superintending any general hospital that may eventually be found necessary; as well as for superintending the duties of the Regimental Surgeons, and of reporting upon the state and condition of all the hospitals, in conformity to such orders as he shall receive, from the Officer Commanding the Expedition.

8th—That one Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, and two Sub-Assistants, be attached to the Superintending Surgeon, for the service of such general hospital, or hospitals, as may be established.

9th—Should it happen at any time, that the above establishment is not found sufficient for giving due attention to the sick, in such hospital, or hospitals; the Superintending Surgeon will in this case, receive such farther assistance, from the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, attached to Corps, as the Officer Commanding the Army shall, on his representation deem necessary.

10th—That an Assistant Surgeon be appointed Deputy Medical Storekeeper, to take charge of the Europe medicines and medical stores, for the use of the Army on Foreign Service; and all indents from Surgeons in charge of occasional general hospitals, and also from Regimental Surgeons, shall be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon, before they are complied with, on all occasions when he shall be present; or in the event of his absence, by such Person, as shall be appointed by the Officer Commanding the Expedition, for that purpose; such indents to be accompanied by a return from the Hospital or Regimental Surgeon, countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Station or Corps, of the number of sick at the time, and the period to which the articles indented for, are estimated to last.

11th—That the Deputy Medical Storekeeper transmit regular returns, to the Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, of the issues of medicines and medical stores, to be accompanied or followed by the original indents, and receipts, as opportunities for transmission may occur.

12th—That the Deputy Medical Storekeeper be allowed a Conicopoly at 10 Pagodas per month, to assist in keeping his accounts, and 6 Coolies at 2 Pagodas per month each, for packing medicines, pounding the mortar, &c. or if not procurable at these rates they may be procured on such other allowances as may be found necessary, and accordingly sanctioned by the Officer Commanding the Expedition.

13th—That as the quantity of medicines and medical stores, under charge of the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, will be subject to continual variation, his bills for the carriage of them, must be certified by the Superintending Surgeon to be just and reasonable.

14th—That the Surgeons of general and regimental hospitals, shall be supplied with Europe instruments, and medicines, from the Public Stores, on regular indents; but country and bazar medicines, for the sick, and wounded, in such general, and regimental hospitals, shall be provided from the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, at the usual rates, at their own expense, out of the allowance made to them, for the care of the sick under their charge.

15th—The Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency will provide at the expense of Government, an establishment of servants, and cooking utensils, in the proportion of 100 Men agreeably to the existing Regulations, to go in charge of the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, in order to be delivered upon indent as they may be required, to such Surgeons as may be appointed by the Officer Commanding the Expedition to the charge of a general hospital.

16th—That the indents made on the Deputy Medical Storekeeper by the Hospital Surgeon for instruments, or Europe medicines on account of the sick in the general hospital, be regulated by the number of sick under his charge like all other indents of the same nature, subject to the future consideration of the Medical Board at the Presidency; such indents are therefore to specify the number of sick in the general hospital at the time, the nature of the diseases, together with the monthly returns of

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the number of sick, daily in the general hospital, and to be transmitted to the Medical Board by the Superintending Surgeon for the purpose of enabling that Board, to judge of the necessity of such supplies; and it is also to be understood that all indents from the Superintending Surgeon or the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, are to be submitted in the first instance, to the inspection of the Officer Commanding the Expedition.

17th—That it is to be understood in further explanation of Article 1st that all European sick, who shall be sent from any Corps, into any hospital, after the Expedition shall have sailed, are to be still considered as present with the Corps, in so far that the Regimental Surgeon is to continue to draw for each of them, the allowance before specified of 1 Fanam per day.

18th—That when a patient shall be removed from a regimental, to a general hospital, he is to be no longer included in the daily indents for provisions, but dry batta at the rate of 3 Fanams 30 Cash per day, is to be drawn by the Hospital Surgeon, with the usual stoppage; in addition to which the Surgeon in charge of a general hospital, is to receive from the Regimental Surgeon 5 Fanams per Man per day; for which the sick are to be furnished with every necessary article, Europe medicines and instruments excepted, which are to be supplied on indent, as directed in the 14th Article.

19th—That the Hospital Surgeon's monthly charge against each Regimental Surgeon, be certified by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, as corresponding with the number of sick and the days they were in hospital, and to be then sent to the Paymaster of the Army; in order that the amount may be deducted, from the abstract of those Surgeons respectively.

20th—That sheep and rice or other provisions for the use of the sick in the general hospital, be furnished to the Surgeon in charge, by indent on the Commissary of Provisions, at the rate which they are issued to the Troops.

21st—That Puckallies be furnished to the general hospital, from the Corps on the Expedition, in proportion to the number of their sick in such hospital.

22d—That European sick, absent from their Corps, when the Troops for the Expedition are ordered to embark not being included (according to Paragraph 1st) in the number drawn for by the respective Regimental Surgeons, in regard to the 1 Fanam per Man, the Surgeon under whose charge they may be placed, is to draw from the Honorable Company, for each Patient 5 Fanams 40 Cash, with the usual stoppage of 2 Fanams 40 Cash, making together 8 Fanams per Man.

23d—That, Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons of Native Infantry Corps on the Expedition, indent on the Deputy Medical Storekeeper, for Europe Medicines according to the principle, and in the manner directed for Surgeons of European Corps in Article 10th, and to draw on account of country medicines and servants, in proportion to the effective strength of the Corps present, six Pagodas per month, for every 100 Men, including the European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, and for Detachments of Native Infantry on the Expedition, the Surgeon or Assistant in charge, to draw the above allowance, in proportion to actual numbers present; the bills for which, in both cases, are to be countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Regiment, Battalion, or Detachment, who is to certify, that the numbers therein expressed, correspond to the effective strength present on the last day of the month for which the charge is made.

24th—That an additional allowance of 10 Pagodas per month be granted to the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Corps of Pioneers, and of the Lascars attached to the Artillery, on account of medical expenditure.

25th—That for such Sepoys, Gun Lascars, and Pioneers, as may be so materially wounded, as to require, in the opinion of the Commanding Officer of the Corps, particular attendance, the Surgeon, under whose charge they may be placed, shall be allowed to draw 2 and a half Fanams per day each Man, until he is cured,—the bill for this charge is to be accompanied by a roll descriptive of the wounds, to be certified by the Officer Commanding the Corps, or Stations.

G. O. G. 13th April 1810.

* The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having resolved that Commissaries

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* *Vide 6th Para of the G. O. 9th October* 1810, *page* 122 —*The same oath directed to be taken by the Superintendant of the Gun Powder Manufactory.—Vide G. O. 26th June* 1810, *page* 109.

missaries of Grain, Commissaries of Provisions, and Commissaries of Ordnance shall in future authenticate the expenditure of the money and stores of their respective departments by an oath, agreeably to the practice which obtains in the other branches of the Service; His Lordship in Council accordingly directs that an oath of the following form shall be established for that purpose from the 1st of May 1810.

I, A. B. Commissary of Grain at——— (or Provisions or Ordnance as the case may be) do hereby solemnly swear that neither directly or indirectly have I derived nor will I derive, any profit, emolument, or advantage whatever from my *situation*, by the receipt, supply, expenditure or otherwise of the money or stores of my department, beyond the regular allowance granted me by Government for the current quarter, commencing (the 1st May and ending the 31st July 1810 according to the period;) and that no Person or Persons have within the same period with my knowledge or concurrence, derived any profit, emolument or advantage directly or indirectly by the same.

Sworn to before me this day of 1810.
(Signed) C. D.
Magistrate or
Officer Commanding.

So help me God.
(Signed) A. B.
Commissary of ———.

The above oath is to be administered to the Parties concerned at the conclusion of every official quarter, by the Civil Magistrate on the spot, when practicable, and by Commanding Officers, where there is no Magistrate; and it is ordered to be written and subscribed on the back of the abstract of the department for the last month of the quarter. This Order is also directed to apply to the department of the Public Agent for the supply of Ordnance Carriages at Seringapatam.

G. O. G. 2d May 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 21st April 1809.

Para. 244th—"We have attentively considered that part of the reprimand ordered by the late Commander in Chief to be read by the Officer Commanding in the Ceded Districts to Captain Lieutenant West of the 8th Regiment of Native Cavalry, in consequence of the Sentence of a General Court Martial held on that Officer, which appears to have given rise to meetings of some of the Officers at different Stations, and to the circulation of a paper for signature expressive of disapprobation thereof; the Paragraph of the reprimand referred to, is in these words."

245th—"His Excellency further desires me to tell you Captain Lieutenant West, that unless he shall be persuaded from the testimony of your Superior Officers, that a solid amendment of your conduct has taken place at the period of expected promotion, he will not recommend you, and put an end to the supposed pretension in the Service of the Honorable Company, that seniority is to have resistless weight, and stand in the place of acquired merit and respect."

246th—"We see nothing in this Paragraph that can justify the proceedings to which it is said to have given rise; on the contrary, we consider it to be the duty of the Officer in Command of our Forces to bring to the notice of Government, on the occasion of promotions being required in the Army, the misconduct of any Officer who may have merited such representation, and to withhold his recommendation of the promotion of such Officers, leaving it of course to Government to pursue such measures as to them may appear proper; and this is the full extent to which Sir John Cradock's observations lead, as explained by him in his Minute of the 9th September 1806."

247th—"We are much surprized to find that any number of our Officers should take upon themselves to express disapprobation of sentiments which they ought rather to consider as conducive to the true interest and respectability of the Army in general—it is not to be believed, that they should feel satisfied at being placed under the command of an Individual who had in frequent instances been found guilty of improper behaviour, such as had been declared unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, or that on the contrary they should not rather rejoice at the endeavours of their Commander in Chief to prevent their being placed in so humiliating a situation; it is a construction of the Regulations of the Service, which prescribe promotion by seniority

seniority too forced and unnatural, to suppose that seniority alone can justify promotion, in cases where honorable character is evidently wanting, and the recommendation for promotion of persons of this description must, as Sir John Cradock justly observed, injure and disgrace the Service."

248th—"Concurring therefore entirely in the propriety of Sir John Cradock's observations on the subject before us, we direct that these our sentiments be communicated to the Army by a G. O. and that you express through the same channel our severe displeasure at the conduct of the Officers engaged in the meetings, the purpose of which is pointed out, in the late Commander in Chief's minute of the 9th September 1806."

249th—"With respect to the Officer who has given rise to the proceedings now under our consideration, Captain M. H. West, from the further instance of his improper conduct brought to our notice in Paras. 691 and 694 of the Letter now before us, we should be inclined to mark our strong displeasure against him, by directing him to be placed on the list of Retired Officers, and allowed the half pay of his rank and sent to Europe."

250th—"If however you shall be satisfied that his conduct since the date of your Letter has been in every respect unexceptionable, we leave it to you to act in regard to Captain West in such manner as may appear to you most beneficial to the Service."

G. O. G. 5th May 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and direct, that the following Paragraphs as additional rules established in the General Orders of the 21st ultimo, shall be published for the guidance of the Medical Department proceeding with the Expedition destined for Foreign Service.

EXTRACT from the CODE of REGULATIONS for the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT on FIELD SERVICE.

Para. 8th—"The whole Public Carriage for the Sick of the Army, shall be under the entire management and controul of the Field Superintending Surgeon; one Head Writer, and one Dooly Maistry, shall be allowed him to assist in performing this essential duty."

"9th—When Corps are detached from the Army, the Regimental Surgeon will arrange with the Field Superintending Surgeon for the proportion of Carriage for the sick, and be held responsible for whatever may be placed under his charge on this account."

G. O. C. C. I. I. 6th May 1810.

* His Excellency the Commander in Chief deeming it expedient that European Invalid Officers shall be borne on the strength of the Garrison Companies, is pleased to direct, that the Officers of the Invalid establishment shall be posted to Companies as follows, and that *with the exception only* of those who may be otherwise employed on the Public Service, they will join the head quarters of their respective Companies forthwith.

Lieutenant Colonel Alskill,—Major T. Boles,—Captains G. Pearson, D. M. Holford, C. T. Cooper, J. Price, and J. Marshall,—Lieutenants C. Sheridan, G. E. Gepp, and J. J. Eckersall,——To the 1st Garrison Company at Vizagapatam.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Burrows,—Major J. Jones,—Captains T. Hemingy, J. Butler, A. Brown, and J. B. Walshouse,—Lieutenants S. Crump and J. Bushby,—Ensign R. Hodgkinson,——To the 2d Garrison Company at Trichinopoly.

Lieutenant Colonel Rowles,—Major ,—Captains P. Kney, J. Geekie, G. Kippen and J. L. Juner,—Lieutenants E. Sober and J. J. Usterson,——To the 3d Garrison Company at Vellore.

G. O. G.

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* *Now borne on the strength of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.*

G. O. G. 2d May 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for general information, the following detailed report of the brilliant achievement effected by a Detachment of the Coast Artillery, the Madras European Regiment and Parties of the Seamen and Royal Marines of His Majesty's Ship Cornwallis and Dover, under the command of Captain Court, of the former Corps, in the attack and final conquest of the Enemy's forts and batteries at the Settlement at Amboyna.

To Captain EDWARD TUCKER,

Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Ships and the Forces employed on the Expedition to the Eastward.

Sir,

Detachment 2d Battalion Artillery	46
Madras European Regiment	130
Seamen and Royal Marines from H. M. S. Dover	85
Seamen and Royal Marines from H. M. S. Cornwallis	105
Seamen from H. M. S. Samarang	35
Total of all descriptions	401

N. B. Officers included.

Ordnance Iron 12 prs.	5
„ „ 8 „	2
„ „ 6 „	2
Howitzers Brass 5 & half inch	2

I have the honor to report to you by this the earliest opportunity afforded me, the operations of the Troops and Seamen employed under my command in the attack upon the Enemy's Out Posts on the 16th instant.

The force destined for this service composed of the number of Men named in the margin, having landed about 2 o'clock P. M. agreeably to your orders; and being formed according to the instructions I had previously given—the advanced party under Captain Phillips consisting of 30 Rank and File of the Detachment 2d Battalion Artillery under Lieutenant Stewart, the Detachment of Royal Marines from His Majesty's Ship Dover under Lieutenant Higginson, and a Detachment of one Company of the Madras European Regiment with a party of Seamen from His Majesty's Ship Dover under Lieutenant Jeffries, in all about 180 men, was directed to attack the battery at Wannitoo, situated on the top of a small hill of a most commanding height and position and defended by the ordnance expressed in the margin.

This, the most advanced post of the Enemy and commanding the shore at Portuguese Bay, was attacked with that gallantry, promptitude and judgment, which were to be expected from the exertions and talents of that distinguished officer Captain Phillips of the Madras European Regiment, and was immediately carried, notwithstanding the determined opposition of the Enemy who had 2 Officers killed and one desperately wounded, after the entrance of our Party into the battery.

Under the able directions of Lieutenant Duncan Stewart (who though wounded, continued at his post) three of the guns were immediately brought to bear upon the Enemy in his retreat, and subsequently, upon the Enemy's Post at BattaGantong which had opened a fire upon our Troops at Wannitoo on their taking possession thereof.

* 1 Company M. E. Regiment under Captain Forbes.
The Seamen and Marines from H. M. S. Cornwallis,
The Seamen from H. M. Ship Samarang.
15 Artillery Men,
This body was under the immediate orders of Captain Forbes who fulfilled the duties of this charge to my greatest satisfaction.

With the remaining force* I proceeded along the height to turn the Enemy's position at Batta Gantong situated about 1,500 yards distant from, and nearly on the same level with that at Wannitoo, and which commanded the town of Amboyna and fort Victoria. This Party endured with the greatest spirit and patience a most fatiguing and troublesome march, ascending and descending hills, over which there was no road and many of them so extremely steep, as to require the assistance of the bushes for the men to get up and down by; their toils were however rewarded by our reaching a little after sunset an eminence, which effectually commanded the enemy, and by the satisfaction we experienced on finding that we had pursued the only mode of attack against this post (so strongly the nature of the ground on every other side) which offered a probability of success otherwise than by a great sacrifice of lives.

Ordnance Iron 12 ps	4
„ „ 9 „	1

The Enemy who was collected in some numbers, retired immediately we were perceived on the heights above them, and we entered the battery without opposition, when we found the ordnance named in the margin.

Woyo battery. No.

Ordnance Iron 12 prs.	4
„ „ 8	1
„ „ 6	2
Brass Carronades 32 prs.	1

The consequences of our success in obtaining possession of Wannitoo and Batta Gantong were observed by the desertion on the part of the Enemy of two batteries which had annoyed the Ships and which became exposed to our commanding fire.

One

One of these batteries, called the Woyoo battery is situated on the shore. The other is erected upon piles, some distance in the sea.—They were both well calculated for defence against a naval attack and were covered by a very thick parapet — The ordnance found in them are expressed in the margin.

Battery in the Sea.

	No.
Ordnance from 12 prs.	9
Brass Carronades 32	1

During the night of the 16th instant two 12 prs. & one 9 pr. were relieved of their spikes, in the Batta Gantong battery—which on the following day were brought to fire upon the fort.—The enemy returned our fire (which continued until your summons for the surrender of the town) with shells ; but without effect.

Our loss in obtaining our advantage was trifling in comparison with the importance of their consequences and considering the obstacles the Troops had to surmount.

In expressing my sentiments of the conduct of the Officers and Men employed on this occasion, I cannot speak too highly of their exertions to which, and the formidable fire the Enemy had experienced from the Ships, must be attributed the early surrender of this Colony.

KILLED.

Royal Marines	1 Corporal
M. E. Regt.	2 Privates
Royal Navy	1 Seaman

WOUNDED.

Det. 2d Bat. Art.	1 Lieut.
,, ,,	1 Corporal
Royal Marines	1 do.
M. E. Regt.	4 Privates
Royal Navy	4 Sailors

I have already I hope done justice to the military conduct of Captain Phillips, to whom I am likewise under the greatest obligations for his advice—you are aware, Sir, how much the service is indebted to that Officer for the very important assistance derived from his knowledge of the Malay language.

To Captain Forbes of the Madras European Regiment, I owe every acknowledgement for the benefit of his judgment and his advice.

Lieutenant Duncan Stewart attached to the Artillery, to whose lot it fell to head the Party against Wannitoo, acted most nobly up to his station ; he was the first that entered the battery—and gave the Dutch Officers an opportunity to surrender, which generous offer was on their part declined ; he continued to perform his duty throughout the service, notwithstanding a severe cut he received in the hand.

Lieutenant Jeffries of the Royal Navy, received a concussion in the breast from a spent grape shot, but I am happy to say we were at no period deprived of his valuable assistance.

It is but a justice due to the Royal Marines, Troops and Seamen, to make known to you the steadiness with which they advanced against Wannitoo under a heavy fire from the Enemy, of grape and musketry ; not a shot was fired until they reached the breastwork of the battery—such a testimony of their valour and conduct, while highly honorable to the Royal Marines and Troops, must reflect more than ordinary credit upon the Seamen.

The capitulation of the town has prevented the further necessity of the Troops and Seamen displaying that valour and steadiness which had been so conspicuous in every part of their conduct throughout this service, and which their undiminished ardour gave every reason to conclude, would have been attended with similar success, although opposed to the more formidable defences of Battamerra and Gililain.

I have herewith the honor to enclose a return of ordnance mounted on the castle of Victoria, and on the several batteries to the right and left thereof.

The return of stores is too voluminous to enable me at present to transmit it to you.

(Signed) M. H. COURT,
Captain Commanding the Troops employed in the Expedition to the Eastward.

FORT VICTORIA,
27th February 1810.

G. O. G. 1st May 1810.

* 1st—The attention of Government has been recently much encroached upon by various applications from Officers claiming allowances which are represented to have been sanctioned by the G. O. of Government under date the 16th of June 1808, or by Orders subsequently published, under date the 9th December 1808, 21st February, 30th August, and 11th November 1809 ; as explanatory, or having reference to the allowances authorized by that Order, and which in many instances have not been well founded.

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* *The* 18*th Para. of this Order is rescinded, and other Regulations substituted by a G. O. of the* 16*th November* 1810.—*Vide Page* 140.

2d—In consequence of which, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind the whole of the Orders above mentioned and to publish the following Regulations in lieu thereof, under the head of "*Batta*," which includes all the allowances that were intended to be granted by the General Orders before mentioned, and provides for any other case, which from the nature of the Public Service, may hereafter occur.

3d—His Lordship in Council accordingly directs, that these Regulations shall be in force from the 1st day of May next.

BATTA.

Superior batta to Officers holding Government Commands.

1st—Officers appointed to Government Commands shall draw the *batta* of their next superior rank.

Full batta to Officers Commanding Corps in Garrison and superior batta when marching or in the Field.

2d—Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry and Battalions of Artillery and Infantry, together with the Officers Commanding the Squadron of Horse Artillery and the Governor's Body Guard, shall draw the full batta of their rank in Garrison, and the full batta of their next superior rank when marching or in the Field.

Brigadier's allowance to Officers Commanding Brigades, &c.

3d—Officers under the rank of a General Officer exercising the Command in Camp or Garrison of Bodies of Troops, consisting of the head quarters of two Corps, and Officers Commanding Brigades in the line on Field Service, shall draw Brigadier's allowance where table allowance is not granted.

Batta to be drawn by Officers holding Government Commands only.
Superior batta to be drawn by Commanding Officers of Corps when the Troops are on full batta.

4th—With the foregoing exceptions no Officers Commanding Stations or Parties of Troops shall draw full batta, unless the Troops under their Command receive that allowance; and that, exclusive of the Officers holding the undermentioned Government Commands, the title of Officers Commanding Corps to draw the full batta of their next superior rank and of other Officers Commanding Stations or Parties of Troops to draw the full batta of their rank shall be determined by the circumstances of the Troops under their Command receiving full batta according to the rules and practice of the Service.

Government Commands.

5th—Exclusive of the established Divisions of the Army, the following Stations only, shall be considered as Government Commands: Malabar and Kanara, with Cannanore,—Tinnevelly District with Pallamcottah,—Fort St. George,—Bangalore,—Wallajahbad,—Arcot,—Vellore,—The Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and the Subsidiary Force at Travancore.

Brigadier's allowance to the Senior Officers of the Troops *present* at Seringapatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Masulipatam and Arcot.

6th—That the Senior Officers of the Troops present at Seringapatam, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Masulipatam and Arcot, shall be entitled to draw the Brigadier's allowance while the Force at these Stations may consist of the head quarters of two Corps, although the Officers Commanding the Divisions may be present at them, and that the Senior Officer of the Troops doing duty at Fort St. George shall also receive that allowance.

7th—As the Brigadier's allowance granted by the preceding Paragraph is to be drawn by the Senior Officers of the Troops *present* at the Stations therein mentioned, it is not to be drawn by the Senior Officer when on leave or detached on Court Martial or other duty, if his absence from the Station shall exceed 3 days.

The allowances to the Officers Commanding the Detachment at Hyderabad and Poonamallee to continue as formerly.

8th—No change shall at present take place with regard to the Command of the Detachment at Hyderabad, or the Fortress of Poonamallee, and the allowances of the Officers holding those Commands shall continue on their present footing.

Batta and allowances to Officers appointed to Government Commands, when to commence.

9th—The batta, table, or other allowances of Officers nominated by Government to Government Commands, are to commence from the date of their arrival at the head quarters of their Division, District, Detachment or Station.

Batta and allowance to Officers holding Government Commands when absent on leave, on sick certificate and on duty.

☞ 10th—Officers under the rank of Colonel holding Government Commands when absent by leave, or on sick certificate, shall continue to draw the established allowances, annexed to the Command (with the exception of table allowance) deducting therefrom (if such absence shall exceed 3 days) the superior batta of the Officers on whom the temporary charge may devolve during their absence, but when absent from their Stations to attend Courts Martial (either

(either as Members or to give evidence) or on any other public duty, they are to draw the established personal allowance (with the exception of table allowance) without any deduction, and the Officers on whom the temporary charge may devolve are to draw the superior batta (when table allowance is not drawn) from the Paymasters of the Station as a public charge.

Officers in the temporary charge of Government Commands to draw table allowance and where table allowance is not granted they are to draw superior batta

11th—Officers succeeding to the temporary charge of Government Commands (including Divisions of the Army) as above (or until the arrival of the Officer specially appointed by Government) are entitled to the table allowance annexed to the Command, and where table allowance is not granted, they are to draw superior batta, provided their succession to such temporary charge shall be sanctioned by Government; but they are not to draw both table allowance and superior batta.

Two Officers only can receive full (or superior) batta at the same time for Commanding the same Station.

12th—It is however to be clearly understood, that *two* Officers *only* can receive full (or superior) batta at the same time for Commanding the same Station, viz. the Commanding Officer when absent on Court Martial or other public duty, and the Senior Officer present in the temporary charge.

No deduction to be made from General Officers on the Staff or Colonels.

13th—Officers succeeding to the temporary charge of Government Commands during the absence of a General Officer on the Staff or a Colonel (from whatever cause) are entitled to superior batta: no deduction is to be made from General Officers on the Staff, nor from the batta of Colonels when absent from their Stations. Officers of the latter rank are always entitled to full batta.

Table allowance and superior batta to Officers in temporary charge of Government Commands, how to be drawn.

14th—The table allowance or superior batta to Officers in the temporary charge of Government Commands is to be drawn from the Paymaster on separate abstracts supported by copies of the orders placing them in charge of the Station and relieving them from that charge on the return (or arrival) of the respective Commanding Officers.

Full batta to Officers Commanding Corps when on leave. Full batta to officers in the temporary charge of Corps.

* 15th—The Commanding or Senior Officers of the Corps specified in the 2d Paragraph, are entitled to draw the full batta of their regimental rank when absent on leave or on sick certificate from their Corps, deducting therefrom (if such absence shall exceed 3 *days*) the difference between the half and full batta of the regimental rank of the next Senior officer present with the Corps, who will draw the amount in his own abstract from the Paymaster of the Station.

Full or superior batta to Officers Commanding Corps when absent on duty. Superior batta to Officers in the temporary charge of Corps.

☞ 16th—When Commanding or Senior Officers are ordered from their Corps to attend Court Martial, (either as Members or to give evidence) or on any other public duty, such as invaliding and pensioning, clothing or off-reckoning Committees, they are to continue to draw the full batta of their rank or superior batta if the Corps should be in the Field, marching, or in the receipt of full batta as in the case of the Troops at Hyderabad, without deduction, and the full or superior batta to the next Senior Officer present with the Corps (according as it may be situated) shall be considered a public charge.

Full (or superior) batta to Officers in the temporary charge of Corps notwithstanding the Corps may be stationed within the Division or District or form a part of the Detachment or Brigade commanded by the Senior Officers of such Corps.

17th—Officers exercising the temporary charge of Regiments or Battalions, in cases when the Senior Officers of such Regiments or Battalions may be in the Command of a Division or District of the Army, or of a Detachment (consisting of the head quarters of two Corps) or Brigade in the Field, shall be considered entitled to the difference between the half and full batta of their regimental rank, notwithstanding the Regiment or Battalion may be stationed within the Division or District or compose a part of the Detachment or Brigade commanded by the Senior Officers of such Corps, and when in the Field or marching, the Officers abovementioned are entitled to superior batta.

Officers Commanding [illegible] or Brigades [illegible] field not [illegible] supe-

18th—Officers Commanding Detachments or Brigades in the Field are not entitled to superior batta in addition to Brigadier's allowance, although the Corps to which they are attached may compose

* *This Para. is rescinded in consequence of Orders from the Honorable Court of Directors—Vide G. O. 8th June 1813.*

rior batta in addition to Brigadier's allowances.

compose a part of the Detachment or Brigade, as that allowance (superior batta) is invariably to be drawn by the Senior Officers in the actual charge of Corps, and can only be allowed to one Officer of each Corps, except in cases when the Commanding or Senior Officer is detached on Court Martial or other duty, as specified in the 16th Paragraph.

Two Officers only can receive full or superior batta at the same time for Commanding the same Corps.

19th—It is however to be clearly understood, that two Officers only can receive full (or superior) Batta at the same time for Commanding the same Corps, viz. the Commanding or Senior Officer when absent on Court Martial or other public duty, and the next Senior Officer present in the temporary charge.

Officers on full batta when ordered on Court Martial or other duty to continue to draw that allowance while so employed.

20th—Officers belonging to Corps or Departments attached to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force or to any Detachment or Station where full batta is allowed, when ordered from their Corps on *Court Martial* or other *duty*, are to continue to draw their full batta while so employed.

Superior batta not to be drawn by Officers Commanding Corps on full batta until they join, although they may be ordered on Court Martial or other duty, previous to that period.

21st—Officers who may be appointed to the Command or succeeding to the charge of Corps attached to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, or to any Detachment or Station where full batta is allowed, and who may be ordered on Court Martial or other duty previous to their joining the Corps, are not entitled to superior batta while so employed on such duty.

Full batta to Lieutenant Colonels or Officers Commanding Corps on their arrival from Europe.

☞ 22d—Lieutenant Colonels Commanding or Senior Officers of Corps, on their arrival from Europe, are entitled to full batta from the date of their arrival, deducting therefrom the difference between the half and full batta to the Senior Officer *present* with the Corps; in the event however of an Officer so situated being detained and employed on *Court Martial* or *other public duty*, no deduction is to be made from his full batta while so employed.

Officers drawing full batta for Commanding Corps are not, when travelling to join their Corps, to draw travelling batta in addition thereto.

23d—Officers drawing full batta, for Commanding Corps, are not to draw travelling batta in *addition*, (although they may come under the description of Officers entitled to that allowance) when proceeding to join, but no deduction is to be made from their full batta during the period that travelling batta would be allowed to an Officer, not on *full batta*, when proceeding to join his Corps according to the distance.

Officers drawing full batta are not entitled to Court Martial allowance.

☞ 24th—Officers under the rank of Colonel drawing full batta, are not entitled to Court Martial allowance while employed on Court Martial or other duty, and the abstracts for their full or superior batta must be supported by a certificate from the President of the Court Martial or Committee, stating the period they were so employed.

G. O. G. 8th May 1810.

* The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to revoke that part of the G. O. dated the 13th February last, respecting the allowances drawn by Officers in His Majesty's Service on their promotion in this Country, and directs, that on all future occasions of promotions by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, the Officer so appointed shall be entitled to receive the Honorable Company's allowances for the advanced rank; but not the King's pay for the same, until His Majesty's confirmation of the promotion shall have been announced in G. O. by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

His Lordship in Council directs it to be understood that the Honorable Company's allowance for the advanced rank can be granted only to the Officer actually doing the duty of the situation.

G. O. C. C. I. I.

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* Vide page 68.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 19th May 1810.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief calls the particular attention of all Officers, to the 5th Paragraph of the 7th Section of the Code of Regulations, under the head of "Military correspondence," and to the last Paragraph of the G. O. by the Commander in Chief under date the 17th January 1809, and directs that the strictest attention be paid to them, in future.

It is also directed, that the receipt of all certificates entitling Native Officers to advanced pay according to certain periods of service, and of all invalid or pension certificates, circulated from the Adjutant General's Office, be acknowledged in the first monthly return transmitted to that Office, after such receipt shall have taken place.

G. O. G. 4th May 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extracts of General Letter from the Honorable Coust of Directors, dated 9th August 1809.

To England dated 5th March 1807. Para. 147 to 129—contingent allowances to His Majesty's 22d Dragoons to be drawn by the established strength not by effective numbers of each troop—the same principle extended to all His Majesty's Regiments retrospectively and in future.

72d—"The general subject of "*contingent and non effective allowances*" to His Majesty's Regiments in India having in your subsequent Letter of the 24th October 1808, Para. 87, and likewise in a Letter from the Supreme Government of the 28th July 1807, been referred to our specific orders, we forward copy of our reply to the reference last mentioned, by which you will be guided in future.

EXTRACT MILITARY GENERAL LETTER to BENGAL Dated 31st May 1809.

Letter dated 28th July 1807. 161 to 166—referring to proceedings on the subject of the non-effective and contingent allowances drawn by Officers of His Majesty's Regiments in India and requesting Court's early orders thereon.

90th.—"On perusing the proceedings of your Government and of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George upon the subjects referred to in these Paras. we are convinced, that the Company has sustained a very heavy and unnecessary expense, by paying the non-effective and contingent allowances to His Majesty's Regiments serving in India—no allowances similar to these have been granted to the Captains in our Service, and as the Officers of that rank in the King's Regiments have had made up to them, the difference between their King's pay and the pay, batta, and other allowances drawn by Captains in our Service, it appears highly unjust, that they should also receive in addition, at the Company's expense, the non-effective and contingent allowances, which gives them an excess beyond Captains of our Corps."

91st—"We therefore direct, that in issuing pay and allowances to the Captains of His Majesty's Regiments, a deduction be made in proportion to the amount of non-effective and contingent allowances, so as to bring the whole to the same level with the pay and allowances to Captains in our Service."

92d—"And in regard to the allowance of *l.* 20 per annum to Field Officers of His M jesty's Regiments in lieu of non-effective, in cases where the same shall be due to them under the Regulations of May 1803, we direct, that an equal sum be deducted from the pay and batta to those Officers.

[illegible] & [illegible]—recommending that Mr. Benjamin S. Ward, son of Lieutenant Colonel Ward, deceased—may be appointed a Cadet.

105th.—"Our attention has been drawn to your proceedings of the 6th January 1807, on which is recorded a minute of the late Commander in Chief recommending the case of Mr. Benjamin Swain Ward to the most favourable consideration of the Board, and enclosing certificates from Majors Mackenzie and Wilks of Mr. Ward's qualifications as a Surveyor, and of his good conduct while employed as such under Major Mackenzie.

10:l.—"We have also attended to the Memorial from Mr. Ward setting forth the service of his late father Lieutenant Colonel Ward of your Establishment, and the distressed situation of his family.

107th.—

107th—From what is represented in these documents, and as you have recommended Mr. Ward to our most favourable consideration, we have resolved to appoint him a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, to rank next below those Cadets of the season 1806, who proceeded to Madras by the Ships of that season.—We are satisfied from the certificates above mentioned, that there is no objection to Mr. Ward on account of his birth or age."

G. O. G. 11th May 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 9th August 1809, be published in General Orders.

EXTRACT of a PUBLIC GENERAL LETTER from the HONORABLE the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated the 9th of August 1809.

Para. 2d—"In the course of the last Sessions of Parliament a motion was with our approbation made in the House of Commons, by a Member of our body, for an enquiry into the existence of any corrupt practices, in regard to the appointment and nomination of Writers and Cadets into the Service of the Company; an enquiry which could be carried on by a Committee of that Honorable House with much greater powers, than we possessed, and therefore with more efficiency."

3d—"The result of that enquiry proved that the patronage of several Directors had in instances unknown to them been abused by the Persons in whose honor they confided, and such particulars as will serve to elucidate the grounds of the orders we are now about to give, will be found in the following Extracts from the Report made by the Committee to the House, and from the Proceedings of the Court of Directors."

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

"The attention both of the legislature and of the East India Company, has been attracted at various periods, to abuses which were supposed to exist in the disposal of their patronage."

RESOLUTION of the COURT of DIRECTORS, of the 28th February 1799:

"That every appointment made in consequence of corrupt practices, in regard to the disposal of patronage, shall be null and void, unless the parties to whom the appointment is given, shall upon examination before the Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances, attending the distribution of patronage, enable them to report to the Court that he has made a fair and candid disclosure of all circumstances attending the same."

RESOLUTION of the COURT of DIRECTORS, of the 6th August 1803:

"That any Person who shall in future be nominated to a situation, either Civil or Military, in the Service of this Company; and who shall have obtained such nomination, either directly or indirectly, by purchase or agreement to purchase, thro' the medium of an Agent, or other Person, shall be rejected, and the Person so nominated shall be rendered incapable of holding any situation whatever in the Company's Service.—And in the event of any Person having obtained any appointment in the manner before stated, and proceeded to India previous to its being discovered, such Person shall be dismissed the Company's Service and ordered back to England, and shall also be rendered incapable of holding any situation in the Company's Service."

"REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS."

"With a view to prevent all dealings in patronage, the obvious and natural mode will be, to take away all inducement to traffic in it, and this can only be attained by making the hazard of such speculation, greater than the temptations.—The Regulations of the Company are founded upon this true and efficacious principle.—But examples have hitherto been wanting to demonstrate the determination of the Court of Directors to enforce their orders; no instance of purchasing, or procuring by undue means an appointment in the Civil or Military Service of the East India Company, after such appointment had actually taken place, and since the Court's Resolution of 28th February

February 1799 having been so far established as to enable the Court, to dismiss the party appointed."

"The immediate consequence of the information contained in this report, must be, that a certain number of Persons in the Service of the Company will be instantly deprived of their employments, recalled from India, and declared incapable of again receiving any appointment under the Company.—The money improperly given for procuring these situations will be absolutely lost, without any possibility of recovery, and those who have either imprudently or corruptly been concerned in obtaining what they conceive to be benefits for their relatives or friends, will find that they have done the greatest injury to those, whom they desired to serve by inducing them to dedicate some of their best years of their lives to an employment which the original defect and corrupt practices thro' which it was obtained must disqualify them from prosecuting."

"Hard as some of these cases must be, and innocent and ignorant as many of the young Men nominated under these circumstances probably are, of the undue means by which their appointments were acquired, your Committee are of opinion, that nothing but a strict adherence to the rule laid down by the Court of Directors, can put a stop to the continuance of these abuses, and prevent the chance of their recurring; and your Committee have already remarked that no one case of corruption or abuse, which has been before them, affects any Member of that Court.—It is in the passing thro' the several hands which happens frequently with regard to the more numerous and less valuable appointments of Cadets, that opportunities for this sort of negociation are presented, which, without a greater degree of vigilance and strictness on the part of each Director, at the time of making such nomination, it will be impracticable to prevent in future."

4th.—"After sufficient time had been allowed for taking into consideration the before mentioned Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, we on the 4th of April 1809 came to the following Resolutions."

"That it is the duty of the Court of Directors to act in strict conformity with their Resolution of the 28th February 1799, and they therefore resolve, that, it is expedient that the Court should resort to the painful measure of immediately ordering from India such Persons in the Company's Civil and Military Services as shall appear by satisfactory evidence to have obtained their appointments by corrupt considerations, paid either by themselves or thro' their friends."

5th.—"After the detail of the evidence annexed to the before mentioned Report of the Committee of the House of Commons had been some time before us, we on the 5th of May 1809 resolved as follows."

"That to answer the ends for which the Resolutions of the 28th February 1799 and 6th August 1806, were adopted, it may be sufficient on the present occasion to limit the retrospect operations of those Resolutions to the 6th August 1806, when the latter Resolution was promulgated, and at that time only the determination of the court to annul all appointments procured by corrupt means was generally made known to the Public at large, by the publication of it in the Gazette and in the Newspapers of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as well as by printed Advertisements."

"It appearing by the said Report of the Committee of the House of Commons that the undermentioned appointments and nomination to the College conferred subsequently to the 6th August 1806, were purchased by the friends of the parties who received the same, tho' without the privity of any of the Directors who respectively conferred these appointments, it was finally resolved on the 12th May 1809."

"That the appointment of the following Persons be now rescinded and annulled, and that the said Persons be dismissed from the Service of the Company, viz.

"WRITERS.

"E. J. Smith, appointed 24th February 1808 Bengal.
"Fry Magniac, 26th ditto ditto.

"CADETS.

"Thomas Kelly appointed in April 1808 Madras.
"George Barker Dec. 1808 Bengal.
"George Teulon ditto ditto.
"John Samuel Williams 22d March 1808 ditto.
"Brathwaite Christie 15th July 1807 Madras.
"Thomas Mee appointed 23d Sept. 1806 Bengal.
"John Manson 26th Feb. 1808 ditto.
"Robert Manson 12th ditto ditto.
"Thomas Locke 31 do. 1807 Madras.

"That the nomination of Henry Gardener as a Student at the East India College on the 13th January 1806, with a view to his future appointment as Writer on the Madras

Madras Establishment, be annulled; and that he be removed from the College accordingly."

"That the appointment of Mr. Samuel Lewis to be a Cadet in 1800, which appointment he (being born of an Indian mother) carried through by getting an Englishman named Phillips to personate him before the Committee of Shipping, be, notwithstanding the Resolution of the Court of the 5th May which limits the retrospective operation of the Resolutions of the 28th February 1799, and 6th August 1806, to the date last mentioned, annulled, and that he be dismissed the Company's Service on account of the fraud practised by him.

7th---" We direct that you communicate the foregoing Resolution to the parties concerned who may be at your Presidency, and order them to proceed to Europe as speedily as can possibly consist with a reasonable allowance of time to prepare for their voyage.

8th---" We desire that it may be distinctly understood that the foregoing Resolution of the 5th May, was intended to have respect only to the list then before the Court, of appointments stated in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons which recently enquired into the disposal of East India Patronage to have been corruptly procured, and that the said Resolution was not meant to exclude the consideration of any other case or cases of corrupt purchase in procurement which might be at any time discovered, though such cases should have occurred before the 6th August 1806."

In conformity with the orders of the Honorable Court, contained in the foregoing extract, Messrs. T. Kelly, B. Christie & S. Lewis are struck off the strength of the Army, and directed to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of being sent to England.

The subsequent orders of the Honorable Court, dated the 30th August, and published in the G. O. of the 4th instant, have exempted Mr. T. Locke from the operation of the orders first above recited.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 8th June 1810.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that all applications from Officers in His Majesty's Service for leave of absence, shall state the period for which it is required, in order that, should the indulgence be granted, the commencement and termination thereof may be specified in the monthly returns of *Corps.*

With reference to the concluding Paragraphs of the General Orders dated Head Quarters, Meerut, the 31st July 1809, and Choultry Plain and Bombay the 4th October 1809, Commanding Officers of Corps are directed to insert, when requisite, a N. B. at the foot of their monthly regimental returns, as follows.

"N. B.—The * affixed to the names of Officers, denote that such Officers are in India."

G. O. C. C. I. I. 28th June 1810.

The following directions for the regulation of correspondence relating to the movements of Corps and Detachments, are ordered to be observed with particular attention, in all reports addressed to the Quarter Master General of the Army, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The actual march of any Corps, or Detachment, will be reported by the Officer Commanding the Station from whence such movement shall take place, and the report will be despatched on the same day that the movement shall have commenced.—In like manner, the completion of the march will be reported by the Commanding Officer of the Station at which the Corps or Detachment shall arrive, and the report will be despatched on the same day that the movement shall have terminated.

Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments on march, will report progress every 4th day after the commencement of movement, and the last report will state the day on which the Commanding Officer expects his Corps, or Detachment, will arrive at its destination.---In cases where from the route of march being different from the tappal road, it may be impracticable to comply with this part of the Regulation in its full extent,

extent, every opportunity will be embraced of meeting its intention, by the transmission of reports progress as frequently as possible.

Reports in every respect similar to the foregoing, will be transmitted for the information of the Officer Commanding the Division, in which the commencement, progress, or termination of a movement may occur, to the Senior Officer of the Quarter Master General's department in such Division, who will transmit weekly, to the Quarter Master General of the Army, a report founded on those he may have received in that interim.

It will be clearly understood, that the foregoing Regulations establishing the several sources from which reports of movement shall issue, are not intended to prevent Commandants of Divisions, or other Officers aforementioned, from reporting in the fullest manner for His Excellency the Commander in Chief's information, any circumstances necessary to be made known, which may be connected with the subject of the report.

At Stations where the head quarters of a Division may be placed, and to which no Commanding Officer stands appointed by Government, it will be the duty of the Commandant of the Division or Subsidiary Force, to make those reports which have been allotted to Commanding Officers of Stations.

G. O. G. 26th June 1810.

* The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the oath prescribed in the G. O. dated the 13th April last, shall be administered to the Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory, in the same manner and for the same purpose, as is directed in respect to the Officers specified in the order above cited.

G. O. G. 13th July 1810.

The following Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Honorable the Governor in Council, dated the 9th of February 1810, is published.

Para. 1st—" We have had before us your Letter, to our Secret Committee, dated the 6th of September 1809, containing a summary account of the unprecedented event which have occurred in the Army of your Establishment since the 1st of May 1809; and of the measures which you had pursued for the support of the authority of your Government, and the security of the public interests, committed to your charge.

2d—We are anxiously looking for the arrival of the full detail of these occurrences, which you have promised by an early sea conveyance; but we think it our duty not to let the Fleet, now under despatch, sail, without briefly conveying to you our sentiments upon them, as far as the information at present before us, will enable us to form a judgment of their nature, spirit and extent.

3d—In our Letter of the 29th September 1809, in this department, we expressed our hope that the Orders which you had issued on the 1st of May 1809, and the punishment which you had inflicted on the most prominent offenders, would have the effect of bringing back such of the Officers of your Establishment as had swerved from their duty, to the true principles of military discipline and obedience.

4th—Our expectations on this subject were fortified by our subsequent receipt of your Secretary's Letter to Mr. Ramsay, giving cover to a copy of a despatch from the Supreme Government to you, dated the 27th May 1809, and our knowledge that the contents of that despatch had not been withheld from the Officers of your Establishment.

6th—The sound and luminous doctrine laid down in that despatch, on the illegality of military combination, for the purpose of obtaining objects even of reasonable desire must have impressed every Officer of your Establishment with a due sense of his obligations as a Soldier, and the complete exposure of the factious complaints contained in the Memorial, which had been intended for the signature of all the Coast Officers, must have proved completely satisfactory to the mind of every reasonable Man.

6th—We

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* *Vide page* 97.

6th—We were of opinion, that the able reasoning contained in that despatch, would leave every Officer, who persevered in the combination, against which it was directed, without excuse; but we were willing to flatter ourselves, that none, or but very few, could be found, who would obstinately shut their eyes to reason and duty and wilfully rush upon their own destruction.

7th—We were therefore beyond measure astonished at the information conveyed to us in your Letter of the 6th of September 1809, by which we learn, that so far were many of the Officers of your Establishment from acknowledging their error, and endeavouring to atone for their unmilitary and disgraceful conduct, that they had rejected the former offers of pardon and oblivion held out to them by Government, and proceeded to such open and daring acts of sedition, and rebellion, as have never before disgraced and dishonored a body of British Officers.

8th—It is impossible for us to express the feelings of affliction and indignation which these events have excited, not only in our minds, but, we believe in those of every Man of authority and consideration, in the Nation at large.

9th—That a body of Officers, Natives of these Kingdoms, bearing the King's and the Company's commission, Men of education, and belonging to a profession whose essential principles are, loyalty, honor and obedience; that such a body of Men should disclaim their allegiance, should endeavour to seduce the Soldiery from their duty, and turn the arms committed to their hands, against their Employers, their Benefactors, their Country and their King, is an event of such hitherto unheard-of atrocity, and so far beyond the bounds of common experience, that nothing but the most notorious and admitted facts could have induced us to have believed it.

10th—It appears that "in these acts of insubordination and outrage, the Officers "of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force took the lead: that they rejected the com- "pliment that had been paid to their supposed adherence to duty; avowed their "participation in the sentiments of the disaffected Officers; announced their inten- "tion of throwing off the authority of the Government, and finally addressed to "Government and the Army a seditious Paper, in which they demanded a public "revocation of your Orders of the 1st of May 1809, the restoration of all Officers "who had been removed by the Government, and an amnesty for the whole Army."

11th—"About the same time the Garrison of Masulipatam placed itself in a "state of open rebellion; the Troops of Hyderabad and Seringapatam followed "their example, and an organized system of combination for the purpose of sub- "verting the authority of Government by force of arms, was established throughout "the greatest part of the Coast Army."

12th—Under these distressing, unexpected and most deplorable circumstances, it became your bounden duty to vindicate your insulted authority, by the most decisive measures. For we entirely concur in opinion with you, that "to have prostrat- "ed the public authority by yielding to the menaces of Men in a state of open re- "bellion, would have been a most criminal dereliction of duty and of the interests of your Country."

13th—We entirely approve the judicious and decisive step which you took of removing every Officer from Military command, who refused to sign a declaration upon honor, that "he would obey the orders and support the authority of Government "according to the tenor of his commission."

14th—To the happy effects of this well-timed measure, the early termination of the anarchy which had prevailed, may be in a considerable part ascribed; aided as it was by the distinguished loyalty and discipline of His Majesty's Troops, the exemplary conduct of a considerable number of the most respectable of our own Officers, and the fidelity and attachment of the Native Troops, when not misled by the representations of their European Officers.

15th—To His Majesty's Officers and Soldiers we desire that you will offer our most cordial tribute of approbation and applause, as well as to those distinguished Officers in our own Service, who set an example of duty and allegiance to the rest.

16th—We also derive the highest satisfaction from the steady fidelity and attachment which the Native Officers and Troops of our Indian Army have manifested to our Government on this trying occasion.

17th—The necessity imposed upon you of appealing to the allegiance of the Native Troops, against the mutiny and rebellion of their Officers, is one of the most lamentable results of the late Military disorders, because it tends to shake the foundation of the system of our Native Military establishment in India;

18th—It is possible, that evils may arise from it of incalculable magnitude and extent, for which the Officers must be held to be responsible to their Country; evils which it would be as little in their power to remedy, as the wound which they have inflicted

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on their own reputation, and of which they would themselves inevitably fall the first victims.

19th—It is however with the most cordial satisfaction, that we learn that all the Officers had, before the despatch of your Letter signed the declaration required by you on the 26th of July and thrown themselves on the mercy of the Government.

20th—We entirely approve your having reserved the considerations of punishment and reward until the arrival of the Governor General, then daily expected; and we trust, with you, that aided by his wisdom and experience, you will have been able to make such arrangements as shall effectually guard the public interests against the recurrence of the dangers to which they have lately been exposed.

21st—It now only remains for us to record the high sense we entertain of that firmness, energy and wisdom by which the conduct of the Governor General, and of your Government, has been distinguished, throughout the whole of this most unhappy, difficult and dangerous crisis of our affairs, and to assure you, that we shall continue to afford every support in our power to your honorable and meritorious public exertions.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 2d August 1810.

The Commander in Chief directs, that on the arrival of a Corps of Native Cavalry or Infantry at the Station where it is to be quartered, the Commanding Officer shall consider himself authorized to continue to the Men the use of the Public Camp Equipage during a period of 8 days, in cases where that indulgence shall be considered absolutely necessary.

☞ In order that Troops entitled to hutting money may receive it as early as possible after their arrival at new Quarters, Officers Commanding Corps under orders to march to a Station, are directed to transmit their bill for hutting money to the proper authority on the day previous to their movement.

Applications for leave of absence from Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, Barrack Masters and Officers serving with the Corps of Pioneers, are to be transmitted through the medium of the Quarter Master General of the Army, but *addressed as usual*, and forwarded through the prescribed channels of communication.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 10th August 1810.

1st—When any Non-Commissioned or Private who may have been struck off as deserted shall return to his Corps, or be apprehended, the circumstance shall be immediately reported to the Officer Commanding the Division or Force in which the Corps is serving, who will use his discretion in ordering him, either to be re-admitted on the strength of the Corps, or to be brought to a trial before a Court Martial, as he may deem the case deserving of, reporting his Proceedings to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the approval of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

2d—Many instances having lately occurred of Men having been struck off as deserters, who, on their return to their Corps, produce certificates of their having obtained a prolongation of leave at some of the Stations which they had visited; it is now directed, that no Soldier's furlough shall be prolonged by any other than his Commanding Officer, except in case of evident necessity, of which an immediate report shall be made by the Officer granting the prolongation of leave to the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the Man belongs—in like manner, when a Soldier is prevented by sickness from returning to his Corps before the expiration of his leave, the circumstance shall be immediately reported by the Commanding or Staff Officer of the Station where he is detained, or by the Surgeon who attends him, to the Officer Commanding his Corps.

☞ 3d—Since the leave granted to Officers for the recovery of their health has been published in G. O. many have neglected to transmit the required certificate to the head quarters of their Corps, in time to accompany the monthly returns; it is now directed, that every Officer absent from his Corps for the benefit of his health within the Territory

Territory of Fort St. George, whose sick certificate does not accompany the monthly returns of his Corps, shall be returned "absent without leave," and those at either of the other Presidencies or Ceylon who neglect to furnish them for a period exceeding two months, shall be returned in like manner.

4th—It is to be considered as a rule, that the sick certificates of Officers at Madras shall be signed by one of *the Surgeons in charge of Sick Officers at the Presidency*, and of those at all other Stations, when practicable, by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, or in his absence by the *Senior Surgeon* on the spot.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 23d August 1810.

☞ The Commander in Chief deems it adviseable to publish in General Orders, for the guidance of Corps proceeding on Foreign Service, the following Regulations in regard to the quantity of Baggage which Regimental Officers will be allowed to take on board of Transports, and the proportion of Followers who will be permitted to accompany the Non-Commissioned, Rank and File of Regiments or Battalions.

	Tons.	
To a Field Officer	5	
Captain, Paymaster, and Surgeon	3	of Baggage including Camp Equipage.
Subaltern, Adjutant, Quarter Master, or Assistant Surgeon, not in charge of a Corps	1½	

Followers, including the Women, at the rate of one to every ten Men.

G. O. G. 24th August 1810.

As the distribution of the Off-reckoning Fund is from unavoidable causes often postponed to a period considerably subsequent to the years when the shares of the Fund become due; The Honorable the Governor in Council for the purpose of removing that inconvenience and preventing the loss resulting therefrom, as far as it can be well effected, is pleased to direct and to authorize the Officers in India who are entitled to participate in the Off-reckonings of the Army under this Presidency, to make application in writing after the expiration of the year to the Military Auditor General, stating their claims to participate in the Fund for the whole, or a part of the preceding year, and supporting them with certificates signed by the Adjutant General of the Army, stating the period during which Colonels of Brigades of Cavalry, Colonels of Regiments of Infantry, or Commanding Officers of particular Corps, as the case may be,—and it will be the duty of the Military Auditor General, on, or before the 1st of May of the same year to submit to Government, a report upon the whole of the claims, when the Honorable the Governor in Council will be pleased to sanction in General Orders the distribution of a proportion equal to the computed 2-3ds of a share of the Off-reckonings of the preceding year.

G. O. G. 4th September 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in conformity to orders from the Honorable Court of Directors, that in future, every Paymaster resigning his appointment shall be required to adjust the whole of his accounts finally within the period of two years, from the date of his resignation; after which period no appeal to Government will be received.

This Order is not, however, to interfere in the smallest degree, with the Regulation which directs, that a Paymaster previous to his relinquishing his Office, shall close his accounts of retrenchments, by refunding or by giving security for the payment of the amount of retrenchments that may stand against him.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct, that no Officer who may

may proceed to Europe on Furlough, from either of the other Presidencies; shall draw Indian allowances beyond three months from the date of the Order announcing the furlough, conformable to the G. O. 26th September 1802, except in cases of certified sickness, which must be submitted to the consideration of Government.

G. O. G. 7th September 1810.

The Governor in Council orders and directs that the General Orders by Government of the 9th March, 10th April, 21st April (2 orders), and 30th April, respecting the indulgences granted for the convenience of the Troops embarked for Foreign Service under Lieutenant Colonel Fraser of His Majesty's 86th Regiment, shall be considered as applying in like manner to the Troops now under orders for the same destination.

By the 10th Para. of the 10th Section of the Code of Regulations, it is directed "that the proportion of pay of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned "Officers, Drummers and Fifers, to be appropriated monthly for the support of their "families, is not to exceed half of their net pay, and that for the support of the fa-"mily of a Sepoy is never to exceed four Rupees,"—this regulation being adapted to Field Service within the Territories of Fort St. George, rather than to the present service on which the Government have provided for the issue of rations to the Native Troops; The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Native Troops now under orders for Foreign Service, as well as those already embarked, may be permitted to have family certificates for a larger proportion of their pay not exceeding two-thirds of the pay and allowances of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Fifers, and six Rupees of that of the Privates and Puckallies.

G. O. G. 6th September 1810.

Colonel Close is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The important services rendered by Colonel Close in the high and confidential situations which he has held under the Government of this Presidency, have so frequently received the testimony of public approbation, that it would be superfluous to recapitulate them: The Governor in Council however cannot allow that Officer to depart, without again expressing the high sense which this Government must ever entertain of services, so eminent and distinguished, which have contributed so essentially to the prosperity of the British interests in the Dekkan, and which so justly entitle him to the strongest expressions of public gratitude and applause.

G. O. G. 7th September 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a complete Company of Store Lascars shall be transferred from the Arsenal of Seringapatam to the Ordnance Carriage Manufacture, from the 1st of September 1810; and that the establishment of Lascars for the Ordnance Department at that Station, shall be considered from that period to consist of as follows:—4 Syrangs, 3 First Tindals, 5 Second Tindals, 150 Lascars.

G. O. G. 11th September 1810.

The existing Regulations of Government not providing for passage money to Conductors of Ordnance and Troop Quarter Masters embarking on Foreign Service, the Honourable

able the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rate of passage money for those descriptions of Officers shall be fixed at three Rupees a day, and that the officers of those ranks now under orders to embark, shall receive an advance at the rate above mentioned.

G. O. G. 14TH SEPTEMBER 1810.

As all the Ships in the Expedition will be employed merely as Transports, the Troops on board not forming any component part of the Crews of the same: The Governor in Council thinks proper to declare that the Surgeons of the Ships on which the Troops embark, can have no claim to the medical charge of them or to a participation in any advantages incidental thereto, for the period during which they may continue on board Ship.

G. O. G. 28TH SEPTEMBER 1810.

The following Extracts of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Honorable the Governor in Council, dated the 1st May 1810, together with the annexed General Order to which it refers, issued to His Majesty's Army by the Commander in Chief of the British Forces, dated the 13th January 1810, are now published to the Army serving under this Presidency.

Para 1st—Our last Letter in this department was dated the 25th ultimo.

2d—In that Letter we acknowledged the receipt of your Letter of the 6th of September 1809, containing a succinct account of the criminal and infatuated conduct of the Officers of your Establishment, from the 13th May 1809 (the date of your preceding despatch) up to the period of their submission; and we conveyed to you our strongest assurances of approbation and support in the wise and vigorous measures which you had adopted, in vindication of the legitimate and insulted authority of your Government.

3d—We have since the date of that Letter, received by the Rattlesnake Sloop of War, your Letter to the Secret Committee, dated the 10th of September 1809, giving a detailed account of the progress and suppression of this unnatural rebellion; and we think it our duty, after a most attentive perusal of all the details of this afflicting subject, again to convey to you our mature sentiments of approbation of the measures which you adopted upon this momentous occasion.

4th—We have observed with peculiar satisfaction, your undeviating adherence to the principle which you first opposed to the factious proceedings of the Officers, namely, that no concession ought to be made to an armed combination, and it is to your uniform adherence to this unquestionable principle of policy that we ascribe, under Providence, the early termination of a rebellion, which threatened at once, ruin to its authors, to the Company, and to the most valuable interests of Great Britain.

5th—We are the more forcibly impressed with the merit of your conduct on this occasion, by observing, that from many quarters, and some of them of respectability, measures of concession, under the name of conciliation, were pressed upon your adoption.

6th—We are unwilling to impute to these advisers, any but the most honorable motives; but we feel it to be our duty, to declare our decided conviction, that no greater evil can exist in any State, than the submission of its Government to the dictates of an armed association; and consequently that no such submission can ever with safety be made.

7th—Such submission would in fact, amount to an abdication of the Government, & that in the worst possible form and manner; it would compromise the authority and power of Government, not only in India, but in Europe, and might prevent the measures absolutely necessary to vindicate the insulted authority of the Nation.

8th—The line of conduct which you pursued in temperately, yet steadily upholding the dignity and authority of Government, by a refusal of all compromise and concession to Officers in open rebellion, proper at all times, was, in the circumstance which we are now reviewing, imperiously required of you; for the question then at issue was not a

question

question of grievance, but of authority; not one of a partial nature, but in fact a question respecting the total dissolution of the Government.

9th.—The Officers demanded not a redress of grievances affecting themselves personally, but a formal revocation of the judgment of Government, deliberately and legally pronounced, (on the 1st May 1809) upon Officers serving under their authority. This was in fact, an attempt to take the Government into their own hands. It became therefore your unquestionable duty, manfully to resist such a daring and treasonable usurpation.

10th.—The modified recal of your Orders of the 1st of May [which we are sorry to find, was recommended to you by some of our Servants, for whose judgment and integrity, we in general, entertain great respect] would in our opinion have been equally impolitic, and still more disgraceful than their entire revocation. For it would have evinced all the weakness, of a timid and unqualified recantation; and would equally have admitted, what never can be admitted, that Government have no power to suspend, or dismiss, their Military Servants, without the judgment of a Court Martial; a power which though seldom exercised and which as far as respects your Governments abroad is limited to suspension alone, is obviously necessary to the security and existence of every Government, and particularly of a Government so far removed from the supreme authority of the State.

11th.—Upon these principles and considerations we entirely approve the line of conduct which you adopted and followed, as described in the 27th, 28th, and 29th Paragraphs of the Letter to which we are now replying: the natural and happy consequences of which so soon appeared in the unconditional submission of the revolted Officers and the restoration of legal authority.

12th.—The means which you adopted for reducing the Officers to obedience by force of arms, when you found that the authority of Government could not otherwise be maintained, have also our entire approbation; your orders for distributing the Native Corps in situations calculated to bring them more immediately under the controul of His Majesty's Regiments, your applications for reinforcements to the other Presidencies and to Ceylon; and above all, your judicious separation of the majority of the disaffected Officers from their Corps, by your Orders of the 26th July 1809 are entitled also to our approbation.

13th.—The necessity under which you found yourselves of appealing in those Corps in which your Orders of the 26th of July could not be enforced, to the allegiance and fidelity of the Native Officers and Soldiers is a subject of the deepest regret; but which we are of opinion was fully justified by the circumstances of the case.—It is one of the many melancholy and perhaps irremediable, consequences of the disloyalty of the European Officers, for which they are so deeply responsible to us and to their Country.

14th.—The steady attachment of the Native Officers and Soldiers and their loyal adherence to their obligations, in all the instances in which a fair appeal could be made to their principles, is entitled to our highest approbation; and it is to the conviction which the European Officers felt of the unconquerable fidelity of the Native Troops to the Government, and the danger of leading them to act openly against it, that we think we must attribute the early suppression of rebellion with so little effusion of blood; tho' it would give us the most heartfelt satisfaction to be able to think, that this issue was fairly to be ascribed to a returning sense of duty alone.

15th.—The European Officers are most deeply responsible for the unfortunate event which occurred in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam; the fatal and useless sacrifice of the lives of so many of the Native Troops must be placed to the account of those infatuated Officers and it needs no representation of our's, to aggravate the remorse which they must feel for these melancholy events.

16th.—Such has been the progress of ungoverned passions which has no palliation to excuse it; except the mistaken example of the Commander in Chief. Beginning with discontent and insubordination, it proceeded rapidly to sedition, mutiny, and rebellion; the Senior Officers having encouraged, or permitted the disobedience and insubordination of their Inferiors, soon found themselves divested of all real Military Power, by those very Inferiors; (most of whom we cannot but observe have entered the Service since 1796, when all unauthorized emoluments were expressly renounced and forbidden, and who consequently could not have even a pretence of grievance,) and nothing but the speedy submission of the whole, could have saved them from final anarchy and destruction.

17th.—We now proceed to give such directions as we hope may have a tendency to prevent the revival or further progress of a spirit, which never can be encouraged without leading to a subversion of the Government.—In this view we direct, that all associations

ciations and meetings of Officers, or Soldiers, in our Service, for the purpose of discussing, remonstrating, or petitioning against the Regulations, or Orders of the Government, and of their Superiors, be strictly prohibited, as well as, the writing or circulating any combined or joint memorial, or petition for these purposes; and we further direct, that if any Officer, or Soldier, shall be proved to the satisfaction of Government, to have been guilty of wilful disobedience of this Order, he shall be brought to trial, by a Court Martial for such disobedience, or be immediately suspended the Service, and sent to Europe at the discretion of Government.

18th—Every Officer and Soldier has a regular and easy accessible channel for laying his just and individual claims before his Superiors, and if necessary before Government; but all combinations and associations of Military Men, whether in the higher or lower ranks of the Army, are not only irregular but illegal and subversive of the first principles of military subordination and of the supremacy of the Civil Power, as declared and sanctioned by the authority of the Legislature.

19th—The Commander in Chief of the British Forces has lately notified to His Majesty's Army, the strong sense of disapprobation and displeasure with which he has viewed an assembly of Military Men, for the purpose even of complimenting a Superior Officer upon his promotion.—We entirely coincide in the sentiments expressed by Sir David Dundas on this occasion, and we annex a Copy of his Orders, dated 18th January 1810, which we desire you will publish to the Army of your Presidency, as adopted by us.

20th—Your judicious measures for the early collection of an Army in the Ceded Districts, under Colonel Close, with a view both to reduce if necessary, the revolted Troops to obedience, and to secure the interests of the British Nation, and of their Allies, against all Enemies, in that quarter of India, have our entire approbation.—We, in like manner, approve the steps which you at the same time, took for securing the tranquillity of Travancore, and for providing for the safety of the Seat of Government.—To the effect of these, and your other well-timed measures, we attribute the uninterrupted tranquillity of our Possessions, during the progress of the late lamentable revolt, as well as its early and complete suppression.

21st—It now only remains for us to proceed to a task much more satisfactory to our feelings, than the painful survey which we have been constrained to make.—It is to convey the well-earned tribute of our thanks to the Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's and our Service, who remained steadily and zealously attached to their duties, as Soldiers and British subjects, during this critical and alarming period.

22d—To Major General Gowdie, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief, we feel deeply indebted for his steady adherence and profession of those loyal and honorable principles which have ever distinguished him, and for the able and zealous assistance which he always afforded you.

23d—Major General Croker, and Colonel Wilkinson, Lieutenant Colonels Davis, Hare, Long, Conran, and Fletcher, are eminently entitled to our approbation and thanks, for the prompt and soldier-like manner, in which they executed your important and decisive Orders of the 26th July, as well as for their uniform and cordial co-operation and zeal in carrying all the arrangements of Government into immediate effect.

24th—To Colonel Barry Close, who has so often merited, and received the thanks of his Superiors, both in India and Europe, and to the influence of whose distinguished character and conduct you justly attribute the first impulse of returning obedience and submission in the revolted Troops at Hyderabad, and consequently of all the other misguided Corps who looked to them for example and support; we desire you will convey in the most forcible manner, the deep sense of satisfaction with which we have contemplated the distinguished loyalty and devotion with which he exposed his life to the madness of a misguided Soldiery, that he might bring them back to discipline, to loyalty, to happiness and to honor.

25th—In our preceding despatch on this subject, dated the 9th of February last, we desired you to offer our most cordial tribute of approbation and applause to His Majesty's Officers and Soldiers generally, as well as to those distinguished Officers in our own Service, who rallied round the cause of Government, loyalty and duty; and we now desire you to repeat those thanks, strengthened and confirmed as they have been by attentive reference and by consideration of all the details of their meritorious conduct.

26th—The fidelity and attachment of the Native Officers and Soldiers also claimed and received our fullest approbation, and we think it but justice to them to declare, the confidence with which their honorable attachment has inspired us, and the consequent unceasing regard which it will more than ever be our inclination to pay to their interests, comforts, and happiness.

27th—We cannot close this despatch, without desiring you to convey to Poorneah; the

the Dewan of the Raja of Mysore, the strong sense we entertain of the honorable and loyal conduct observed by him on this trying occasion, and to request that he will signify to Ram Rhaw and the Troops employed under him, the sentiments of satisfaction and approbation with which we have witnessed their meritorious and exemplary behaviour.

28th—We also desire that you will signify to The Honorable Arthur Cole, Acting Resident at Mysore, our high approbation of the spirited, zealous and judicious conduct observed by him in a most critical and trying situation; by which he eminently contributed to the maintenance of the Company's authority and the ultimate suppression of the revolt.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 28th September 1810.

The Commander in Chief has directed the following Order issued by the General Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, to be inserted in the General Orders to the Army.

" GENERAL ORDER: Quebec, 4th *October* 1809.
" The Commander of the Forces has lately had occasion to see in a Halifax
" Newspaper, a Copy of an Address presented by the Serjeants of 1st Battalion Roy-
" al Fuzileers, to Captain Orr, on that Officer relinquishing the Adjutancy, in con-
" sequence of being promoted to a Company; so novel a circumstance, could not
" fail to draw the attention of His Excellency, it being the first of the kind that has
" come to his knowledge during the forty-six years that he has been in the Service,
" and as the first instance has thus (so far as he is aware at least) occurred on the
" part of the Army with the charge of which the King has been pleased to entrust
" him, he feels himself called on by every obligation of duty to His Majesty and the
" Service, to bear his testimony against it, by a public expression of disapprobation."
" His Excellency does not mean in this instance to ascribe any improper motive to
" the Serjeants, he has no doubt that their sole view was to express their regard
" and gratitude towards an Officer who in the intimate connexion that had officially
" subsisted betwen them, had very commendably conducted himself with kindness
" to them, without departing from that strictness of discipline which was indispen-
" sible to the discharge of his duty."
" But while His Excellency thus does justice to the intention of the Serjeants of
" the Royal Fuzileers, he desires at the same time very seriously to observe to them
" that in presuming to meet, in order to deliberate on the conduct of their Superior
" Officer, they have in fact, however unintentionally, been guilty of an act of
" great insubordination."
" It matters not that the design of the meeting, or in whatever manner the Ad-
" dress was unanimously assented to, was solely to express their respect and esteem,
" the very circumstance implies discussion, and by that discussion they rendered
" themselves obnoxious to the imputation alluded to. Who indeed shall say where
" such a practice, if once introduced, shall end? If the Non-Commissioned Officers
" of a Regiment are permitted to express their approbation of the conduct of the
" Adjutant, why may they not exercise the same right with respect to their Com-
" manding Officer? or what reason can be given why they should not be equally
" entitled to express their disapprobation. Indeed should the practice become ge-
" neral, the merely withholding the former would imply the latter.
" General Sir James Craig is more desirous that his sentiments on this subject
" should be distinctly understood in the Fuzileers, because it appears on the face
" of the Address of the Serjeants in question, that it has been countenanced by the
" Officer who then commanded the Regiment. The Commander of the Forces does
" no more than justice to the character and services of that Officer, when he ad-
" mits, that feeling as he does the dangerous tendency of the practice which he is
" censuring, he also feels himself the more bound to oppose it in the first instance,
" from the strength which it might otherwise derive from the sanction which he ap-
" pears to have given to it; Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham, will however believe,
" that though it was impossible the General should avoid this observation upon his
" error, yet his doing so can by no means detract from the esteem with which he
" has

"has been taught to view his character as an Officer, or the confidence which he "should be disposed to place in his service."

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General to the British Army serving in North America.

The reason for which the Commander in Chief has directed the circulation of this Order, is, that he may avail himself of this opportunity of declaring to the Army, his most perfect concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed by the distinguished and experienced Officer by whom it was framed, on a subject, which appears to have been by some very much misunderstood. The circumstances of Inferiors of any class of Military Men assembling for the purpose of bestowing praise and public marks of approbation on their Superiors, implies a power of deliberation on their conduct, which belongs to the King alone, or to those Officers to whom his Majesty may be pleased to entrust the command and discipline of his Troops.

It is a procedure equally objectionable, whether in the higher or lower ranks of the Army, and as the Commander in Chief cannot but regard it as in principle, subversive of all military discipline, he trusts it is a practice which will be for ever banished from the British Service as deserving of the highest censure; and he directs Officers in Command to act accordingly.

By Command of The Right Honorable The Commander in Chief.

East India House, the 19th April 1810. (Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant General.

G. O. C. C. 30th September 1810.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, having been pleased, with the sanction of Government, to direct Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, to take on himself the Command of the Madras Army; the Lieutenant General feels assured, that he shall receive from every rank under his orders, the most cordial co-operation and assistance. The Army must be sensible, that the brilliant exploits, which have so essentially contributed to the present flourishing situation of the Empire in India, cannot be attributed to their gallantry alone; but was the natural result of a ready subordination; of a strict discipline, and a prompt and cordial obedience to Government, and the Officers entrusted by it with authority; by these Military virtues, it has been acquired, and by these alone, it can be preserved.

With these impressions, it becomes the duty of the Lieutenant General to require, that every heart and every hand should join to uphold the solid fabric of our greatness; and that every one in his station, should labour with zeal, to support the glory of our arms, and the interests of our Country.

In requiring from the Troops under his orders, the habits and principles of Soldiers, the Lieutenant General is aware, that from him must be expected, every attention to their interests, to their feelings and to their comforts.

The Native Troops in particular, with whom he has long served, and whose fidelity to the State, obedience to their Officers, and gallantry in the Field, are well known and appreciated by him, may depend on his constant protection.

G. O. G. 27th September 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Commission of Government received this day, by the Honorable Company's Extra Ship Diana, be published for the general information of the Army, serving under this Presidency, and the said Commission is now published accordingly.

THE UNITED COMPANY of MERCHANTS of ENGLAND trading to the EAST INDIES.

To all to whom these presents shall come send greeting, know ye, that we the said United Company reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice, and

and circumspection of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, have nominated, made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, make, constitute and appoint the said Sir George Hilaro Barlow to be President and Governor of, and for all our affairs on the Coasts of Coromandel and Orixa, and of all the Territories thereunto belonging, and of all and singular the Forts, Factories and Settlements, Territories, Countries and Jurisdictions thereof, and to execute all and every the powers and authority thereunto appertaining by order and direction of our Court of Directors for the time being, and of such other Persons, as in, and by an Act of Parliament made in the thirty-third year of the reign of His present Majesty, entitled "An Act for continuing in the East India "Company for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further "Regulations for the government of the said Territories and the better administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and "profits of the said Company, and for making provision for the good order, and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay" are empowered to give any orders to our Servants in India in certain cases in the said Act mentioned, to hold and take the said Office, unto and upon him, the said Sir George Hilaro Barlow from the arrival of this our Commission at Fort St. George, and to continue in the exercise of the said Office during the pleasure of us, and of our Court of Directors, and until the contrary thereof shall be signified under our seal, or under the hands of thirteen, or more, of the said Court of Directors, for the time being, but subject, nevertheless to such other removal and recall as in the said Act of Parliament is mentioned. And to the end that the said Sir George Hilaro Barlow, may be better enabled to order and manage all the affairs of us the said Company, we do by these presents constitute and ordain Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Knight, the Commander in Chief of the said United Company's Military Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, together with Thomas Oakes, Esquire, and James Henry Casamaijor, Esquire, to be Counsellors of the said Presidency or Settlement, for governing and managing all the said Company's affairs upon the Coasts of Coromandel and Orixa, and governing the said Fort St. George and city of Madraspatnam and all other our Forts, Factories and Settlements within any of the said Territories with such right of succession to the said Thomas Oakes, Esquire, to the said office of President on the vacancy thereof, in any manner by the said Sir George Hilaro Barlow, as in that case, he the said Thomas Oakes, Esquire, would be entitled to by law or by the appointment of our Court of Directors, and we do hereby give and grant unto our said President and Governor Sir George Hilaro Barlow, and to our Council aforenamed, or to the major part of them, (the whole Council being duly summoned) and to the said Sir George Hilaro Barlow alone, or in case the said Thomas Oakes, Esquire, should succeed to the said Office of President, then to the said Thomas Oakes, Esquire, alone, in certain cases and under certain circumstances mentioned in the said Act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of His present Majesty, full power and authority from time to time, to rule and govern all and every our Factories and Servants under the said Presidency, and all the Soldiers and Inhabitants of our said Fort St. George and City of Madraspatnam and elsewhere within the Places aforesaid, to administer lawful oaths as occasion shall require, and to do and perform all such other acts and things and to use and exercise all such other powers and authorities as the said President and Governor and his Council in their several and respective places, where the said United Company have, or shall have Factors or any Places of trade, are authorized to do, subject nevertheless to the superintending and controlling power of the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal in such cases wherein they are authorized to have a superintending and controlling power in and by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, and also subject and according to such instructions and directions as he, the said Sir George Hilaro Barlow our President and Governor, and Council aforesaid, shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the said United Company for the time being, and from such other Persons as by the said Act of the thirty-third year of His present Majesty's reign, are empowered to give orders to the said United Company's Servants in India in certain cases therein mentioned, provided, that when our Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies shall happen to be present at the said Settlement of Fort St. George he shall be one of the said Counsellors instead of our Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces on the Coast of Coromandel, who during that time shall have only a seat and right of deliberation, but no voice in the said Council, and subject also to such temporary and partial suspension and in such manner as in the said Act of the thirty-third year of the reign of His present Majesty is mentioned,

mentioned, when our Governor General of Fort William in Bengal for the time being shall find it expedient to visit the said Presidency of Fort St. George, or any Province or Place thereto belonging. And we the said United Company do hereby order and require all our Factors, Servants, Officers and Soldiers within the limits of the said Presidency and all the People and Inhabitants of our said Fort St. George & City of Madraspatnam, and all other our Forts, Places and Colonies, within the said Presidency, to conform, submit and yield due obedience to the said Sir George Hilaro Barlow, our President and Governor, and his Council accordingly—and we do hereby revoke, repeal, annul, and make void every former Commission or Commissions given and granted by us, and all other appointments, whereby any other Person or Persons was and were, or shall be constituted and ordained, or hath or have or shall become President and Governor or of the Council of Fort St. George aforesaid, such revocation to take place from the time of the arrival of these presents, at the Presidency of Fort St. George aforesaid. In witness whereof we the said United Company have caused our common seal to be affixed to these presents the tenth day of April, in the fiftieth year of the reign of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Signed by order of the Court of Directors of the said United Company.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, SECRETARY.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that this Commission be read at the head of the Troops in the different Garrisons, and at all Military Stations under this Presidency.

G. O. G. 20TH SEPTEMBER 1810.

Sir Harford Jones, Bart. having notified to the Honorable the Governor in Council that His Royal Highness the Prince of Persia had been pleased to confer Medals of the Order of the Sun on the Jemadars Syed Hussain and Hussainee Beg of the Escort attached to the Mission to the Court of Tehran, in token of His Royal Highness's approbation of the good conduct of those Officers; The Governor in Council has great satisfaction in recognizing this distinguished testimony of the approved service of the Officers in question, and in permitting them to wear these honorable marks of their merit.

G. O. G. 2D OCTOBER 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on occasions of hutting money being drawn for by Corps on a final change of Quarters, a similar allowance shall be granted to Farriers, Drummers, Fifers, Trumpeters, Puckallies, Vakeels and Native Dressers, at the rates undermentioned, viz.

A Farrier Major, Drum and Trumpet Major	4	Rupees,
Vakeel and Native Dresser	3	do.
Farrier, Trumpeter, Drummer, Fifer, Puckally or Bheasty	2	do.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 6TH OCTOBER 1810.

REPRIMAND.

LIEUTENANT BURGES,

The Proceedings of the General Court Martial having been laid before the Commander in Chief in India, His Excellency has approved and confirmed the Sentence, in conformity to which he has directed me to reprimand you in the strongest terms, for the very

very reprehensible conduct which has occasioned your appearance before this Court and I am further directed to observe on some of the points of your defence which appeared particularly to call for the animadversion of the Commander in Chief.

You have assumed it as admitted, that no culpability attaches to the toast proposed by you at a large and public meeting, and appear to suppose, that it was only ill-timed in consequence of your Commanding Officer, then present, having been a Member of the Court Martial, which, on the most serious of all possible charges dismissed Lieutenant Colonel John Bell from the Honorable Company's Service; but I am directed by His Excellency to observe to you that no time nor circumstances could have justified an act, which was in itself in absolute opposition to every honorable principle which ought to govern the conduct of an Officer. You have disclaimed both personal and party motives, and it is therefore difficult to assign *any* motive for your having proposed such a toast, but whatever your intentions might be, it is impossible not to see, that its tendency was to produce to the company as an object of respect and approbation a Person who had been convicted of treason and rebellion, who had been in open and avowed hostility against his Government and Country, and who was judged by a General Court Martial unworthy to continue in the Military profession.

From this open manifestation of regard for one to whom you declare yourself not bound by any personal friendship or even acquaintance, deliberately confirmed in your defence by the terms of praise and compassion in which you speak of Lieutenant Colonel John Bell, the Commander in Chief directs me to observe, that it is impossible for him to separate the conclusion, that you behold his conduct with sentiments of approbation, and that you wish or expect that it should be so viewed by others. Lieutenant General Hewett further remarks that he is concerned to perceive, that you have been weakly and ill-advised in preparing your defence, which is of a nature little calculated to produce a favourable impression on a Court, which is governed by reason and honor.

Ensign Gill,

The Commander in Chief sees but little difference of culpability between you and Lieutenant Burges. In reprimanding you however, in conformity to the Sentence of the Court, I am directed to observe, that you did not indeed propose the toast, but in seconding it with the warmth which has been proved in evidence, you identified yourself with the proposer and shewed no less forwardness in promoting it. To admit the plea of inebriety as an excuse for an improper act committed during its existence would be to allow one fault to justify another, and to open a door for every crime to pass unpunished. It is very evident that no apology was tendered to Major Grant, although strongly advised on the following day, by two Officers whose superior rank ought to have given great weight to their recommendations, and the first hour of returning reason should have produced the best atonement within your power; admitting what you state that you believed Major Grant was indisposed to accept your apology, it was still your duty to offer it, and that without stipulating for, or enquiring about its being received. Had this been done and rejected, you might have pleaded that you had done all in your power to extenuate your offence; but as the case now stands, nothing is proved but your refusal to offer an apology.

The Commander in Chief observes that your defence is not of so reprehensible a nature as that of Lieutenant Burges, and he is gratified to perceive, that you explicitly acknowledge the impropriety of your conduct in seconding the toast, disavowing all idea of connecting it with the cause of Lieutenant Colonel Bell; but it is scarcely necessary to observe, that altho' your defence has not aggravated your fault, it has not done it away.

The Commander in Chief has felt the most anxious solicitude to witness during his stay in the Presidency of Fort St. George, that entire oblivion of the late lamented transactions, which the generous amnesty of Government might have been expected to produce, or at least that they would have been remembered only to be reprobated, and regretted; but when an Officer can shew himself forward to become the partisan of a leader of rebellion, and to revive feelings which all the offended parties have been endeavouring to forget, His Excellency considers that it becomes his indispensible duty at all times to enable the Honorable Court of Directors justly to appreciate the merits of such Officers, and to judge how far they are worthy to hold Commissions in their Service; and for this purpose, he proposes to submit the Proceedings of this Court to its consideration, together with these his observations.

Madras, *5th October* 1810. (Signed) G. HEWETT.
G. O. G.

G. O. G. 6th October 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following establishment for the Detachment of the Ordnance department at Goa, from the 1st November next.

1 Commissary of Stores	38	31	40
1 Sub-Conductor	4	0	0
1 Syrang	6	26	0
1 2d-Tindal	2	0	0
25 Lascars	48	40	0
2 Armourers	6	38	44
2 Carpenters	6	38	44
2 Smiths	6	38	44
1 Hammerman	2	6	31
2 Chickledars	6	38	44
1 Chuckler	2	19	20
2 Bellows Boys	1	35	8
1 Painter	3	19	24
1 Cooper	4	0	0
1 Tinman	3	19	24
1 Writer	15	0	0
Stationary allowance and Candles	10	0	0
Office rent	10	0	0

G. O. G. 9th October 1810.

1st—The Honorable the Governor in Council having, in communication with His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, had under his review, the several departments of the Military supply of this Presidency, and it having appeared after mature deliberation, to be expedient, to place the whole of those departments, under one system of unity, activity, and efficient controul, it has been resolved, to form for that purpose, a regular Commissariat. That department shall be placed under the immediate direction and controul of a Commissary General, aided by such Assistants and Sub-Assistants as may hereafter appear to the Government to be necessary, for the conduct of the important duties of his office. A Deputy Commissary General may hereafter be appointed, if that measure should appear to be necessary.

2d—The Commissary General will accordingly be charged with the entire controul and management of the Departments at present conducted by the Garrison Store-keepers at the Presidency and at Out-Stations; The Agency for the Supply of Military Stores for the service of the Arsenal of Fort St. George, and for the depots of the interior; The Agency for Cavalry supplies, the Agency for Remount Horses, the Agency for Public Cattle, the charge of the Dooley Corps and the supply of the carriage for the Sick of the Army, the supply of Cots and Barrack Articles for the use of the Troops, the general controul of all Military Bazars, and the duties of Commissary of Grain, Provisions, and Cattle in the Field.

3d—The functions of the Commissariat will commence from the 1st of December 1810, on which day, the Commissary General will assume the charge of his Office at the Presidency, and the Assistants will be on the spot at their respective Stations, to assume the duties which shall be hereafter assigned, to be executed by them. Detailed instructions which shall have been approved of by Government, shall be issued by the Commissary General for the particular guidance of the Assistants and Sub-Assistants, at the commencement of their respective duties; and the following outline of Regulations is in the mean time published for general information.

4th—The disbursement of the Commissariat will, in all the branches of the department, be placed immediately under the directions of the Commissary General, in time of Peace and War. He will be held responsible to Government for the propriety of all the charges which he may authorize to be made, but there may be cases of emergency, in which it may not be practicable for the Assistants Commissary General, to obtain the sanction of the head of the department to certain disbursements which may have become necessary to be incurred under express written orders from local authorities; in such

such cases however, the Officers who may give the orders for the disbursement, together with the Assistant Commissary General who incurs the expense, shall themselves be held strictly responsible to the Government for the amount, and all such emergent disbursement will invariably be required to be sanctioned by Government thro' the Commissary General, before they can be entered in the accounts of the Commissariat.

5th—The accounts of the Commissariat shall be rendered at the close of the usual official quarters, or half yearly, as experience may hereafter shew to be most conducive to the advantage and convenience of the Service. The accounts of the Assistants shall be rendered monthly to the Commissary General, who shall incorporate them if found correct, in his quarterly or half yearly accounts, and forward them for audit, thro' the channel of the Military Paymaster General. The Military Auditor General will proceed immediately with the audit of the Commissariat accounts, according to detailed instructions which he shall receive from Government. The Commissary General will correspond direct with Government, thro' the channel of the Secretary in the Military Department.

6th.—The whole of the accounts of the Commissariat shall be made upon oath; and the form which was adopted by the G. O. of Government under date the 13th of April, is hereby ordered to be established for that department; viz.

" I, A. B. (here entering the designation of the Officer of the Commissariat) do " hereby solemnly swear that neither directly or indirectly, have I derived, nor will " I derive, any profit, emolument, or advantage whatever from my *situation*, by the " receipt, supply, expenditure or otherwise, of the money or stores of my depart- " ment, beyond the regular allowance granted me by Government for the current " quarter, commencing (here entering the quarter according to the period;) and that " no Person or Persons, have within the same period, with my knowledge or concur- " rence, derived any profit, emolument or advantage, directly or indirectly by the same."

" Sworn to before me " So help me God."
this day of 1810. (Signed) A. B.
" (Signed) C. D.
" Magistrate or Officer Commanding."

7th—The Assistants Commissary General and Sub Assistants, will forward to the Commissary General monthly, estimates of the probable expenses which will be incurred by them in the ensuing month; and which shall always be despatched so as to reach the Commissary General *on the 10th* of the month, preceding that, for which the estimate is made; when these estimates shall have been approved of and returned to the Assistants or Sub Assistants, they will thereby be authorized to draw to the amount of them, by bills on the Commissary General in favour of the Paymasters of their respective Stations or Divisions; but the money required for every separate branch shall be drawn by separate bills.—These bills of exchange shall be denominated " Commissariat *drafts*," which when accepted by the Commissary General shall be transferred to the Military Paymaster General. The latter Officer will debit the department of the Commissariat for the amount, and give credit accordingly to the Paymasters of the Divisions or Stations, who may have paid their amount in the first instance. The Commissary General shall furnish the Military Auditor, with duplicate copies of the approved estimates, and that Officer will countersign one set of those copies and forward them immediately to the Paymasters concerned; Paymasters are not to consider themselves authoriz d to advance any additional sums on account of the Assistant Commissaries' drafts, except to their personal debit on cases of emergency, and under the special written authority of the Commanding Officer, but which sums shall be adjusted only on the accounts being approved of by the Commissary General. If disapproved, the sums that have been charged to the personal debit of the Assistant Commissaries shall be recovered by the Paymaster from the amount of their next regularly authorized estimate, and the Assistant Commissary be held responsible to make good the amount. Any unexpended balance remaining after the disbursements of the current month, shall invariably be credited in the estimate for the next month and deducted from the amount of that estimate.

8th—Copies of all *drafts* in favour of Paymasters shall be sent immediately to the Commissary General, and every draft shall specify on what account it has been made. If on account of the authorized estimate, that shall be stated on the face of the draft; and if the money be required for an emergent occasion, the draft shall describe the circumstances of it. The presentation of a draft by an Officer of the Commissariat department for a sum of money on emergency, accompanied by an order in writing, from the Commanding Officer, will be sufficient authority for any Paymaster of a Division or Station, to obtain immediately the amount from the Resident, or Collector, if his own

Treasury

Treasury cannot at the time supply the demand. The Officers of the Commissariat may occasionally be authorized to draw for money on Residents and Collectors, but when the nature of the Service may render it necessary to adopt that measure, the special authority of Government will be communicated to the Parties concerned.

9th—When retrenchments are made from any of the Commissariat accounts, the Military Auditor General shall furnish audits to the Commissary General in the usual way and at the earliest practicable period of time. If the Commissary General should himself be enabled to give a satisfactory explanation in support of the objectionable charges, which will always be expected by the Government, he will proceed to do so without any delay. If not, he will call on the Parties to reply to the observations of the Office of Audit, and their replies shall be submitted direct by the Commissary General to the Military Auditor General.

10th—The advances of money required by the Commissary General for the current expenses of that branch of the department, with the conduct of which, his Office at the Presidency will be considered to be immediately charged, will be made on estimates approved by Government, and he will draw on the Military Paymaster General for the whole, or such part of that estimate as he may judge to be most convenient to the Public Service; taking care that the drafts shall be distinct and separate for the several branches as prescribed in the 8th Paragraph of this Order. The drafts being accepted by the Paymaster General, he will accordingly debit the Commissariat department, and the amount of them will be discharged on their being presented at the General Treasury. Sums of money which may be required on emergency by the Commissary General, will be supplied in the same manner, but will be placed to his personal debit, and he shall be held responsible for the amount of them until they shall have received the sanction of the Government, and the accounts of the emergent charges regularly passed.

11th—The establishments of Servants whether European or Native, are to be left entirely to the discretion of the Commissary General; and no subordinate Officer of the department is to employ any Servant without the special sanction of the Commissary General, whose authority in writing will necessarily be furnished as a voucher for the expense. Servants of the department will also be liable to be discharged or removed by an order from the Commissary General, who will make a report to Government of such discharge or removal of Servants, when such may appear to be necessary to be made known, to that authority.

12th—The Commissary General shall make monthly returns of Public Cattle and Sick Carriage to the Quarter Master General of the Army, and quarterly returns of all the departments under his controul, for the information of the Military Board.

13th—The manner of making the different supplies, authorized by the Regulations of the department or specially by Government, is entrusted to the discretion and responsibility of the Commissary General; but when he considers it advisable, that any supplies should be made by contract, he will invariably submit these contracts for the approval and confirmation of Government.

14th—The station of the Commissary General is not fixed, but he will take up his residence, from time to time, at such places where the business of the important department committed to his charge, may seem to require his presence. The actual travelling expenses of the Commissary General (or his Assistants when regularly authorized by the former) unavoidably incurred on the Public Service, by dawk, will be defrayed by Government, the amount shall accordingly be charged on their monthly accounts, supported by such receipts for the disbursement, as the nature of the service may require.

15th—It will be the duty of the Commissary General, to be well informed in regard to the best sources from whence every species of Military Supply under his direction, can be obtained; of the extent of supplies procurable in the Territories of the Honorable Company or those of its Allies; and it will be the duty of all Assistants and Sub Assistants, to be indefatigable in procuring every kind of that information. The latter will be held responsible for the efficiency and conduct of the departments entrusted to their immediate management; and they will also be expected, in due time to be able to afford the fullest information to the Officers Commanding their respective Divisions, with regard to the resources of those Divisions. It will be their special duty to know the correct amount of Draft or Carriage Cattle, which it will be practicable to engage for the service of the Public within the shortest period of time. It will also be equally incumbent on them to know correctly the exact amount of supplies at all times available for the Cavalry, and for the European and Native Troops, as well as the rates at which those supplies are procurable. They will also be expected to possess the most minute knowledge

knowledge of the number of Dooley Bearers at all times procurable, and available for the Carriage of the Sick of the Army.

16th—The success of the Commissariat will in a very great measure depend on the constant exertions, attention and zeal of the Commissary General and his Assistants, in learning with correctness the whole of the resources of the country, and the most certain and economical means of rendering those supplies applicable to the purposes of the Service; and although the Honorable the Governor in Council is disposed to place the fullest reliance on the Officers whom he has been pleased to appoint to the several stations of the Commissariat, he thinks it at the same time necessary to declare, that any ignorance of that most necessary part of their duty, will be considered as a disqualification to their being farther employed in the department. In order therefore that every facility be given to the Commissary General and his Assistants, in procuring the necessary information, the Commissary General is hereby authorized to correspond direct for that purpose with all Magistrates and Collectors in the Territory of the Honorable Company, and the Assistants of the department are also authorized to correspond with the Magistrates and Collectors of their respective Divisions. These Civil Officers will accordingly be directed to communicate fully on all points connected with the general resources of the country, with the Officers of the Commissariat department. But the success of the Commissariat will *chiefly* depend on the strict integrity of the Officers appointed to execute its duties; and the Honorable the Governor in Council relies with confidence, that those who have been selected for the appointments in the department, will never be found deficient in that most indispensible of all qualifications.

The following appointments will take place immediately.

Captain W. Morison of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, to be Commissary General with the official rank of Major, and with a Seat at the Military Board, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Major A. Mackintosh of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, Major A. Grant of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain T. Stewart of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain W. I. Jones of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain H. A. Purchas of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain H. Harvey of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant J. Shaw of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry,—To be Assistants Commissary General; and

Lieutenant M. Cabbon of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant A. Cumming of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant J. Campbell of the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry,—To be Sub Assistants.

The Assistants and Sub-Assistants of the Commissariat department will not be considered as permanently attached to Divisions or Stations, but will be liable at all times to be removed, and employed on such duties as the convenience of the Service may suggest to be expedient, and they will receive orders to proceed to the Stations at present allotted to them by the Government, direct from the Commissary General.

The Native Servants employed in the Grain department of the Military Board Office, will be transferred to the Office of the Commissary General, with exception of one Accountant and one common Writer, who will be required for the audit duties of that Office. The records of the Grain department of the Military Board will not be removed, but the Commissary General will have access to them at all times on application to the Secretary of the Board. He will also have access to all the records of that Office, connected with every department of Military supply.

The establishment of the Garrison Storekeeper of Fort St. George, and all the records of his Office, shall be transferred to the Office of the Commissary General on the 1st December 1810, and such of the Servants will be retained in the Commissariat Office at the Presidency, as the Commissary General may think proper. The Stores and Buildings at present in charge of the Garrison Storekeeper shall be received under the survey of a Committee, and the Commissary General will grant receipts in duplicate for all articles which he may receive from that Office. One set of these receipts shall be kept by the Garrison Storekeeper, and a set shall be sent by him to the Military Board. The Servants and departments of Garrison Storekeepers at Out-Stations, shall be transferred to the Officers of the Commissariat, in the manner which has been ordered to be observed, with regard to the Garrison Stores, &c. at the Presidency.

The Agent for the supply of Military Stores at the Presidency will transfer his Office establishment, department, and records to the Commissary General; and the Officer Commanding the Dooley Corps will in like manner transfer the whole of his department to the same Officer.

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An Officer of the Commissariat department will be placed in charge of the Karkhana department in Mysore; but will not be considered as permanently appointed to that duty: The General Agency for Cavalry Supplies will cease from the 1st of December 1810, and as the duties of the Agent for Remount Horses will be conducted by the Commissariat, the appointment of that Officer will cease from the same period.

The appointments of all Barrack Masters on the Establishment, on their present footing, will cease from the 1st of December 1810, at which period they will deliver over the Public Buildings under their charge, to Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, or to such other Staff Officers as may be ordered to receive them: The Officers of the Commissariat will from the same period supply the Troops with Barrack Articles, Oil for the Arms of Corps, and supply and repair the Barrack Cots according to Regulations, which will be published at a future period.

The Public Buildings will be received from the Barrack Masters under the survey of a Committee, who will be ordered to report their exact state in point of repair and condition, and who will also ascertain all deficiencies with reference to the last Barrack returns, which will be furnished for the guidance of the Committee, by the Quarter Master General of the Army. The Proceedings will be transmitted by the Quarter Master General to the Military Board, and by the latter laid before Government.

The Cots will in like manner be received by the Officers of the Commissariat department under the surveys of Committees, who shall report their exact state. These Proceedings will also be required to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General, for the purpose expressed in regard to the Proceedings on Public Buildings, and such further orders will be given after the consideration of these papers, as may appear to the Government to be necessary.

G. O. C. C. 12th October 1810.

* His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following alterations in the Dress of the Army of this Establishment.

Para. 1st—The undress hat for General and Staff Officers to be round, with cockade, crimson and gold band, and scaled loop, of the same colour as the embroidery. This hat is invariably to be worn with the jacket, but never with the coat.

2d—Clubs and queues are abolished, in all ranks, and the hair is in future to be cut close to the neck—no powder to be worn *on duty.*

3d—Field Officers of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry in full dress, to wear the regulation sword with bowl hilt, and steel scabbard; and in undress, they are permitted to wear a light sabre with gilt hilt of the muster worn by the Light Cavalry, with the steel scabbard.—Officers of Flank Companies to wear gilt sabres with leather scabbard and gilt mountings; all other Officers the King's regulation sword.

4th—All Officers of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry wear shoulder belts, to be made of whitened buff leather and to be invariably worn above the coat or jacket.—Those of the Field Officers and Officers of Flank Companies to be made with slings, and all others with frogs.

5th—All Field Officers, whether by brevet or otherwise, are to wear two epaulettes.

The epaulettes of a Colonel to have *a crown above a star* on the strap, a Lieutenant Colonel *a crown*, and a Major *a star.*

Captains of Flank Companies who have the brevet rank of Field Officer, are to wear wings in addition to their epaulettes.

The epaulettes of the Grenadiers to have a grenade on the strap, and those of the Light Infantry a bugle horn, below the device pointed out in a preceding Paragraph.

Captains and Subaltern Officers are to wear one epaulette on the right shoulder, excepting those belonging to Flank Companies.

Captains and Subaltern Officers of Flank Companies are to wear a wing on each shoulder, with a grenade or bugle horn on the strap according as they belong to the Grenadiers, or Light Infantry.

Adjutants

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* *By a G. O. of the 14th July 1812, Officers Commanding are called upon to enforce a strict observance of this order.—Vide page 271.*

Adjutants and Quarter Masters are to wear epaulettes the same as those of the Subaltern Officers. The Adjutant in addition to the epaulette on the shoulder, is to wear on the left, a strap, the same as that of the epaulette.

Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons are not to wear either epaulettes or wings. They are to substitute a waist belt instead of the shoulder belt at present worn, and are not to wear a sash.

In all cases, except those particularly pointed out, the straps of the epaulettes are to be without any device. When the epaulettes or wings are of gold, the device on the strap is to be white; and when of silver, the device to be yellow.

6th—The jackets of the Horse Artillery and Cavalry are to reach below the hip bone.—In the dress jackets of the Officers, the rows of twist are to be not less than one half of an inch distant from each other: the sleeves, collar and back to be ornamented at the option of the Commanding Officer of the Corps.

7th—The jackets of Engineers, Artillery, Infantry and Pioneers to be single breasted, to be made full and long in the waist, and to be sloped off from the waist to the extremity of the skirt: a standing collar: the cuffs to be round and 3½ inches broad. Ten buttons on the front and collar, *two* and *two*, four on the cuff, four on the pocket and two behind at the waist. The flap of the pocket to be *diagonally*, across the skirt and to be sewn down, the pocket being cut in the lining.

No lace except on the cuffs, collar and along the edge of the skirt; epaulettes to be lined with cloth of the colour of the facings.

8th—A sash is considered an indispensible article of every Officer's dress as well on all duties, and at all parades, as upon every occasion of ceremony connected with the Service; but it is not required that it should be worn at other times.

9th—In lieu of pantaloons and half boots, wide trowsers with gaiters, or gaiter pantaloons are permitted to be worn, in the Engineers, Artillery, Infantry, and Pioneers; but all Field Officers in full dress will wear full boots and chain spurs: regimental *mounted* Staff Officers full boots and *plain* spurs.

10th—The swords of all ranks in the Horse Artillery and Cavalry, are to be carried in a waist belt of the breadth of 2½ inches, and the cartouch boxes over the left shoulder in a belt 3 inches in breadth.

11th—Stars or plates on the cartouch boxes and sword pouches of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, are abolished.

12th—The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of European Artillery and Infantry, are to wear wide trowsers and white gaiters.

13th—A small sponge is to be added to the necessaries of all European Soldiers.

14th—The Officers attached to the Military Institution are to wear the uniform of their respective Corps.

15th—The Officers attached to the Survey branch of the Quarter Master General's department, as well as the Assistants in that department, are to wear the plain uniform of an Assistant Quarter Master General, with plain buttons and one epaulette on the left shoulder.

16th—The long coats of Officers of Engineers, Artillery, Infantry, and Pioneers are as at present to be made with facings, and may be trimmed with lace or made plain, at the discretion of the Commandant of the Corps.

17th—Scale epaulettes are to be worn exclusively by Officers of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, as well as the scale loop for the hat, by those Corps and the Staff.

18th—The horse furniture for Regimental Staff Officers as directed in the 101st Paragraph of the 5th Section of the Code of Regulations, page 50, is to be made in shape and size similar to that ordered for the General Staff of the Army, and is *to be worn under the saddle.*

Officers Commanding Regiments will be pleased immediately to adopt in Regimental Orders, such parts of the dress as are left optional; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that hereafter, previously to any alteration being made regimentally in these points, that a draft of the Order may be submitted to Head Quarters for his approval.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief expects that Officers Commanding Corps will direct the adoption of the above Orders immediately, and that they will strictly enforce not only a scrupulous uniformity in every article of dress as directed for the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, but that, they will see that their general appearance is on all occasions most strictly military and according to Regulation, and that the several parts of Dress are not only made regimentally, *but worn uniformly.*

The

The very unmilitary practice of officers appearing out of Quarters without their swords and uniforms, is strictly forbidden; and the Commander in Chief will expect to find the military character and costume, as much preserved in all situations off duty beyond the limits of an Officer's Quarter, as when actually employed upon it, except in such parts of dress as are indicatory of it, viz: Sash and Gorget, &c. &c.

G. O. G. 12TH OCTOBER 1810.

☞ The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the establishment of a Battalion of Pioneers as follows :—

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BATTALION OF PIONEERS OF 8 COMPANIES.

	Commissioned Officers.		Staff.						Rank and File.			Attached to the Battalion.											
	Captains.	Subalterns.	Assistant Surgeon.	Jamadars.	Serjeant Major.	Havildars.	Puckallies.	Naigues.	Privates.	Total.	Maistry Bricklayers.	Stone Cutters.	Sawyers.	Caulcopolies.	Vakeel.	Maistry.	Carpenters.	Smiths.	Hammermen.	Bellows Boys.	Native Dressers.	Totties.
Total	3	4	1	8	1	24	9	24	700	724	2	3	3	2	1	1	4	4	4	4	2	

N. B.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to allow the sum of five Pagodas monthly to be drawn for Stationary by the Commanding Officer of each Battalion of Pioneers.

The Serjeants at present attached to Battalions of Pioneers are to continue on their strength as Supernumeraries, until otherwise provided for.

G. O. C. C. 22D OCTOBER 1810.

The following Regulations for the dress of the Officers of the Commissariat department, are published for general information.

Commissary General, to be dressed in every respect the same as the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army; with exception of the epaulette which shall be embroidered on blue cloth; and the buttons which shall be plain white ones.

Assistants Commissary General, to be dressed in every respect the same as the Assistants Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, with the exceptions stated above.

Sub Assistants Commissary General, the same, as the Assistants with the exception of the epaulettes, only one of which shall be worn, and that on the left shoulder.

The full dress hats of the Officers of the Commissariat to be cocked, mounted with silver scales and plain buttons. The undress hat and jacket of these Officers will correspond with what has been laid down for the General Staff, with exception of the epaulettes and buttons; which shall be of the same description as fixed on for the full dress. G. O. G.

G. O. G. 9th October 1810.

In conformity to orders received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Governor in Council directs the abolition of the appointments of the Assistants Adjutant General, and the Assistants Quarter Master General of the several Divisions of the Army, from the 1st November next; from which period, the Officers at present holding these situations will be considered to be appointed, Majors of Brigade, and Quarter Masters of Brigade; and they will draw the allowances authorized for the latter appointments.

2d—The situations of Major of Brigade to the Officers Commanding the Centre, and Southern Divisions of the Army, are ordered to be abolished from the 1st of November next.

☞ 3d—The appointments of all Deputies Judge Advocate of the Honorable Company's Service will cease on the 1st November, with exception of one, who shall be attached to the Head Quarters of the Subsidiary Force of Hyderabad; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to direct, the Senior Deputy Judge Advocate of the Establishment, to proceed to Jaulnah. The appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate of King's Troops shall be discontinued when vacated by Captain Barrow. When a Court Martial may be ordered to assemble in any of the Divisions of the Army, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will select an Officer of experience, to officiate as Judge Advocate, on the usual allowances.

4th—Field Officers will not in future be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Barrack Master, and there will be only two situations of that denomination kept up after the 1st of December next; viz. one at Bangalore, and one at the Presidency. Captain Waugh the present Barrack Master of Malabar and Kanara, is accordingly appointed Barrack Master at Bangalore; and Lieutenant Duncombe, the Barrack Master of the Southern Division, is appointed to the Presidency, and will have charge of Public Military Buildings at Fort St. George, and St. Thomas's Mount. These Officers will each draw a salary of Pagodas 100 per month; and act until further orders under the existing Regulations for the charge of Public Buildings. That salary will be inclusive of all charges, with exception of the staff pay of the Barrack Serjeants.

☞ 5th—Wherever there may be Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, and no Officers specially appointed to the charge of the Barracks, and Public Buildings, the former shall be held responsible for that duty. The Cantonment Staff Officer at Secunderabad and the Major of Brigade at Cannanore, will take charge of the Barracks, &c. at those Stations, the Cantonment Adjutants at Arcot, and Wallajahbad; and the Fort Adjutants of Vellore, Seringapatam, and Poonamallee, will be charged with the same duty. These Officers will be assisted by the Barrack Serjeants at present in the department, and will each draw an extra monthly allowance of Pagodas 5 for Stationary; and they will act according to the existing Regulations which relate to Military Buildings. The above arrangement of the Barrack department shall have effect from the 1st December next.

6th—The appointments of Town Major at Seringapatam, and of the Fort Adjutants at Bangalore, and Cannanore, will be discontinued from the 1st of December.

7th—The situations of Superintendent of Bazars in Travancore, at Goa, and at Secunderabad, will cease on the 1st of December next, and the Duties of them will be executed by the Commissariat. An Officer will be specially appointed to the charge of the Military Bazars with the Head Quarters of the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad, under the controul of the Officer at the head of the Commissariat department in advance. Captain Taylor of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, is accordingly appointed to be Superintendent of Bazars at Jaulnah, on the monthly allowance of Pagodas 100.

8th—The appointment of a Quarter Master of Brigade is considered to be necessary for the conduct of the duties at Goa: and His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to propose an Officer for that appointment.

9th—The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved, that the appointment of the Military Paymaster General, shall be discontinued as soon as the books of that department can be brought to a close, and that the current business of that Office shall cease at the earliest practicable period; it is hereby directed that all the accounts which are forwarded at present to the Paymaster General, shall from the 1st of December, be transmitted to the Office of the Accountant General.

10th—A department will be formed in the Office of the Accountant General for the conduct of all military accounts; under the superintendence of the Accountant General.

11th—The current duties of the Office of Military Paymaster General will accordingly cease

cease from the 1st of December, and he will at that period transfer to the Office of the Accountant General, the whole of his establishment of Servants, with the exception of such as shall hereafter be allowed to assist him in closing the books of the department. The allowances of the Military Paymaster General will cease from the 31st of March 1811, by which period it will be expected that the books of his Office will be finally arranged, and ready to be transferred to the Accountant General.

12th—All Paymasters, and others, will correspond with the Accountant General, or his Deputy, in the same form, and on the same subjects, as observed at present with the Military Paymaster General. Bills will be drawn on the former from the 1st of December; and the present Regulations, with these exceptions, will remain in force, until a code for the conduct of the new department shall have been prepared and published for general information.

13th—The Office of Military Paymaster at Vizagapatam will be discontinued from the 1st of January next; and the whole of the pay department of the Northern Division of the Army, will be conducted from that period by the Military Paymaster at Masulipatam. The appointments of all Paymasters of family certificates will cease from the same date, and the duties devolve on the Military Paymasters of Stations.

G. O. G. 9th October 1810.

1st—The Governor in Council has been pleased to increase, and fix the monthly salaries of the Members of the Medical Board, as follow, viz.

1st Member.................................Pags.	800
2d Member....................................	700
3d Member....................................	600

2d—The Governor in Council has has also been pleased to increase the salaries of Superintending Surgeons and to fix them at Pagodas 450 per month.

3d—The Governor in Council directs that the Secretary of the Medical Board shall in future execute the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination and receive on that account Pagodas 100 in addition to the monthly salary attached to his situation. The allowance of Pagodas 50 will also be granted for the monthly pay of the Native Practitioners immediately under him; but no extra establishment will be authorized, as he will derive every aid from that of the Medical Board Office. He will make returns and reports as already prescribed for the Superintendent of Vaccination, and at the conclusion of every quarter, lay before the Medical Board, for report, if necessary, copies of all correspondence connected with that branch of his duty.

4th.—Mr. Surgeon Ord is relieved from the medical duties of the Jails and Black Town, as the General Hospital already under his charge, is considered of sufficient importance to constitute the executive duty of that Officer. The Patients in the General Hospital are numerous, and require the undivided attention of the Surgeon, however diligent and active.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Balmain is accordingly appointed to the Jails and Black Town on a monthly allowance of Pagodas 70; he is also appointed permanent Assistant to the General Hospital, on an allowance of Pagodas 20 per month.

5th—Mr. Surgeon Dalton, Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital, will also superintend the Native Infirmary, and give medical attendance to the Male Asylum. He will draw the additional monthly allowance of Pagodas 60 for the execution of these duties.

6th—The Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, will be relieved from the 1st of January next, from the duty of supplying country medicines, and will from that period be charged only with the custody, preparation, and transmission, of medical stores. *European medicines* will be continued to be issued from his department, according to the rules which obtain at present, and Camphor and Opium shall in future be issued as *such*, to Medical Officers charged with the attendance of European Troops.

7th—All country medicines at present supplied by the medical storekeeper, with exception of Camphor and Opium, will be supplied from the 1st of January next, by Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in charge of European Troops, and in order to enable them to do so, they will be permitted to draw from that period, medical allowances at the rate of 70 Cash in lieu of 60 Cash for each man per day. The superior medical allowances which are drawn by the Surgeon of the Horse Artillery, and by other

other Medical Officers in charge of certain Detachments of Europeans, will be continued; but they will supply the country medicines for the consumption of their own hospitals, without any additional allowance.

8th—Batavia Arrack will be supplied to Surgeons of European Corps, by the Contractors for Spirituous Liquors, at all Stations, with exception of Hyderabad, and Jaulnah; but at those places, that article will be issued by the Officers of the Commissariat at the rate of 40 Fanams per Gallon. The rates to be paid to the Contractors, will correspond with the fixed price of the Station, where the issues are made.

9th—Madeira from the Company's Stores, will be placed in the Stores of the Commissariat at the Presidency, and at Out-Stations, for the purpose of answering the demands of the Surgeons of European Corps, and the quantities which may be issued to them from these Stores, shall be paid for at such rates, as will secure the Public from loss. The indents for Wine are required to be sent quarterly to the Medical Board, and when passed by that authority, will be complied with, by the Officers of the Commissariat department. The Medical Board will lay before Government quarterly estimates of the quantity of Madeira, likely to be required at the several Stations of the Army during each quarter, and instructions will accordingly be given to the Commissary General for the provision of the necessary supplies. Duplicates of these estimates shall at the same time be sent by the Medical Board, for the information of the Commissary General.

10th—For the recovery of the value of the Wine, which may be issued under the sanction of this Order, the Officers of the Commissariat who make the issues, shall prepare bills for the amount, and forward them to the Station Paymaster, who pays the Regiment. The Paymaster will deduct the amount from the next abstracts of the Regimental Surgeon, or the estimate of the Regimental Paymaster, giving credit for the same in his public accounts, and granting a bill on the Military Paymaster General in favor of the Commissary General, for the same thus recovered. The bills will be drawn on the Accountant General after the 1st December next.

11th—In consideration of the loss which will be sustained by the Medical Storekeeper at Fort St. George by the proposed mode of supplying country medicines, on the amount of which he has hitherto derived a certain commission, and of the important duties which will still be required to be executed by him; the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix the monthly salary of that situation at Pagodas 200.

12th—The appointment of Superintending Surgeon of the Centre Division shall be discontinued from the 1st of November next, and the hospitals of it, shall in future be inspected by the two Junior Members of the Medical Board; in rotation. But as Sankerrydroog, which is within the limits of the Division, is at a distance which might render it inconvenient for the Junior Members to proceed thither, consistently with the due performance of their other duties, it is directed that the Medical Department at that Station, shall be controlled by the Superintending Surgeon of the Southern Division of the Army.

13th—The appointment of Staff Surgeon in Travancore shall also be discontinued from the 1st of November next, and Mr. Gilmour will stand appointed from that period to the situation of Staff Surgeon at Goa. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is accordingly requested to direct Mr. Gilmour to proceed to that Station without delay.

14th—It having been brought particularly to the notice of the Government, that with thirty-one Regiments of regular Native Cavalry, and Infantry, there are only nine Full Surgeons, it has appeared that such an arrangement, cannot be otherwise, than highly incompatible with the proper medical treatment of the Sick of the Native Army. It has therefore become the duty of the Governor in Council to endeavour to apply an immediate remedy to a system so erroneous.

15th—There are upwards of sixty Full Surgeons on the Establishment of Fort St. George, but the manner in which they have in general been distributed, has deprived the Army of the efficient services of a great part of that number. In order therefore, to complete the vacancies of Full Surgeons, which are required to be filled up immediately, in the different Corps, it will be necessary either to promote a great number of Assistants, or to attach to Regiments many of the Full Surgeons at present appointed to fixed Stations, where their services are not so necessary as with the Corps of the Army. It would be highly inexpedient to promote so many Assistants as are at present required to fill the vacancies of Full Surgeons. That measure would be the cause of a great and unnecessary expense, and swell the list of Full Surgeons beyond all proper bounds, consistently with the extent of the Military establishment of this Presidency. It has therefore been resolved to reform the present medical establishment, and to render by means of it, the medical duties of the Army, as efficient as may be practicable, under existing circumstances.

The

No Full Surgeons will hereafter be appointed to Garrisons, with exception of Fort St. George, Poonamallee, and Seringapatam, and all Medical Officers of that rank, now holding the situation of Garrison Surgeon, with these exceptions, will be considered from the 1st of January 1811, to be disposable to be appointed, and attached to Regiments. Assistant Surgeons will be appointed to execute the medical duties of the Garrisons of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Ingeram, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Bellary, and Bangalore. Assistant Surgeons of not less than three years service in India will be considered eligible to be appointed to these Garrisons; and the Commander in Chief is requested accordingly to recommend for them. The Assistant Surgeons appointed to Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, Bellary, and Cannanore, will also be charged with the duties of Deputy Medical Storekeepers, and shall draw a monthly staff allowance of Pagodas 40; and those that are appointed to the remainder of the above Stations, will each receive a staff allowance of Pagodas 20. The management of the medical stores at Seringapatam, and with the Hyderabad Force, will be continued as at present.

Full Surgeons are considered ineligible to be appointed to Residencies, or to Zillah Courts, and the Medical Officers of that rank now doing duty with either of these branches of the Civil Service, will in like manner with the Garrison Surgeons above detailed, be attached to Corps on the 1st of January next, with the exception of Mr. Ingledew at Mysore, and Mr. Jeffries at Poonah, whose appointments have been confirmed by the Supreme Government. Assistant Surgeons of not less than 4 years service will be appointed to Zillahs when necessary. The medical duties of the Northern and Southern Circuit Courts, will respectively be performed, by the Senior Regimental Surgeons at Masulipatam and Trichinopoly; and the Circuit Court at Chittore, from its peculiar situation, will be allowed for the present the services of the Full Surgeon now attached to it.

The Governor in Council will provide for the performance of the medical duties of the Zillahs, which may be deprived by this order of medical assistance, by the appointment when necessary, of Assistant Surgeons of not less than four years service; and the Commander in Chief is requested to complete, as far as may be practicable, the vacancies in the several Corps of the Army, agreeably to the following establishment, viz.

	Full Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.
Horse Artillery	1	1
8 Regiments of Native Cavalry	8	8
2 Battalions of Artillery	2	4
1 Regiment of European Infantry	1	1
23 Regiments of Native do.	23	46
2 Battalions of Pioneers		2
Total	35	62

The Honorable the Governor in Council, in consideration of the number of Public Followers attached to Regiments of Native Cavalry, and of the accidents to which the Men of that line of the Service are continually subject, in the execution of their common-duty, has been pleased to direct, that medical allowance at the rate of ten Pagodas for every hundred effective Men, shall be drawn by the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in charge of Corps of that description, and that five Pagodas for every hundred Men shall be drawn for the effective strength of Corps of Native Infantry. These allowances will be drawn whether the Corps be in the Field, or in Garrison, and will commence with the accounts of arrears for the month of November next.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is sensible that in carrying into effect these necessary arrangements, it will not be practicable to avoid occasioning considerable inconvenience to Individuals, but as all Medical Officers, properly belong to the Military Department, they will be aware that their services should at all times be held disposable for it alone; and when they may be employed on Civil duties, that it can only be considered as a matter of indulgence.

G. O. G. 9th October 1810.

1st—With the view of uniting under one superintending authority, the whole of the Surveying department of this Presidency, and of providing more effectually for the preservation,

servation, and arrangement of the extensive surveys, and other geographical materials, at present under the charge, and management of different Officers, whose duties are unconnected with each other; it has been resolved, for the accomplishment of that important object, to appoint an Officer of the Army to the situation of Surveyor General.

2d---The Office of Surveyor General will be placed immediately under the Government; and be subject to the inspection of the Commander in Chief. The Surveyor General will be charged with the direction, and superintendence of all Surveys, and the establishments connected with their prosecution, with the exceptions hereafter specified in this Order.

3d---The Surveyor General's Office will be the repository of all geographical, statistical, and topographical maps, and plans, routes, and memoirs, or reports connected with the state of the country; and all maps, and papers of that description deposited in any of the Public Offices at the Presidency, are directed to be transferred as early as may be practicable, to the charge of the Surveyor General.

4th--The Officers of the Military Institution attached to the Quarter Master General's department, and employed on survey, and all Officers charged with the survey of the marches of detachments of Troops, are to forward their maps, and reports, to the Office of the Quarter Master General, by whom they are to be transmitted to the Surveyor General, after such parts of them being copied as may be requisite for the service of the Quarter Master General's Office.

5th--The Quarter Master General is authorized to receive from the Surveyor General, on application for that purpose, such maps, and papers as may be requisite for the use of his department, giving receipts for the same; but the Quarter Master General will return these maps, and papers at the earliest practicable period of time.

6th---Officers appointed to the command of Troops employed upon Field Service, will make application to Government for such plans as they may require; and they will be held responsible to return these plans to the Office of the Surveyor General, on the termination of the service. They will also be held responsible that no copies of the map shall be taken while in their possession.

7th---The Surveyor General will be responsible that no plans, shall be issued from his Office, except in the cases prescribed by Regulation, or especially authorized by Government.

8th--The Surveyor-General will submit to the Government every three months, a report of the progress made in the prosecution of surveys, and the measures which appear necessary in his judgment, for the improvement of the department entrusted to his charge. These reports shall also be accompanied by statements of the current quarterly expenses.

9th---The Surveyor General will forward to the Government at the end of every six months, returns of the maps, plans, instruments and materials of his department.

10th---The above, will for the present be considered, as the leading principles by which the department of the Surveyor General shall be governed; but more detailed Regulations will be communicated to him at a future period.

11th---The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie of the Corps of Engineers, to be Surveyor General, on a monthly salary of Pagodas 400; and which shall have effect from the 1st of December next. He will also draw from the same period, and until further orders, the fixed monthly allowances of Pagodas 150 for Draftsman and Writers, and Pagodas 50 for Office rent.

12th.---The appointments of the Engineer Officers to the charge of the conduct of the surveys at Hyderabad, and in Travancore, will cease from the 1st of December next; and the Officers of the Military Institution at present employed under them, will receive their orders, from that period, direct from the Surveyor General, who will become charged with the entire direction of their services. Their extra allowances will consist of the full batta of their rank and a salary of Pagodas 60 per month.

13th--The appointment of the Inspector of Revenue Surveys will also be discontinued, and he will deliver to the Surveyor General on the 1st of December, the records, and establishment of his office. The Board of Revenue will receive particular instructions on this subject; as well with regard to the abolition of the Surveying School and the provisions which will be made for the Assistants of that establishment.

14th---A certain number of the young Officers educated at the Military Institution, and who have served with Corps, will be placed under the immediate orders of the Quarter Master General of the Army, for the execution of particular duties, such as the survey of routes, passes, fortresses, and the Military objects of such Provinces as may have been the least explored; but with the exception of these Officers, all others who may be employed on detailed surveys will receive their orders from, and be placed

exclusively

exclusively under the authority of the Surveyor General. The monthly allowance of Pagodas 100 to the Quarter Master General, for an extra establishment connected with the existing Surveying department, will be discontinued from the 1st of December. The appointment of Lieutenant Kensay as Compiler of the Topographical materials of the Institution, will also cease from that period.

15th—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, will have the selection of the Officers of the Military Institution, intended for the service of the Quarter Master General's department. Their number shall not exceed twenty; they shall be divided into three classes; and shall receive allowances as follows, viz.

1st Class, in addition to their full batta, &c.	Pagodas	70
2d Ditto........ditto.................ditto		35
3d Ditto........ditto.................ditto		25

and these salaries shall be inclusive of all expenses whatever. The First Class shall consist of two Officers, the Second of eight, and the Third Class of ten Officers.

16th---The objects of the survey under the direction of Major Lambton, being of a different nature from that of any of the others above alluded to, that Officer will be authorized to report as usual, direct to Government; but he will communicate copies of his reports, and plans, for the information of the Surveyor General.

G. O. G. 9th October 1810.

☞ The Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following Regulations.

1st---No Officer shall be eligible to hold the situation of Adjutant or Quarter Master General, who has not previously attained the rank of Major in the Army either regimentally, or by the operation of His Majesty's brevet.

2d---No Officer shall be eligible for the appointment of Deputy Adjutant, or Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, who has not been at least two years a Captain.

3d---No Officer shall be appointed to the situation of Assistant Adjutant, or Quarter Master General, who has not attained the rank of Captain.

4th---No Officer shall be allowed to fill any Staff Appointment (that of Aid-de-Camp excepted) until he has been four years in India.

5th---No Subaltern Officer shall be considered eligible to hold the appointment of Aid-de-Camp, until he has been present with his Regiment at least one year.

2d---The above Regulations are not to affect any existing Appointments.

3d---It shall also be considered as a Regulation of the Service, that no Officer shall in future be appointed to the Military Institution, who has not done duty with a Corps for the period of two years; and who cannot produce a certificate from his Commanding Officer, stating that he possesses a perfect knowledge of regimental duties, a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee Language, and that his general character, and conduct, have been such as to render him deserving of such a mark of favor, and indulgence.

4th---The Commander in Chief, on being satisfied on these points, will have the power of allowing Officers to the number of twenty, to prosecute their studies at the Military Institution, for a term not exceeding two years; but they will be liable to be sent to their Corps within that period, if any misconduct on their part, should suggest to the Commander in Chief the propriety of such a measure. In the event of their Corps being employed upon actual service during the term of their studies, they will be indulged with permission to join them, provided their conduct should have been always correct, and satisfactory.

5th---The Officers at present attached to the Institution, who have not joined the Army since the commencement of their service, will at the expiration of two years from the time of their having began their studies, be directed to join their Corps, and when they shall have served for the space of two years, and obtained from their Commanding Officers the certificate prescribed in the 2d Paragraph of this Order, they will be considered eligible to be employed in the department of the Surveyor General, or in that of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

6th---No extra allowances shall be granted to Officers of the Military Institution during their studies at the Presidency; but when it may be necessary for the Superintendent to carry them to a distance for the purpose of teaching them practical surveying, they will be permitted to draw allowances to the same extent which have been

been fixed for the 3d Class of the Officers attached to the department of the Quarter Master General of the Army, and which shall be inclusive of all extra charges, during the time of their absence.

G. O. G. 9th October 1810.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Commissaries of Stores on this Establishment, shall in future receive monthly salaries as follows, viz.

	Pagodas
The Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal of Fort St. George......	300
The Commissary of Stores at Seringapatam....	120
The Commissary of Stores of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force when in Cantonment...	120
When the Subsidiary Force is employed in the Field, the Commissary of Stores will draw a salary of Pagodas................................	200
The Commissary of Stores in the Ceded Districts, in the Northern and Southern Divisions, shall each receive a salary of Pagodas...................	100
The Commissary of Stores at Quilon, Cannanore, Goa and the Mount, shall each receive a salary of Pagodas............	80

but the latter shall continue to draw the present allowance of Sub Director of the Laboratory, exclusive of the salary assigned to him by this Order.

2d—Commissaries of Stores on the Establishment not being Commissioned Officers, shall receive a Staff allowance of Pagodas 35 per month, when appointed to the charge of depots of Military Stores; and Deputy Commissaries shall under the same circumstances, receive a Staff allowance of Pagodas 25 per month, in addition to the pay and batta already drawn by them respectively.

3d---The appointment of Second Commissary at the Arsenal of Fort St. George is abolished; and Mr. Commissary Penn will do duty under the Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal, until further orders, and without any additional allowances.

4th---The salary of Superintendent of the Gunpowder Manufacture is fixed at Pagodas 400 per month, whilst that appointment may be held by Captain Bishop; but his successor shall receive a salary, equal only to that, which has been fixed for the Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal. No commission shall be drawn in future by the Superintendent of the Gunpowder Manufacture; the salary which has been granted, being in lieu of that charge, and the fixed allowance hitherto drawn by that Officer.

The salary of the Superintending Engineer at Fort St. George is fixed at Pagodas 300 per month, and no commission shall in future be drawn by the Officer holding that appointment. Brevet Major Caldwell of the Engineers, is appointed "Inspector "of the Estimates of Tank Repairs and Water Courses," on a monthly salary of Pagodas 100; which will be chargeable to the Revenue department.

The operation of this Order will have effect from the 1st of November next.

G. O. G. 23d October 1810.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the grant of hutting money to the Golundauze and Gun Lascars belonging to this Establishment, upon all occasions where the same allowance is drawn by other Corps in the Service.

G. O. C. C. 29th October 1810.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has perused with regret the following G. O. by the Honorable the Governor in Council at Bombay, which is published to the Army under this Presidency, for general information. "GENERAL

"BOMBAY CASTLE,
29TH SEPTEMBER 1810."

"GENERAL ORDERS:

"The Honorable the Governor in Council, having had repeated occasion to observe, "that Officers resorting to Bombay for the benefit of their health from the Military "Establishment of Fort St. George, delay, without apparent necessity, their appli- "cations for leave to go home on sick certificate, until there is no longer time to ob- "tain an answer from their own Government; thereby obliging that of this Presi- "dency to extend its sanction to their departure under circumstances, which cannot "be here so appropriately determined on, as at Madras."

"It is accordingly signified, that, in future this Government will not be disposed "to exercise any extraneous interposition of this description, unless in those special "instances, in which it may be clearly made to appear, that the Officer's application "for leave could not reasonably be expected to have been preferred in due time, to "the Government of the Presidency to which he belongs."

The Commander in Chief will expect from every individual Officer of this Establishment a strict attention to the spirit, as well as letter of the above Order and trusts, that in future the Officers of the Coast Army will only be noticed in the Orders of the other Presidencies on such occasions as may occur to mark their attention and regard to military discipline.

G. O. G. 30TH OCTOBER 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council deeming it proper to regulate the expense that may be incurred on account of Stationary by Invaliding and Pensioning Committees is pleased to direct, that in future the expense actually incurred on that account shall be drawn from the Paymaster of the Station where the Committee is assembled, on a bill signed by the President, who will affix a declaration upon honor thereto, to the following effect:—"I, A. B. do solemnly declare upon my honor, that the "charges contained in this bill are faithful, just and correct; that the whole sum "charged has been actually and bona fide disbursed, exclusively on account of the "Public Service."

G. O. C. C. 1ST NOVEMBER 1810.

Inconveniences having been found to result from blending the trials of Prisoners before General Courts Martial, in one set of Proceedings; His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs, that in all cases in which more Prisoners than one (being arraigned for different crimes) shall be tried by the same General Court Martial, the Court shall be resworn at the commencement of each trial, and the Proceedings shall in every respect be made up separately, and signed, as if each Prisoner had been tried by a distinct Court Martial.

G. O. G. 9TH OCTOBER 1810.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, as an encouragement to young Officers and the Gentlemen Cadets, to study the Hindoostanee language, a competent knowledge of which is considered necessary to enable them to discharge

* *Extended to Assistant Surgeons by G. O. 13th November 1810. vide page 141.— For further Regulations regarding the study of Native languages, vide G. O. G. 13th October and 17th November 1812, pages 284 and 287.*

discharge in a proper manner, the Military duties expected of them in the course of their service, an honorary reward of Pagodas 500 shall in future be given to each who shall be found, on due examination, to have made himself master of that language. All the Cadets of the Honorable Company's Army on this Establishment who have arrived at Madras since the 1st of May 1809, will accordingly be considered eligible to benefit by the advantage intended to be established by this order; but no Officer or Cadet, shall benefit by it, who has not passed the necessary examination within the period of three years after his arrival.

When therefore Officers or Cadets, who conceive that they have acquired a perfect knowledge of the Hindoostanee, are desirous of being examined, they will offer themselves for that purpose thro' whatever channel His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct; and the Honorable the Governor in Council will adopt such measures for the examination of them, as may appear to be expedient.

G. O. G. 6th November 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved, to reduce the Ramnad Battalion lately commanded by Colonel Martinz, is pleased to direct that it shall be disbanded on the 1st December next.

The long and faithful services of this Corps entitle the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and Privates to every consideration from Government on this occasion; and in carrying the measure abovementioned into effect, the Governor in Council directs, that such Individuals of the ranks specified above, as are unfit for effective duty, shall be transferred to the non-effective establishment; and such as are capable and willing to continue a further course of active service, shall be received into the Native Battalions, on the regular establishment, with all the same claims on the Invalid and Pension establishments, as their respective length of service would entitle them to had they been employed in the regular Infantry of the Line from the date of their enlisting into the Ramnad Battalion.

In consideration of the meritorious services of Adjutant Miller, the Governor in Council has resolved that he shall be transferred to the Invalid establishment on his present pay.

G. O. G. 6th November 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 25th April 1810.

To England 21st October 1807.
Para. 438 439, noticing that a greater number of Field Officers are on furlough than the regulations allow.

Para. 158th—"On the remark in the 439th Para. relative to Field Officers who have remained on furlough for a very long period, we have to observe, that this has arisen from the ill health of those Officers, who have therefore been permitted to remain in Europe longer than the time generally limited by the regulations; but on this subject of the stay of Officers in Europe beyond the period of their furloughs, we intend to issue general and strict prohibitory Regulations."

462. Memorial from the Corps of Engineers.

174th—"We have taken into consideration the Memorial of the Engineer Officers, and being satisfied by their representation, that the promotion in that Corps has not kept pace with that of the other branches of the Military Service, we have resolved upon the following establishment for the Engineers."

Present Establishment.	
1 Colonel.	One Colonel.
1 Lieutenant Colonel.	Two Lieutenant Colonels.
1 Major.	Two Majors.
4 Captains.	Nine Captains.
4 Captain Lieutenants.	Eight Lieutenants.
8 Lieutenants.	Eight Ensigns.
8 Ensigns.	

175th—

175th—" This establishment is to be considered as having effect from the 1st January 1805, but the Officers of Engineers who are promoted in consequence are to receive only the difference of pay from that date."

489 to 89, proceedings relative to Captain Seton, subsequent to his dismission from the service, by sentence of a General Court Martial.

188th—" The very extraordinary conduct of Mr. Seton after he was dismissed from our Service by the sentence of a Court Martial, as communicated in these Paragraphs and the Proceedings to which they refer, fully justified your resolutions regarding him: Mr. Seton has applied to us to be reinstated in our Service, but it is almost needless to say, his application has been rejected.

585 to 8, on the subject of a memorial addressed to the Supreme Government by Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger of the Cavalry, complaining of injury by certain appointments of King's Officers to Commands, &c.

223d—" Having in our separate Letter of the 12th June 1807, directed the abolition of the appointment of Inspecting Officer of Cavalry, to which Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger in his address to your Government of the 17th August 1807, has urged his pretensions in preference to Colonel Gillespie, then in possession of the appointment, and having in the same despatch discussed at a considerable length the several subjects of complaint contained in Lieutenant Colonel St Leger's memorial to the Governor General in Council of the 28th August 1807; it is unnecessary to enter into the consideration of the circumstances which have been brought forward in that memorial."

224th—" But whatever may have been the opinion of Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger as to his preferable claim to the office abovementioned, your rejection of that claim could not have constituted any ground for the proceeding subsequently adopted by him in addressing a memorial to the Supreme Government, in which he has not confined himself to the particular instances of Colonel Gillespie's appointment, but has introduced a variety of cases of alleged grievance suffered by his Brother Officers, although not complained of by them, nor does he appear to have had their sanction for stating their supposed grievances."

225th—" The Government under which he served was exclusively competent to decide upon the sole point on which the first address from Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger was founded, and would have been justified in withholding their assent to the transmission of his memorial to the Supreme Council. If an appeal were thought necessary it should have been made to the Court of Directors; but on an attentive perusal of the minutes of your late President and Commander in Chief upon that point, we can see no objectionable ground for such a measure; this proceeding was the less excusable in Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger from his knowledge of the recent arrangements, regarding His Majesty's warrant of March 1805, for the effects of which he had waited, conformably to the request of Sir John Cradock, it is probable all ground of complaint would have been removed."

226th—" On a deliberate view of all the circumstances recorded on your proceedings to which the Paragraphs under consideration refer, the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger has our decided disapprobation.

589 to 98, disapprobation of the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Cuppage in forwarding disrespectful applications to Government.

227th—" We have perused the papers referred to in these Paragraphs, together with Lieutenant Colonel Cuppage's memorial mentioned in a subsequent Paragraph (728, &c.) upon the same subject.

228th—" Whatever feelings of dissatisfaction Colonel Cuppage may have experienced on the publication of the Order appointing Colonel Hare to the Command of Nundydroog, his Letter to the Governor in Council of the 17th July 1807 was in a high degree objectionable, and we are surprised that he should have transmitted that address to the Governor in Council in opposition to the advice of the Commander in Chief, or should have hesitated to apply for permission to withdraw it, after his communications with Lord William Bentinck, in which he must have been fully apprized of the circumstances under which Colonel Hare's appointment had taken place.

229th—" On these communications we shall only observe, that they evinced a strong desire on the part of his Lordship to avoid the necessity of having recourse to any measure of severity; it is stated in Colonel Cuppage's Letter of the 20th August 1807, that his Letter to the Commander in Chief recorded on that day but written on the 27th July preceding, had been shown to the Governor, from whom Colonel Cuppage learned, that certain obstacles opposed the admission of the explanation contained in that Letter, but received assurances of consideration. The particulars of what passed in the conversations which took place between the different parties concerned in this transaction not being before us, we cannot say whether this Letter ought to have been placed

placed upon the records at the time it was received by the Commander in Chief. On the contents of it, however, we must observe, that though it disclaims any intention of giving offence by the former Letter of the 17th July and expresses Colonel Cuppage's regret at having been misunderstood, it does not acknowledge any impropriety in the language of that paper, but appeals with confidence to the interpretation which the Commander in Chief upon reconsideration of the subject will give it; nor can we consider it as sufficient, for an Officer having transmitted a Letter so justly deemed offensive by his Government as that of the 17th July 1807, simply to declare to the Commander in Chief, with a view to its removal from the records, that he is "willing" to withdraw it, without making any request or expressing any desire on his part that it should be removed; on the whole, we are unable to discover in the proceedings of Colonel Cuppage, with reference to the Letter under consideration, any circumstances, which should have protected that Officer from the displeasure on the part of our Government, which the contents of that paper was calculated to excite. The justice of your remarks on the "spirit of insubordination" and "cabal" among the Officers of the Madras Army has been fatally verified, though, we trust that the consequences which have resulted from the manifestation of that spirit, will ultimately tend to crush and extinguish it."

(857 to 859) Memorial of Lieutenant Colonels Taylor and Marriott on the date of their promotion in consequence of the dismission of Colonel Oliver.

342d---" On the 19th November 1806 we came to the resolution to dismiss Colonel Oliver from our Service; the promotions in consequence are to take effect from the following day, conformably with the Regulation, which directs promotion to take place from the date of any casualty occurring in Europe.

G. O. G. 6th November 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extracts of General Letters from the Honorable Court of Directors.

Letter dated 4th May 1810.

4th---" We lately took into our consideration the state of our Artillery and " Engineer Corps at your Presidency, and with a view to ensure in future an " adequate supply of properly qualified Officers, we have established an institution " under our immediate control and superintendence, for the express purpose of " educating young Men destined for this line of service. We anticipate many " advantages from the measure, and we look forward not merely to a more effectual " and expeditious mode of filling up the several vacancies, in this branch of our " Service, as they occur; but we may reasonably expect that such Cadets as we " shall hereafter send out, will be well grounded (previous to their leaving this Coun- " try) in every branch of theoretical and practical knowledge requisite for forming " the complete Artillery and Engineer Officer."

5th---" In this institution, among other studies, we have embraced that of the " Persian and Hindoostanee languages, whence we trust, you will no longer find it " necessary to detain Officers any length of time at your Cadet establishment, in " order to their completion in this necessary part of education."

Letter dated 9th May 1810.

To England, 21st October 1807.
771. Establishment of a Medical Fund, Court's protection & patronage solicited, 773. Meeting of Officers permitted for establishment of a Military Fund of the same nature.

2d—" We have attentively perused the proceedings referred to " in these Paragraphs and in your subsequent Letters of the 24th " December 1807, Para. 44, and 29th February 1808, Para 89 " and 90, upon the institution of the Medical and Military Funds."

3—" We highly approve the principles of such institutions and are much gratified " to find they are becoming general throughout our Settlements; with regard to the " Regulations established for the different funds, as far as a cursory examination of " them enables us to speak, they appear well adapted to the objects in view, and to " make reasonable provisions for those who are to receive benefit from the funds."

4th—

4 h—" The Military Fund instituted at your Presidency we remark, embraces the " Medical establishment, and it would thence seem unnecessary to have a separate " Medical Fund; but as the Regulations for the latter in some respects differ from " those of the Military Fund, we conclude the Parties interested have thought it " most eligible to have a separate fund for the Medical establishment; and to this we " do not mean to offer any objection.

5 h—" In testimony of our approbation of these institutions, and in view to " promote the benefits thence derivable to our Military and Medical Servants, we " hereby authorize you to subscribe on the part of the Company the sum of Pagodas " five thousand per annum to the Military, and of Pagodas one thousand per annum " to the Medical Fund."

G. O. G. 9th November 1810.

Camp Equipage Department.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Regulations shall be observed, regarding the Camp Equipage, and Sick Carriages of all Corps or Detachments of Troops requiring repairs, or delivered into store at the Presidency.

Whenever a Corps or Detachment of Troops arrives at the Presidency, the Officer Commanding such Corps or Detachment shall report to the Quarter Master General of the Army the number of Tents or Sick Carriages under his charge, and the Quarter Master General will, at such times as he may deem necessary, make application to the Town Major of Fort St. George, for a Committee of Officers to inspect the Tents or Sick Carriages so reported to have arrived.

The Committee of Survey shall report on the state of the Tents, &c. and form an estimate of such repairs as they may deem necessary.

The Quarter Master General will lay before the Military Board, the estimate made by the Committee, and if approved, he will give the necessary instructions for the repairs being executed.

When the repairs which may have been authorized, are finished, the Quarter Master General will apply to the Town Major for a Committee of Officers to report on the repairs which have been executed.

The Proceedings of this Committee, will be laid before the Military Board by the Quarter Master General, and the Military Board, if satisfied that the repairs have been properly executed, will authorize the Commissary of Stores at the Arsenal to bring the Tents upon his returns as serviceable, and the materials expended in the repairs, to be written off his books: such Tents as may be ascertained to be unserviceable will be disposed of under instructions from the Military Board, in the manner observed with regard to unserviceable Tents at Out-Stations.

G. O. G. 16th November 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the 18th Paragraph of the G. O. of the 1st of May last, which restricts Officers who may be in the Command of Detachments or Brigades in the Field of which their own Corps might form a part, from drawing batta in the rank superior to what they hold regimentally, as a superior batta, was only to be drawn by the next Senior Officer of the Corps actually exercising Regimental Command; and to direct, that when Officers are appointed to the Command of Brigades or Detachments of Troops employed on Field Service, which by the existing Regulations entitle them to draw Brigadier's allowance, they shall likewise be entitled to draw their batta in the rank, superior to what they hold Regimentally; and the Officers who may succeed them and exercise the actual Command of their Corps, shall also continue to draw the superior batta.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 20th November 1810.

As by the present Regulations of the Pay department, a muster and inspection report of Private Camp Equipage is required to be attached to the abstracts of ranks entitled to Tent allowance; The Honorable the Governor in Council deems it unnecessary that the above document should hereafter be transmitted monthly to the Office of the Quarter Master General of the Army, and is pleased therefore to direct the discontinuance of that practice; but as it is the duty of the Quarter Master General to regulate the shape and dimensions of Officers Camp Equipage agreeably to the General Orders of the 22d of May 1802, he is directed to call for such special reports as he shall find necessary to the performance of that branch of his duty, and his requisitions to that effect will be complied with by all Officers drawing Tent allowance, accordingly.*

The Governor in Council authorizes the addition of two Serjeants to the establishment fixed for the Ordnance department at Goa, in G. O.

G. O. G. 13th November 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the honorary reward granted by the G O under date the 9th ultimo to the Cadets on this Establishment, as an encouragement to the attainment of the Hindoostanee language, shall also be granted to Assistant Surgeons upon the same terms, and under the same limitation with respect to their arrival and residence in India, as are prescribed in the G. O. above cited.

G. O. G. 28th November 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future the medical charge of all details of European Troops (to whom no Medical Officer is specially attached) shall devolve on the *Senior* Regimental Surgeon or Assistant at the Station where they may be quartered, except at the Presidency, Poonamallee and Seringapatam, at which Stations the Garrison Surgeons will afford medical aid to all Details as at present; and that he shall draw the usual allowances for them according to the existing Regulations of the Service; also, that all Details of Native Troops shall in like manner be placed under the Garrison Assistant Surgeon, or where there is no Officer of that rank, they shall receive medical aid from such other Surgeon or Assistant, as the Officer Commanding may direct to take charge of them.

With a view also to provide for the occasional transfer of such medical stores and hospital clothing as are provided under existing Regulations by Surgeons or Assistants, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in cases where either Party may desire it, a Committee to be composed of such Medical, or other Officers, as the Commanding Officer may be pleased to appoint, shall be assembled to value such stores and clothing, which shall be received and delivered over according to the valuation made by such Committee, copy of whose Proceedings shall be given in duplicate, the original to be passed to the Medical Officer transferring the stores and hospital clothing as his voucher for charging the estimated value to the relieving Medical Officer, and the duplicate to be lodged by the President of the Committee with the Superintending or Staff Surgeon of the Division, who will be the channel of reference through the Medical Board to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in any instance that may occur in which appeal may be desired by either Party. G. O. G.

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* *An explanation of this Order is published in G. O. of the 28th June 1811, vide page 211.—Vide also G. O. of the 15th January 1811, page 192.*

G. O. G. 4th December 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Paras. of the Regulations under the head of Camp Equipage department established on the 31 May 1808, and directs that the following be substituted instead of them.

14th.--That the Proceedings of the Committees with estimates for the repair of the Tents, made out according to form No. 24, shall be transmitted by Commanding Officers to the Quarter Master General, by whom they will be laid before the Military Board.

15th.--That the estimates for the repair of the Tents after being inspected and checked by the Military Board, will be passed to the extent that may be necessary on the Magazines of the Commissary of Supply, that can furnish the requisite materials with most conveniency; and returned to the Officers in charge of the Camp Equipage, with the necessary instructions relative to the execution of the repairs.

16th.--That Officers in charge of Camp Equipage will report the completion of authorized repairs to the Commanding Officers of Stations or Corps, who will direct Committees to be assembled for the inspection of the Tents: if the repairs shall be found to be executed in a proper manner, the reports of the Committee with bills for the expenses that may have been incurred on the occasion, will be forwarded to the Military Board. But if it should appear to the Committee that the repairs have not been duly executed, Commanding Officers will direct such alterations to be made to the Tents without any increase of public expense, as they may consider to be necessary.

17th.--The bills for repairs, if found correct, will be passed for payment by the Military Board, and transmitted direct to the Officers by whom they have been made.

18th—That when the expense of repairing Tents shall have been found by the Committees of Survey to exceed a half of their original price, the Tents will be condemned as unserviceable, and disposed of in the manner, which shall be directed by the Military Board, on receiving the survey reports from the Quarter Master General.

G. O. G. 4th December 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Commissary General and the Subordinate Officers in that department, shall have authority to frank Letters on the Public Service, conformably to the rules prescribed in the Post Office Regulations for the guidance of Officers invested with this privilege.

G. O. G. 4th December 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Letters to and from the Surveyor General, marked and certified as directed in the Post Office Regulations dated the 18th November 1808 and 18th February 1809, shall be forwarded free of Postage.

G. O. C. C. 15th December 1810.

The Commander in Chief has lately received copies of various complaints which have been transmitted to the Government, from the Magistrate of the Zillah of Ganjam, against certain Officers of the Army, who have presumed to inflict corporal punishment on Persons over whom they had no legitimate controul, and even to maltreat the Native Officers employed, under the authority of the Magistrate, in the direction of the inferior duties of police in the Zillah of Ganjam.

The Commander in Chief deemed it to be his duty to ascertain, that the complaints were

were well founded, before he proceeded to act upon them:—He directed the necessary enquiries to be made, and called on the Parties accused to reply to the accusation.—Their answers have admitted the fact of their unauthorized assumption of authority, and, whatever weight may be given by the proper authority to the circumstances of provocation, which they have stated in palliation of their offences, it becomes the duty of the Commander in Chief thus publicly to record his strong disapprobation of their conduct.

When the behaviour of any Public Servant of the Government, in the police or other departments, is such as to require correction, the Parties aggrieved by such misconduct have a regular channel for obtaining redress, by an application to the superior Civil Authorities in the District, or, if necessary, to the paramount authority of the Government; and complaints regularly made, on reasonable and just grounds, will assuredly meet with attention:—but, when Military Officers arrogate to themselves powers, which the Regulations of the Government have expressly and exclusively entrusted to the Civil Magistrates, they must not expect to escape the punishment which attaches to a breach of established orders, nor will that punishment in future be limited to the expression of censure.

That the character of the Officers of the Army at large, may not be subjected to imputation from the culpability of a few, the Commander in Chief deems it necessary to name the Officers whose irregularity of conduct has called for this animadversion, and thus publicly to censure Captain John Simons of the 11th Regiment N. I. for an undue assumption of authority, in causing certain grain dealers on the bazar of Chicacole to be flogged; and Lieutenant James Jobson, and Assistant Surgeon Gibbon of the 4th Regiment of N. I. for striking and otherwise maltreating at different times, the Cutwalls of Villages in the Zillah of Ganjam, whose conduct had given them cause of offence.—The contrition these Officers have expressed, with circumstances which they have stated in excuse, have in the present instance induced the Commander in Chief to confine his notice of their error to the expression of his disapprobation; but he desires it may be fully understood that "irritation and passion" cannot be admitted as justifying the breach of positive regulation, or any deviation from that respect which is due from every Member of the Community to the Officers, or Subordinate Agents of the Civil Power.

G. O. G. 18TH DECEMBER 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever Provision Stores shall be embarked on board of the Honorable Company's Ships, or of Transports, the Persons to whose charge they may be entrusted, shall not be allowed any fixed rate of wastage; but that whatever wastage may be incurred, shall, in the first instance be ascertained by a Committee of Survey. The Proceedings of the Committee signed by the President and Members, shall be the voucher to the Officer in charge for writing off his books, the quantity which may appear deficient on an actual survey of the several articles in store.

G. O. G. 21ST DECEMBER 1810.

☞ * The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information and guidance of the Army, the following Regulation for facilitating the progress of Detachments of Troops through the Company's Territories, &c.

A. D. 1810 REGULATION III.

A REGULATION *for facilitating the progress of Detachments of Troops through the Company's Territories; for affording any requisite assistance to Persons travelling through the Territories; and for the guidance of the Civil Officers in applying*

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* *Further Regulations published in G. O. of the 10th March 1812.—Vide page* 250.

ing for Military Guards.—PASSED *by the Governor in Council of Fort St George on the 6th November 1810; corresponding with the 23d Urpesee of the year Prumadeota 1731st year of Saleewagung, and with the 8th Shumwul 1225 Hijree.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to enact into a Regulation, for general information and observance, the rules for facilitating the progress of Military Detachments through the Company's Provinces; for ascertaining and defraying any necessary expense incurred for that purpose, and for providing a compensation, when any material damage may be sustained in the cultivation of the country from the march or encampment of Troops; whereas it is also judged proper to command the local Officers of Police to afford such reasonable assistance as may be required by Travellers (whether European or Native) proceeding through their respective jurisdictions in procuring the means of prosecuting their journies: and whereas it is further necessary to establish rules prohibiting, with certain exceptions, the use of the uniform of the Company's Native Troops; the sending of Sepoys or Lascars into Villages for the purpose of procuring provisions; or of pressing Coolies, Cartmen, Bullockmen, Boatmen, or others, and the employing of badged Peons or other Public Servants wearing badges; and whereas it is likewise necessary that fixed and defined rules should be established for the guidance of the Magistrates and other Civil Officers in applying for Detachments, Guards or Escorts for the Public Service from the regular Battalions; the following rules have been enacted to be in force throughout the whole of the Provinces subject to the immediate government of the Presidency of Fort St. George, from the date of their promulgation.

Timely notice to be given to Collectors and Magistrates, by Officers Commanding Detachments, proceeding throughout any part of the Company's Territories.

II. Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps shall be ordered to proceed, through any part of these Territories, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment or Corps is required to give the earliest practicable notice to the Collectors of the Revenue of the Zillahs, through which the Troops are to pass, of the probable times of their arrival within the District, and the particular place, where supplies may be required, together with a specification of the supplies which will be wanted. The Commanding Officer shall likewise notify to the Collectors the probable period of the arrival of the Troops at any rivers or nullahs intersecting their march, where boats or temporary bridges may be necessary for crossing the Troops, and the baggage attached to them. The Commanding Officer shall at the same time communicate to the Magistrates of the Zillahs through which the Troops are to pass, the probable time of the arrival of the Troops within their respective jurisdictions.

In what manner the Collector shall proceed on receiving the above notice.

III. *First.* On receiving the notification mentioned in the foregoing section, the Collectors shall immediately issue the necessary orders to the Landholders, Farmers, Tuhseeldars, or other Persons in charge of the lands through which the Troops are to pass, for providing the supplies required; and for making any requisite preparations of boats or temporary bridges, or otherwise, for enabling the Troops to cross such rivers or nullahs, as may intersect their march, without any impediment or delay. The Collector shall at the same time depute a creditable Native Officer to accompany the Troops through his jurisdiction, for the purpose of aiding in procuring the necessary supplies, and of facilitating the march of the Troops. It shall be the duty of such Native Officer to provide the Troops with whatever Bearers, Coolies, Boatmen, Carts, and Bullocks, may be indispensibly necessary to enable the Troops to prosecute their route. Should he experience any difficulty in the performance of this duty, he is at liberty to apply for assistance to the nearest Police Officer, who is directed to afford his aid in providing the number of Persons, and of Carts and Bullocks, required.

Police Officers to assist in providing Bearers, Coolies, Boatmen, Carts, and Bullocks.

At what rates supplies furnished to Troops marching through the Company's Territories, shall be paid for.

Second. The supplies furnished under the foregoing Clause (including earthen pots, firewood and every article of supply) shall be paid for by the Persons receiving the same, at the current bazar prices of the place at which they may be provided; and all Officers Commanding Detachments of Troops marching through any part of the Company's Territories, are strictly enjoined to make immediate enquiry into any complaints which may be preferred to them by the Persons furnishing such supplies, or in their behalf against any Person or Persons under their command, and to afford such redress to the complaints as the nature of the case may appear to require.

Commanding Officers to make immediate enquiry into complaints preferred to them against persons under their command.

IV. *First;*

IV. *First.* Whenever a Detachment of Troops, or a single Corps, shall be provided with boats, temporary bridges, or other accommodations, by any Landholder, Farmer, Tuhseeldar, or other Person, for the purpose of crossing the troops and their baggage over rivers or nullahs, conformably to the orders of the Collector of the Zillah, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment, or Corps, shall grant a certificate to the Person furnishing the same, specifying the number of boats and Persons employed, the burthen of each boat, and how long employed on the Public Service. In instances, in which temporary bridges or rafts may be constructed for the above purpose, the certificate to be granted by the Commanding Officer is to specify generally the dimensions of the bridges or rafts and the materials of which they may be composed.

Certificate to be granted by the Commanding Officer, when Troops shall be provided with boats, bridges, or other accommodations, under this Regulation, to enable them to prosecute their route.

Second. The certificate, mentioned in the foregoing Clause shall be immediately transmitted to the Collector of the Zillah, by the Person receiving it, accompanied by the detailed account of the expense incurred for the purposes therein specified. The Collector, shall without delay, communicate the particulars of the account to the Officer Commanding the Detachment, or Corps, on whose account the expense may have been incurred, who shall certify generally thereon, whether the services charged for in it were performed, or shall state such exceptions as he may have to offer to any of the charges.

Such certificate to be transmitted to the Collector by the Person receiving it with a detailed account of the expense incurred.

The account to be transmitted by the Collector to the Commanding Officer. What to be certified thereon by the Commanding Officer.

Third. When the account abovementioned shall be returned to the Collector, he shall certify, whether the sums and rates charged are, in his opinion, reasonable, and conformable to the usual rates of labour, and hire in the Zillah; and shall transmit the account, with the vouchers and certificates relating to it, with any requisite observations thereupon, through the prescribed channel to the Governor in Council. After the account shall have undergone the examination and report, prescribed for all Military contingent charges, the Governor in Council will pass such final order as may appear proper. In the mean time the Collector is empowered, in such cases, to pay the amount of the charge, or such proportion of it as he may consider reasonable, to the Landholder, Farmer, or other Person entitled thereto; inserting the amount so disbursed at the foot of his treasury account, in explanation of his treasury balance, in the mode prescribed for similar cases.

The account and vouchers to be transmitted by the Collector, with his report on the charges thro' the prescribed channel to the Governor in Council.

In the mean time the collector is empowered to pay such proportion of the charge, as he may consider reasonable, inserting the amount at the foot of his treasury account.

V. *First.* When a Proprietor, Farmer, Tenant, or Manager of Land, through which any Detachment or Corps of His Majesty's or of the Company's Troops may march, or on which they may be encamped, shall consider himself entitled to compensation for any injury sustained from the march, or encampment of the Troops, he shall immediately furnish the Commanding Officer of such Troops, with as accurate a statement as can be prepared of the nature and extent of the injury sustained; when the Commanding Officer is required to certify generally thereon, whether or not the damage represented to have been sustained has been actually committed, together with his opinion respecting the justice and extent of the claim.

In what manner Landholders & other Persons farming or holding land, are to proceed, who shall have sustained any injury from the march or encampment of troops. Certificate to be granted by the Commanding Officer on such occasions.

Second. If the Proprietor, Farmer, Tenant, or Manager, after receiving such certificate, shall consider himself entitled to compensation, he will be at liberty to present the statement of his claim with the Officer's certificate thereon, to the Collector of the Zillah (either in Person or by his Vakeel) within ten days from the date of the certificate, but no claim of this description shall be received by the Collector, after the expiration of that period, unless the Person preferring it shall assign good and satisfactory reason for the delay.

The person receiving such certificate is at liberty to present the same with a statement of his claim to the Collector within ten days from the date of the certificate.

Exception to the foregoing rule.

Third. The Collector on receiving a statement of damage, and the Commanding Officer's certificate thereon, within the prescribed period, or afterwards if sufficient reason be assigned for the delay, shall

Rule for the conduct of the Collector on receiving such statement and certificate.

To report his proceedings to the Board of Revenue for the orders of Government.

With the exception specified in this Clause no claim will be received unless accompanied by the prescribed certificate of the Commanding Officer.

shall forthwith adopt such measures as may appear requisite to ascertain whether or not the claim be well founded, and shall report his proceedings to the Board of Revenue, accompanied by his opinion on the merits of the claim, for the consideration and orders of Government. It is however, declared that no claim will be received, unless accompanied by the prescribed certificate of the Commanding Officer of the Troops, by whom the damage may be stated to have been committed; excepting in instances, in which the claimant can shew good and sufficient cause for not having obtained such certificate. In such cases, if the Collector be satisfied with the cause assigned by the claimant for not having obtained the prescribed certificate, he shall transmit the petition and statement of the claimant to the Officer Commanding the Troops by whom the damage may be stated to have been committed, and shall wait his reply thereto, previously to determining whether or not the claim be entitled to investigation.

In what manner the Magistrates are to act on receiving the notice mentioned in Section II.

In what manner Police Officers are to assist, in facilitating the march of Troops.

VI. Immediately on receiving the notification mentioned in Section II, the Magistrate shall transmit orders to the several Police Darogahs, or other local Officers of the Police on the route of the Troops, to afford every assistance in their power to facilitate the march of the Troops through their respective jurisdictions; and to co-operate, as far as necessary, with the Person deputed on the part of the Collector, in procuring the requisite supplies, as well as in adjusting any disputes, which may arise respecting the prices of the articles furnished, and in preventing any alarm to the Inhabitants of the country.

What report to be made to the Commander in Chief, by Officers Commanding Troops on their march through the Company's Territories.

In certain cases, any misbehaviour of the Troops to be reported by the Collectors to the Board of Revenue, and by the Magistrates to the Governor in Council.

VII. Officers Commanding Detachments of Troops, or single Corps, on their march through any part of the Company's Territories, are required to report to the Commander in Chief, in what manner the Troops have been supplied, in passing through the Districts in their route. In like manner, the Collectors are directed to report to the Board of Revenue, and the Magistrates to the Governor in Council, any complaints which may be made to them of the misbehaviour of the Troops, whenever such complaints shall appear to be well founded, and of sufficient importance to require communication to Government.

Police Officers are empowered, in cases of necessity, to assist Travellers in prosecuting their route.

VIII. Whenever any Military Officer, not Commanding, nor proceeding, with a Corps, or Detachment of Troops, or any other Person (whether European or Native) not restricted by Government from passing through the country, may be proceeding within any part of the Company's Provinces, either on the Public Service, or on his private business, and shall be in need of assistance during his route, to enable him to prosecute his journey, he shall be at liberty to apply to the nearest local Officer of Police to aid him in providing any requisite Bearers, Coolies, Boatmen, Carts, or Bullocks, or any necessary supplies of provisions or other articles. On receiving an application of the above nature, the Police Officer to whom it may be made, shall furnish the aid required, or cause it to be furnished by the proper Person or Persons; provided that a sufficient number of Persons who have been accustomed to act as Bearers, Coolies, or Boatmen, or the requisite number of Carts and Bullocks, not exclusively appropriated to the purposes of agriculture, and occasionally let for hire, can be procured within his jurisdiction. But all Police Officers are strictly forbidden, under pain of dismission from Office, (under the rules prescribed by Regulation I, 1809) on applications of the above nature, to compel any Persons, not accustomed to act as Bearers, Coolies, or Boatmen, to serve on such occasions, or to furnish a Traveller, or cause him to be furnished, with Bullocks or Carts, kept for private use and not for hire, or exclusively appropriated to the purposes of agriculture. Persons so employed, and the Persons in charge of Carts and Bullocks so provided, shall be at liberty to return from the first police station in the next zillah through which the corps or detachment is to march, unless a voluntary engagement to the contrary may be entered into by such Persons.

In what manner such assistance shall be afforded.

Persons and Carts, and Bullocks, of certain descriptions, not to be employed in furnishing such assistance.

Penalty for a breach of the above rule.

Persons employed under this Section to be at liberty to return from the first police station in the next Zillah, unless they may have engaged to

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The Police Officers are further enjoined to be careful, that a proper compensation for the Bearers, Coolies, Boatmen, Carts or Bullocks, employed, and a just price for the provisions or other articles provided, be secured to the Persons entitled thereto, for which purpose, the Police Officers are authorized to adjust the rate of hire to be paid for the Bearers, Boatmen, Carts, or Bullocks, required, and the price of any articles provided. Should any Traveller refuse to comply with the adjustment so made by a Police Officer, he will not be entitled to any assistance from the Officers of Government under this Regulation.

the contrary. On what conditions assistance will be afforded to Travellers.

IX. *First.* All Persons whether European or Native, within the Company's Provinces, (excepting such privileged Persons as the Government may specially exempt from the operation of the rule contained in this Section) are positively forbidden to dress any of their Servants, either for the purpose of parade or of business, in the uniform of the Company's Sepoys and Lascars, or in a dress so nearly approaching to that uniform, as to enable the Persons wearing it to impose themselves on the Country People for Sepoys and Lascars.

Prohibition against private servants appearing dressed like Sepoys and Lascars, with certain exceptions.

Second. All Natives, excepting those actually in the Military Service of the Company, or belonging to Persons specially exempted by Government from the operation of this rule, are forbidden to wear a dress similar to that mentioned in the foregoing Clause.

The above rule, extended to all Natives with certain exceptions.

Third. Officers of every description, employed in the Service of the Company, who are allowed establishments of Peons, in their official capacity, or who may have occasion to employ Persons of that description, in such capacity, are prohibited from clothing them with a Military dress.

Officers of every description not to clothe their Public Servants with a Military dress.

Fourth. With the view of giving full effect to the orders contained in the preceding Clauses, the Military Commanding Officers of Stations, and of Detachments, in the interior part of the country, and the several Zillah Magistrates are hereby authorized and required, to deprive of a Military dress any Person who shall wear it contrary to these orders. The local Officers of Police are also empowered and directed to apprehend all Persons of the above description, and to send them to the Magistrate, who will deal with them in the manner above prescribed.

What Officers are employed to deprive of a Military dress any Person who shall wear it in opposition to these orders.

Police Officers to apprehend and send to the Magistrate Persons of the above description.

Fifth. Military Officers, or other Persons, to whom Escorts may be allowed, when travelling through the country, are forbidden to send Sepoys or Lascars into the Villages, for the purpose of procuring any sort of provisions, or of pressing Bearers, Coolies or Boatmen. Every local Officer of Police, upon proper application, will, under Section VIII, of this Regulation, grant such assistance as he may be able to afford; and all violent measures, therefore, will be considered equally illegal and unnecessary.

All Persons to whom Escorts may be allowed, are forbidden to send Sepoys or Lascars into the Villages, to procure provisions, or to press Bearers, Coolies or Boatmen.

Sixth. No person shall be allowed to distinguish his Peons, or other Servants, with badges, except the Public Officers, (Civil or Military) employed in the Service of the Company, who are allowed establishments of Peons, in their official capacity, or who may have occasion to employ Persons of that description, in the Public service. The several Zillah Magistrates are empowered, and directed to apprehend any Person (not being in the service of a Public Officer of the Government, authorized to entertain such Servants) who shall wear a badge, in opposition to the prohibition contained in this Clause, and to deprive him of the badge. The local Officers of Police are also authorized and directed to apprehend Persons of the above description, and to send them to the Magistrate, by whom the offender will be dealt with as above directed. Any European, not being a Public Officer of the Government, to whom such description of Public Servants is allowed, employing badged Peons, or other description of Servants wearing badges, contrary to this prohibition, will be liable to the severe displeasure of Government, on representation of the circumstances of the case by the Magistrate, who is directed to report all such instances for the information and orders of the Governor in Council.

No Person excepting the Public Officers of Government, to distinguish his Servants with badges. The Magistrates to apprehend and deprive Persons of their badges, who shall wear badges contrary to the above prohibition. The Police Officers to apprehend Persons of the above description and send them to the Magistrate. The Magistrates to report to Government every instance of any European, not a Public Officer, employing Servants with badges.

X. *First.*

☞ Applications to be made in writing by Magistrates requiring Detachments, stating the service to be performed, and Military Officers to determine the Force requisite for such service.

X. *First.* Whenever the Magistrates may require Detachments of Troops from the regular Battalions, for the apprehension of public offenders, or for the maintenance of the peace in their respective Districts, they shall state in writing as fully and circumstantially as may be practicable, the nature of the service required to be performed, to the Officer Commanding the Division, leaving it to him, on a consideration of the circumstances stated, to judge of the strength of the force, which should be employed in the execution of the duty in question. In cases however of emergency, the Magistrates are at liberty to apply for aid to the Officer Commanding the nearest Military Post, informing the Officer Commanding the Division of such application.

Civil Magistrates responsible for calling in the aid of the Military, in cases of emergency, and Military Officers not to exercise any discretion in granting or withholding such aid. Report to be made to Government by the Magistrates.

Second. The power vested in the several Magistrates by the foregoing rule, being founded upon the nature and exigence of the case, which may frequently require promptitude and decision, and will seldom admit of a reference to Government, it shall be the duty of Officers Commanding Divisions, Corps, or Detachments, immediately to furnish the necessary Military aid, whenever applications may be regularly and publicly made to them by the Magistrates for Troops, for the maintenance of the peace, or for the support of the general police of the country. By those means the responsibility of calling in the aid of the Military, will rest with the Civil Magistrates, and the allotment of the Force will depend upon the Officers Commanding Troops; who are not however, on occasions of this nature, to exercise any discretion in granting or withholding the required aid. But as it is, at the same time, essential to restrict the employment of Military Force to cases of absolute necessity, the Magistrates are hereby enjoined to confine their requisitions for Military Force to cases of that description, and to report to Government, whenever they may apply for Military aid, under the rule contained in this Section, at the same time furnishing the Governor in Council with the necessary information respecting the circumstances upon which the application for such aid may have been grounded.

Military Officers to report their compliance with such applications to the Commander in Chief.

Third. The Officers Commanding Troops, by whom such Detachments may be furnished in pursuance of the applications of the Magistrates, shall immediately transmit the necessary reports thereof to the Commander in Chief.

Rules for applying the permanent Guards required by the several Civil Officers.

XI. *First.* The permanent Guards required by the Magistrates, by the Collectors of the Land Revenue, and Customs, by the Commercial Residents, and by any other Public Officers, authorized to require such Guards for the protection of the Public Treasuries, Stores, or other property, shall be in future furnished from the regular Battalions, or Companies of Invalids, or Provincial Battalions. The Civil Officers requiring Guards, shall accordingly state fully and circumstantially, the nature of the service necessary to be performed, to the Officer Commanding the Division. On the receipt of such information, the Commanding Officer of the Division shall issue immediate orders for furnishing Guards of such strength as he may deem necessary; provided that no public objection shall occur to a compliance with the application, and that he shall be satisfied, that the Civil Officer, from whom the application may have been received, was entitled to make it, by the general rules and usages of the Service. But as the same necessity does not exist for vesting Magistrates and other Public Officers, in cases of this nature, with the extensive powers entrusted to the Magistrates by Section X. of the present Regulation, the Officer Commanding the Division shall be at liberty, in case he shall deem it necessary or proper on any public grounds, to suspend compliance with the application, and to refer the case to the Commander in Chief, who will forward the representation to Government for its decision, or pass such orders on the subject as may appear to him to be proper. With the view likewise of preventing abuse of the powers vested in the Civil Officers, in applying for Guards from the regular Battalions, the Magistrates and other Officers in the Judicial department shall on the receipt of the present Regulation, transmit to the Governor in Council a statement of the permanent Guards employed or required by them, for his consideration and orders. In like manner the Officers in the Revenue and Commercial Departments shall transmit to the Board of Revenue, and Board of Trade, a statement of the permanent Guards required by them in the discharge of the duties of their respective offices; and the Board of Revenue, and Board of Trade, shall forward the statements received from the Officers acting under their authority, with any remarks which they may deem necessary, for the consideration and orders of Government.

Second.

Second. When the permanent Guards required by the different Officers in the Civil department of the Service shall have been fixed under the rule contained in the preceding Section, no augmentation shall be made in the number or strength of such Guards, without the express sanction of the Governor in Council.

Permanent Guards not to be increased without the previous sanction of Government.

XII. The temporary Escorts which may in future be required by the Magistrates, by the Collectors of the Land Revenue and Customs, by the Commercial Residents, and by any other Public Officers authorized to require Military aid, for the remittance of Treasure, of Stores, or of other Public Property, or for other purposes connected with their respective official situations, are in future to be furnished from the regular Battalions, or Companies of Invalids, or any Provincial Battalion. The Civil Officer requiring any such Escorts, is accordingly to state fully and circumstantially, the nature of the service necessary to be performed, to the Officer Commanding the Division in which the Corps may be stationed, from which the required Escort is to be furnished. On receipt of such information, the Officer Commanding the Division shall furnish an Escort of such strength, as he may deem necessary, for the performance of the duty in question; provided that no substantial public objection shall occur to a compliance with the application, and that he shall be satisfied, that the Civil Officer, from whom the application may have been received, was entitled to make it by the general rules and usages of the Service. But if not, the Officer Commanding the Division shall be at liberty to suspend compliance with the application, and to refer the case to the Commander in Chief, who will forward the representation to Government for its decision, or pass such orders on the subject as may appear to be proper.

Rules for supplying Civil Officers with temporary Escorts.

XIII. It shall be the duty of the Magistrates and other Officers in the Judicial department to transmit to Government, on the first of each month, a statement of the Guards, Detachments, and Escorts employed by them in the preceding month. The Collectors, Commercial Residents and other Officers in the Revenue and Commercial departments shall in like manner transmit to the Board of Revenue and Board of Trade, on the first of each month, a statement of the Guards, Detachments, and Escorts employed by those Officers respectively in the preceding month; and the Board of Revenue and Board of Trade are hereby required to report to Government whenever they may be of opinion, that the Guards, Detachments, or Escorts, employed by the Officers subject to their controul, were not requisite for the Public Service.

Civil Officers in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial departments, to send monthly statements of Guards, Detachments, and Escorts, employed by them, to Government, the Boards of Revenue, and Trade respectively.

XIV. The foregoing rules are not to be considered applicable to the Presidency Station. Whenever Guards, Detachments, or Escorts, may be required by the Magistrates of Madras, or by any of the other Civil Officers, for the discharge of any public duty connected with their respective official situations, they are to make the necessary application for that purpose, agreeably to former usage, to the Governor in Council, through the channel prescribed for conducting the public correspondence.

The foregoing rules not applicable to the Presidency Station; applications for Guards, &c. in Madras or its vicinity, how to be made.

G. O. C. C. 29TH DECEMBER 1810.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish for general information, the following Copy of a Circular Letter to Colonels of Regiments on the British Establishment, dated Horse Guards, 28th of April 1810, and to direct the attention of Officers in command to that branch of their duty which relates to the clothing and equipment of the regiments serving under them, whether of His Majesty's or of the Honorable Company's Service, as applicable to the articles of dress worn by each, and His Excellency expects they will report to Head Quarters any deviations from these or other existing Regulations on the subject of dress and appearance.

HORSE GUARDS,
28th April 1810.

SIR,

The Commander in Chief has, with much concern, observed in various instances, in the clothing and equipment, both of the Cavalry and the Infantry, such deviations from His Majesty's Regulations on these heads, as require his immediate interference; and he has commanded me to address myself to you on the subject at this particular season, when the patterns of clothing for the ensuing year are about to be sealed, not doubting that he shall receive from you the most ready and effectual assistance, to check in the Regiment under your Command an evil productive of the most serious bad consequences to the Soldiers, and to the Service.

The

The first point to which it is the Commander in Chief's wish to call your attention, is the make of the coat, which is in some Regiments so cut away, as literally to afford no covering, or protection to those parts of the body, where warmth is most essential, viz. the lower parts of the belly, and the hip joints; they are moreover made so tight that they are with difficulty buttoned over the waistcoats, and they diminish the power of action in a mode highly prejudicial to the health and vigour of the Soldier, drawing the body together, and checking that freedom and alacrity of motion in the body, and arms, that are so conducive to the growth and expansion of the young, and to the comfort and health of all.

The shortness of the coat necessarily occasions a corresponding diminution in the length of the waistcoat, which, by that means, is reduced so much in its dimensions, as to afford little warmth in winter, and to be totally useless for one essential purpose for which it was intended, viz. as a fatigue dress in Barracks during the summer;— To remedy these evils, the breeches are made of a preposterous length, and the waistband is brought so high upon the body, as to be extremely inconvenient, and detracting from the Military appearance of the Men.

The caps of the Infantry are not to be worn on one side as is the practice in some Regiments, but are to be placed even on the Men's heads, and brought well down on the forehead, and the cap makers are responsible, that the caps are of a size, which will admit of their being so worn.

The patterns of the clothing of the Army were fixed on by Officers of great experience and judgment, and the Regulations on this subject, which have received His Majesty's authority, it is the Commander in Chief's determination to enforce with the most scrupulous exactness. He will request from the General Officers composing the Clothing Board, (to whose vigilance and exertions the Army is already much indebted) the greatest attention in sealing the patterns, and he will give the most positive directions to the General Officers in Command of Brigades, whose particular province it is to examine the clothing on the Men's backs, as soon as it is fitted, instantly to reject, and send back to the Clothiers, any clothing which is not made up strictly according to the King's Regulations; and it will remain to be determined as it may, whether the expense attending the loss, shall fall on the Officer, who after such repeated warnings, shall presume to authorize a deviation from His Majesty's Commands; or on the Clothier, who has the imprudence to obey instructions, which he knows are not in conformity to those plain rules, which are laid down for his guidance.

There is another article of dress, to which, though not furnished by the Colonel, the Commander in Chief desires to call your attention, viz. The Soldier's stock, which in some Regiments is made of such a breadth, as to be not only uncomfortable to the Soldier, but injurious to his health, by pressing on the glands of the neck, and by that means exciting scrophulous swellings in constitutions where there is a tendency to that disorder. The stock, like every other part of the Soldier's dress, should be adapted to the size and shape of the Man.

The Commander in Chief requests you will make an immediate communication of the contents of this Letter to the Officer in the actual Command of the and direct that the Letter may be entered in the Orderly Books of the Regiment.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With much respect,
Your very obedient
and humble Servant,
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

To
Colonel of the Regiment.

G. O. G. 1st December 1810.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish, until further

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* *Other Regulations are substituted for the 5th Section of these Regulations by G. O 24th January 1812.—The 7th Para of the 1st Section and the 10th and 18th Paras of the 11th Section are rescinded, and others substituted by G. O. 4th February 1812,—Vide pages 237 and 247.*

ther orders, the following Regulations for the immediate conduct of the Commissariat department, under the Presidency of Fort St. George; and to direct that all other Orders or Regulations, relating to those branches of the Service which have been placed under that department, shall be considered as having been annulled from the date thereof.

SECTION I.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GRAIN AND PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN GARRISON AND CANTONMENT.

1st—The supply and charge of Grain and Provision at the Presidency, shall be in the Office of the Commissary General and at Out-Stations in that of the Assistants and Sub Assistants of the Commissariat department, or in others appointed to act in that capacity, when the exigency of the Service may render it necessary to employ Officers on that duty, who have no fixed situations in the Commissariat. These Officers will be held responsible for rendering a faithful account of all the purchases made by them, and of the stores under their charge; neither shall they receive nor issue any stores without regular authority.—They will also be considered responsible for the quality and due preservation of every article of store under their charge.

2d—The Commissary General shall make a quarterly return for the information of the Military Board, of all the Provisions received, issued or remaining, at the Presidency and at Out-Stations.

3d—The Assistants and Sub-Assistants will, at all times, receive their orders for the supply of Grain from the Commissary General or from his Office by his orders, except on such occasions as the Government may consider it to be necessay to communicate directly with them, of which however immediate notice will be sent to the Commissary General, by the Secretary of Government in the Military department.

4th—All accounts of Grain and Provision Stores shall shew correctly, not only the quantity and quality of the Grain and all the other articles of Provision Store; but must also exhibit the following particulars; viz. of what year, when received into store, the present state, and the period which in the opinion of the Officers in charge, every article may be expected to remain in good condition, and preservation.

5th—The accounts of the purchase of Provision Stores and the monthly expense of establishments of this branch, will appear only in the accounts of the Commissariat and in those of the Accountant General; but when Provision Stores are sold at the Presidency or Out Stations, the proceeds, accompanied by accounts sale, shall be paid into the hands of the Military Paymaster, who will grant a bill for the amount on the Accountant General in favor of the Commissary General.—That bill will be forwarded to the Commissary General, who will take credit in his general accounts for the amount, and transfer it to the Accountant General, who will immediately debit the Paymaster of the Station for the amount of it, and give credit at the same time to the Commissariat.

6th—The Officers of the Commissariat in charge of Grain shall invariably account for it on their returns, in Madras Garces, Marcals and Seers; and all Gunny Bags, whether full or empty, shall also be accounted for on their returns, in columns ruled for the purpose and headed "Gunny Bags full," "Gunny bags empty;" but other articles of Provision Store which are received by weight, shall be accounted for by weight, in the returns, in Candies, Maunds, and Pounds; stamped measures and regulated weights, will be furnished from the Military Board for the service of the Commissariat department; and all receipts and issues will be required to be made by those measures and weights.

7th—When Rice is issued to the Native Troops in Cantonment, where field allowances are not paid to them, it shall never be granted to a greater extent than at the rate of one Seer per man, for every Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Drummer and Private, and they shall pay for it at the rate of 70 Pagodas per Madras Garce, or 12 Seers for 7 Fanams 70 Cash. When it is necessary to issue Rice to the Native Troops at Stations where they receive field allowances, it shall be issued to them to the same extent as in the other instance; but the rate of payment shall be Pagodas 106 ,, 30 per Madras Garce or 12 Seers for 12 Fanams.—In either case, the Officers of the Commissariat will forward to the Paymaster on the last day of the month, a return of the Men who received Rice, which shall also shew the quantity issued to them; and with that return he will forward an account against the Corps to which the issues were made, which shall be adjusted at the issue of pay. The Paymaster will grant a bill for the amount of the Rice account on the Accountant

tant General, in favor of the Commissary General, which will then be disposed of by those Officers as directed in the 5th Article of this Section.—But Rice will never be issued to the Troops unless it shall exceed at field Stations, the rate of Pagodas 106 ,, 30 per Madras Garce, and Pagodas 70 at other Stations. It is also to be understood, that issues of Rice shall be made only when the markets cannot supply it in sufficient quantities to the Troops, at or under, the abovementioned rates. Paddy may be occasionally issued under the above Regulations; but in that case, two Seers shall be issued at the same rate, and under the same conditions as one Seer of Rice. That is every Garce of Paddy issued to the Troops, shall be charged at Stations where the Troops are on field allowances, at the rate of Pagodas 53 ,, 15, and at other Stations, at the rate of Pagodas 35 per Madras Garce. When rice is issued to the Public Followers of departments, the above rates will be observed, and the bills for the amount will be made out against those departments and adjusted in the manner above described.

☞ 8th.—Whenever Grain or other articles may be required to be stored at the Presidency or Out-Stations, for the use of the Troops; the Military Board at the former, or the Commanding Officers of the latter, will suggest that measure direct to Government, who will give such orders to the Commissariat department, as may appear at the time to be necessary for the Provision Stores of that description.

9th—When a contract has been entered into for the supply of Grain, or other articles of Provision, samples of every sort to be supplied, are to be sent to the Officer of the Commissariat, under whose charge they are to be placed, and submitted to the Commanding Officer of the Station, to enable them to check the qualities of the supplies when they arrive. Contracts are always to specify Company's measurement; viz. 12 Seers to a Marcal, 400 Marcals to a Garce; and all contracts entered into for the supply of Grain, or other articles of Provision Store, are to be made, for delivering them into store, free of all charge whatsoever. This condition will always be expressed in the Advertisement, as also that the Grain contracted for shall be exposed by the Contractor three days in the Sun before the delivery, in order that it may be perfectly dry when it is stored.

10th—A survey of all the Grain and Provisions in store at the Presidency, and at all subordinate Stations, to be taken annually by Committees of Officers, appointed at the Presidency by the Governor, on application from the Commissary General; and at Out-Stations on the authority of the Commander in Chief, who will receive an application for that purpose from the Commissary General; and the survey shall commence in due time, according to the quantity of Provisions at the different Stations, so that it shall be completed on the 30th April yearly.

11th—The Committee to be attended by the Merchants of the Country, proper judges of the quality of the several articles, who are to be selected by the Commanding Officer on the spot, with a view of ascertaining the actual state and condition of the Provisions in store, and the period they conceive each article may be kept without suffering essentially in value when brought to market.

12th—The Proceedings of Committees to be transmitted to the Commissary General, together with such remarks as may be necessary for his information.

13th—The Officers of the Commissariat shall charge no fixed allowance for wastage; but when it shall exceed a rate which, in the opinion of the Commissary General, may be greater than should have been incurred under the explanations reported by the Officer in charge, the excess shall be stated to Government, and the explanations from the Party submitted at the same time, in order that it may be decided how far the Officer of the Commissariat shall be considered responsible.

14th—If any articles should be approaching to decay, it will be the duty of the Officer in charge to represent that circumstance to the Commissary General, who will give orders for the disposal of them; but if the Officer in charge should omit, to make such report, the articles which may have been permitted to become unserviceable from his neglect, shall be paid for by him, at the existing rates of the market.

15th—Assistants Commissary General, Sub-Assistants, or others in charge of Provisions in this branch of the Commissariat, are directed to keep the following books:—

1st—A Diary or Journal, in which is to be entered all the particulars of Provision Stores received or issued, stating on what authority the stores are received, or for what service, and to whom the issues have been made; always making reference to the dates of the orders or indents.

2d—A book which shall contain, copies of all returns, which may have been furnished by the Officers in Charge, whatever may be the authority to which the returns may have been made.

3d—An

3d—An Indent Book, in which shall be entered, a copy of every indent made upon them, for any of the stores under their charge; and which shall have a column exhibiting the extent to which the indents may have been complied with.

4th—A Letter Book, wherein shall be entered every Letter despatched, on the Public Service.

16th—Assistants Commissary General, and Sub-Assistants in charge of Provision Stores, shall make the following returns to the Commissary General.

1st—Monthly returns of receipts, issues, and remains, with vouchers for all issues.

2d—Quarterly returns of the whole of the articles under their charge, from which the Commissary General will form a statement of the value of the stock in hand for the Accountant General.

3d—Quarterly returns shall be despatched, on or before the 15th of the months of May, August, November and February, for the quarters preceding the 1st day of these months respectively.

17th—Forms for the journal, and monthly returns are annexed.

(FORM.)

JOURNAL of A. B. ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL at ——————

FOR THE MONTH OF ——————

Month.	Date.	GRAIN AND PROVISION DEPRATMENT.	P	F	C	P.	F	C.
		Received from the late Garrison Storekeeper at ——————						
		Rice of the year 1809, serviceable Garce ,, ,, ,,						
		Paddy of the year 1808, damaged do ,, ,, ,,						
		Copper Marcal serviceable No ,,						
		Purchased by order of ——————						
		Rice serviceable Garce ,, ,, ,, at ,, ,, ,, per G.	,,	,,	,,			
		Paddy do do ,, ,, ,, at ,, ,, ,, per O.	,,	,,	,,			
		Salt do do ,, ,, ,, at ,, ,, ,, per O.	,,	,,	,,			
		Firewood do Billets ,, ,, ,, at ,, ,, ,, per Mill	,,	,,	,,			
			—	—	—	,,	,,	,,
		Sold to the Troops						
		Rice to the fighting Men of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment } Garce ,, ,, ,, at 70 ,, ,, per G.	,,	,,	,,			
		do to the Followers of do do ,, ,, ,, at 80 ,, ,, per O.	,,	,,	,,			
			—	—	—	,,	,,	,,
		Sold by Public Auction by order of ——————						
		Rice damaged Garce ,, ,, ,, at ,, ,, ,, per G.	,,	,,	,,			
		Paddy do do ,, ,, ,, at ,, ,, ,, per G.	,,	,,	,,			
		Salt unserviceable do ,, ,, ,, at ,, ,, ,, per G.	,,	,,	,,			
		Arrack do Gallons ,, ,, ,, at ,, ,, ,, per gl.	,,	,,	,,			
			—	—	—	,,	,,	,,

N. B.—When Provision Stores are sold or issued to Troops, &c. and stoppages made for them, the sums received on account of those stores are to be included in their proper columns; but it will not be necessary to make any entries of cash into those columns, in cases when stores are issued without receiving any money on their account.

FORM.

FORM.

MONTHLY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1810 OF GRAIN AND PROVISIONS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF STORES IN CHARGE OF A. B. ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL AT ——— SHEWING THE RECEIPTS, ISSUES, AND REMAINS, AND THE CONDITION OF EACH ARTICLE.

	PADDY OF THE YEAR.									RICE OF THE YEAR.								
	In good condition.			Damaged.			Unserviceable.			In good condition.			Damaged.			Unserviceable.		
	Garces	Marcals	Seers	Garces	Marcals	Seers	Garces	Marcals	Seers	Garces	Marcals	Seers	Garces	Marcals	Seers	Garces	Marcals	Seers
Remains on the 30th Nov. 1810	50	100	0	13	50	0	0	0	0	145	[illegible]	0	10	20	0	4	5	0
Received in December,	7	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	60	0	18	390	0	0	0	0
	57	300	0	13	50	0	0	0	0	155	161	0	29	10	0	4	5	0
Issued in December,	11	134	1	0	25	2	0	0	0	45	167	6	10	90	0	4	5	0
Remains on the 31st Dec. 1810	46	165	11	13	24	10	0	0	0	110	99	6	18	300	0	0	0	0

	SALT.									FIREWOOD.								
	In good condition.			Damaged.			Unserviceable.			In good condition.			Damaged.			Unserviceable.		
	Garces	Marcals	Seers	Garces	Marcals	Seers	Garces	Marcals	Seers	Billets								
Remains on the 30th Nov. 1810	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received in December,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Issued in December,	0	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remains on the 31st Dec. 1810	9	388	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	SALT BEEF.									POTS.			WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.							
	In good condition.			Damaged.			Unserviceable.			In good condition.										
	Casks	Tierces	Pounds	Casks	Tierces	Pounds	Casks	Tierces	Pounds				Scales and Weights Setts	Scales and Weights with Triangle Setts	Copper Marcals	Copper Measures	Copper Seers	Bamboo Measures	Tarpaulins large	Tarpaulins small
Remains on the 30th Nov. 1810	10	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	2	1	3	4	6	5	10	20
Received in December,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	2	1	3	4	6	5	10	20
Issued in December,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remains on the 31st Dec. 1810	10	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	2	1	3	4	6	5	10	20

(Signed) A. B.
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL.

SECTION II.

REGULATIONS FOR VICTUALLING EUROPEAN TROOPS DURING THE MARCH FROM ONE STATION TO ANOTHER IN TIME OF PEACE, OR WHEN ORDERED TO JOIN IN THE FIELD, DETACHMENTS WHICH ARE FURNISHED WITH A REGULAR PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

1st---The Office of the Commissary General at the Presidency, and of the Assistants of his deartment at Out-Stations, are charged with the duty of victualling the European Troops when marching from one Stat on to another in time of Peace, or when ordered to join in the Field, Detachments which are furnished with a regular Provision department.

2d—Every Officer of the Commissariat department, who shall commence the duty of victualling a Detachment of European Troops on marching, as described in the first Article, shall continue to be charged with that duty until the Troops shall arrive at the place of destination, unless the Commissary General shall find it convenient to direct another Officer of the department to take up that duty from a certain place on the march.

3d—The Articles which shall be furnished daily to every European Non-Commissioned Drummer or Private, shall be as follows: viz.

1½ lbs. of Beef or ⅕th of a Sheep.
½ Measure of Rice.
2 Drams.
$\frac{1}{16}$ Measure of Salt and 5 billets of Firewood; or in lieu of that Article, 20 Cash.

4th—The Officer of the Commissariat charged with this duty, will provide carriage for the Rice, Arrack and Salt, to the extent which he may consider necessary from the nature of existing circumstances; but as Rice and Salt can in general be obtained in the common bazars of the Villages, he will limit the amount of carriage for those articles to the smallest possible amount, consistently with his knowledge of the resources of the country, thro' which the Detachment is to march. He will also notify to the Collectors or Magistrates, of the Districts thro' which the Detachment is to pass, the number of Troops which are to be victualled, pointing out at the same time, the principal villages at which it would be most convenient to take up supplies, as well as the extent which he would wish to have supplies kept in readiness at those Villages, whether in live stock, or Rice, or Salt.

5th—With regard to the carriage of the Arrack, he will endeavour to arrange it so as to be able to discharge the Carts as the Casks are emptied; and the empty Arrack Casks will either be returned by the return carriage or carried on to the next Depot, as may be most convenient or economical.

6th—The bills of this branch are to be kept entirely separate from all others, as they will be entered in the Commissariat accounts and in those of the Accountant General, under the head of "Commissariat Victualling department." They shall exhibit in detail the particulars of each charge, whether of provision, carriage, servants, wastage or otherwise, in order that the Commissary General may be able to judge correctly of the management of this branch of the department.

7th—The Arrack will be supplied in half Leaguers by the Contractors for Spirituous Liquors, and it will be the duty of the Officer of the Commissariat, when he indents for the Arrack, to see that the proper quantity is delivered and that it is contained in Casks that are perfectly serviceable and the best adapted for travelling, in order that there may be no extraordinary wastage, which on no account should exceed the rate of 2½ per cent for every 100 miles, inclusive of the wastage on issues.

8th—Payment is to be made to the Contractors for Spirituous Liquors, for the Arrack received in this manner by Officers of the Commissariat department, according to the rate of the Station; but the Commissariat Victualling department, will at the close of the official year, receive credit in the books of the Accountant General for the amount of Stoppages received from the European Troops, on account of their having been victualled.

9th—The amount of the expense incurred on account of this branch of the Commissariat, will in a great measure depend on the vigilance and activity of its Officers; it is therefore expected by the Government, that it will be practicable to reduce the expense of victualling European Troops in time of Peace, considerably below the former fixed allowance of 4 Fanams per day for each Man.

10th---The Officers of the Commissariat charged with victualling Troops on a march, shall endeavour at the conclusion of it, to have on hand as little surplus provisons as possible; and he will immediately dispose of such live stock as may be remaining, to the best advantage.—The dead stock shall be delivered into store, or disposed of, as directed by the Commissary General.

11th—The forms which are at present observed in this department are to continue in force, and copies of them are accordingly annexed.

PRO-

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—(FORM No. 1.)

REGISTER SPECIFYING THE NUMBER OF MEN VICTUALLED DAILY, AS PER INDENT, WITH THE ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL ———— IN THE MONTH OF

			King's Troops.								King's Troops.				Honorable Company's Troops.											
			22d Dragoons.								80th Foot.				1st Bat. Art.				2d Bat. 2d Regt.						
Month.	Date.	No. of Indent.	Arrack and Provisions.	Dry Batta Sick in Hospital.	Arrack stopped to be paid for in money.	Arrack stopped as a punishment not to be paid for.	Half allowance of Arrack paid for in money.	Money to be paid in lieu of Meat.	Ghee and Dholl in lieu of Meat.	European Women Provisions only.	Arrack and Provisions.	Arrack stopped to be paid for in money.	Arrack stopped as a punishment not to be paid for.	European Women Provisions only.	Arrack and Provisions.	Arrack stopped to be paid for in money.	Arrack stopped as a punishment not to be paid for.	European Women Provisions only.	Arrack and Provisions to the Non-Commissioned.	Arrack stopped to be paid for in money.	Arrack stopped not to be paid for.	Total No. of Men to whom Arrack and Provisions have been issued.	Total No. of Men to whom Arrack and Provisions have been issued.	Total No. of Men whose Arrack has been stopped by order and not paid for.	Total No. of European Women to whom Provisions only have been issued.
Dec.	1st	12	550																						
,,	2d	10	348																						
,,	3d	9																							

Station and Date. Signature.

PRO-

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—(Form No. 2.)

GENERAL MONTHLY RETURN FOR SUNDRY ARTICLES, RECEIVED AND PURCHASED IN THE MONTH OF ———— WITH THE ARMY COMMANDED BY

RECEIPTS.	Arrack.			Biscuit.			Rice.			Salt.			Sheep.	Bullock.	Cows.				Dry Measures.				Wet Measures.															
	Casks.	Gallons.	Drams.	Candies.	Maunds.	Pounds.	Garces.	Marcals.	Seers.	Garces.	Marcals.	Seers.	No.	No.	No.	Arrack Carts full.	Arrack Carts empty.	Tarpaulins.	Copper Marcals.	Measures.	Seers.	Bamboo Measures.	Gallon.	½ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	Scales.	Copper Chatties.	Dram Cups.	Funnels.	Gimblets.	Gunneys full.	Gunneys empty.	Brass Cocks.	Butchers Hatchets.	Butchers Ropes.	Coopers Knives.	Needles.
Received from the																																						
Purchased as per bill delivered the Paymaster.																																						
Total																																						

GENERAL RETURN OF SUNDRY ARTICLES ISSUED, SOLD, DAMAGED, AND REMAINING, IN THE MONTH OF ————

	Arrack.			Biscuit.			Rice.			Salt.			Sheep.	Bullock.	Cows.				Dry Measures.				Wet Measures.															
Issue & Balance	Casks.	Gallons.	Drams.	Candies.	Maunds.	Pounds.	Garces.	Marcals.	Seers.	Garces.	Marcals.	Seers.	No.	No.	No.	Arrack Carts full.	Arrack Carts empty.	Tarpaulins.	Copper Marcals.	Measures.	Seers.	Bamboo Measures.	Gallon.	½ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	Scales.	Copper Chatties.	Dram Cups.	Funnels.	Gimblets.	Gunneys full.	Gunneys empty.	Brass Cocks.	Butchers Hatchets.	Butchers Ropes.	Coopers Knives.	Needles.

Station and Date. Signature.

FORM

FORM OF A DAILY INDENT.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM A.

To ——— ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL,

SIR,

Please to order the delivery of Arrack and Provisions for three hundred and ninety Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of His Majesty's ——— Regt. for Dec. 1810.

Company.	No. of Men Arrack and Provisions. Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	No. of Women, Provisions only.	Men sick in Hospital to whom dry batta is issued. Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	No. of Men whose Arrack has been stopped by order not paid for.		Receipts under the signature of Officers Comg. Companies.
1st	5	5	2	75		0	0	0	5	3	0	A. B. Captain Commanding.
2d												
3d												
The total number drawn for to be entered in words at length as well as figures:												

Station and date. Signature.

N. B.—This form will answer for any number of Companies, or a single Company. The Quarter Master of a Corps, when one is present, is to countersign the indents, as well as the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Detachment of a Corps.—Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Matrosses of Artillery to be entered in separate columns, the same as the Infantry, in order to distinguish the number of the Drummers, from whose pay a deduction is to be made on account of provisions, agreeably to the G. O. of the 14th March 1798.—A daily indent for provisions is to be made out and signed by the Adjutant, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, of the Corps of Native Infantry, for their European Non-Commissioned Officers.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM B.

VICTUALLING THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY..*Dr.*

To ——— ——— Assistant Commissary General, for the following purchases, &c. on account of the Public Service, as per authority under date,

1810							
Dec.	1 Garce of Salt at 30 Pagodas........................	30	0	0			
	500 Sheep at 4 for a Pagoda........................	125	0	0			
	30 Bullocks at 2 Pagodas each........................	60	0	0			
	20 Cows at 1 and half Pagoda each........................	30	0	0			
	Total purchases Star Pagodas				245	0	0
	Paid Dry Batta in lieu of Provisions as follows :						
	His Majesty's Regiment 19th Dragoons.						
	Seven (7) Men of the 1st Troop from 15th to 30th December, at 3 Fanams 30 Cash each per diem........	9	13	50			
	Nine (9) Men of the 6th Troop from 27th to 31st, at do.	3	2	70			
	Total dry batta.				13	7	40
	Total of Bill Star Pagodas				258	7	40
	Two hundred and fifty-eight, Fanams seven, and Cash forty.						

Station and date. Signature.

SECTION III.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILITARY STORES AT THE PRESIDENCY AND AT OUT-STATIONS.

1st—The Commissary General's Department at the Presidency will comply, as early as may be practicable, with all indents for Military Stores which may be passed by the Military Board, for the supply of the Arsenal of Fort St. George; and the Assistants will, in like manner, comply with all indents for Petty Stores expressed in the annexed list, which may be passed on them by the same authority, for the supply of the Arsenals and Depots of the interior. These indents will be made quarterly, by the Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal, at the Presidency, on the Commissary General; and by the Ordnance Officers in charge of Depots, on the Assistants of the Commissariat Department, at Out-Stations. If the exigency of the Service should call for any additional supplies for the service of the Ordnance department, at the Presidency or at Out-Stations, beyond the quantity expressed in the quarterly indents, the Military Board will pass emergent indents on the Commissary General, and the Officers Commanding at Out-Stations, will, on their own responsibility, authorize emergent indents on the Assistants and Sub Assistants of the Commissariat department.

2d—The Commissary General, will provide for the amount of the quarterly indent from the Arsenal, in his regular estimates, and the Assistants will do the same in their estimates, for the amount of the Petty stores included in the quarterly indents that may be passed on them. But when emergent indents are passed on the Commissary General, he will be entitled to draw on the Accountant General for the estimated amount of the emergent indents presented to him, specifying in the draft the express purpose for which the money is required; and the Assistants will, in like manner, be entitled to draw on the Commissary General, for the estimated amount of the emergent indents passed on them. The Accountant General and Commissary General, will dispose of those drafts in the manner prescribed by the General Orders of the 9th October 1810; but the amount of those emergent drafts, shall stand in the books of the Accountant General to the debit of the drawers of them, until the bills shall have been passed by the Military Board, and adjusted according to the existing rules of the Ordnance department; and until that adjustment shall have taken place, the Officer who orders the disbursement will be held responsible to Government.

3d—It will not be necessary for the Military Board to lay before Government the bills of the Commissary General, for the amount of Stores supplied on authorized indents for the service of the Arsenal, which may be passed at once on their own authority, as observed at present in the other branches of Ordnance Supplies; but the Board will be charged with the duty of reporting quarterly, the extent of the Ordnance Supplies which have been made by the Commissariat department at the Presidency or at Out-Stations during the foregoing quarter, and the expenses which have been incurred by those supplies.

4th—The forms of indents, receipts, and bills, as prescribed by the existing Ordnance Regulations, will continue to be observed; and all articles delivered by the Commissariat department will be subject to be surveyed, on the mode at present followed in regard to the articles furnished by Paymasters acting as Commissaries of Supply.

5th—The Military Board will furnish the Commissariat department with patterns of the several articles of Petty Stores, which shall at the same time be of that quality, according to which, it is expected that the Stores will be supplied.

6th—It has sometimes been usual to indent on Paymasters acting as Commissaries of Supply for articles, such as Tar, Ropes, Files, Canvas, and other articles not produced in the Districts to which the Commissaries of Supplies were appointed; but that practice is now ordered to be discontinued, and all European articles required for the service of the Depots at Out-Stations, as well as to Detachments in the Field, will be sent from the Arsenal of Fort St. George, by order of the Military Board.

7th—The original indents together with the receipt of the Officer indenting, and to whom the Stores may have been delivered, are to accompany the bills, comprizing the charge on this account, and to be considered as requisite vouchers under which the account will finally pass the Office of Audit.

8th—Copies of all indents for the supply of Military Stores which may be passed by the Military Board, are to be furnished for the information of the Commissary General, previously to their transmission to the Out-Stations.

9th—All indents on the Commissariat department for the supply of Military Stores

Stores, shall not include any articles which the Commissary of Stores or other Ordnance Officer shall have it in his power to make up from the materials under his charge, and the Military Board in passing the Indents, will always have in view that Regulation.

No. 1.

LIST OF PETTY STORES TO BE FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, FOR THE SERVICE OF THE DEPOTS AT OUT-STATIONS.

Bags Gunny....Ammunition
" " ....Packing
Bamboos
Baskets Country..Rattan
Bellows Forge..Country
Borax
Brushes
Buckets Gun..Leather
Chalk
Charcoal
Cloth Tent
" Waxed
Coir for Wads
Collars for Bullocks,..Leather
Cotton raw for Caulking
Dammer
Drum Braces
" Heads
" Cords
" Hoops............Batter
" " ....Flesh
" " ....Lining
" Snares
" Sticks
Emmery.............Country
Flour of Wheat
Ghee
Gunny
Haversacks.............Leather
½ Hides...............Country
Indigo
Match...........Cotton
Mats....Common or Cadjan
Needles.........Gunny
Oil.............Cocoanut
Paddy Husk.....Bushels
Pins.............Yoke
Pots.............Water
Prickers Musket and Carbine
Rattans.........Country
Rope...........Country
" ....Tent
Rozin
Sal-Ammoniac
Shell...........Cocoanut
Skins...........Sheep
Solder..........Copper
" ....Pewter
Straw
Tape
Targets—Gun with frame
" Musket
Thread...........Cotton
Timber....Teak..Arties
" ....Duggies
" ..Shimbeam Planks
" ..Sheathing do.
Twine........... Gunny.
Worms.......... Musket.
Wax............ Bees.

No. 2.

INDENT ON ——— ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE STORE DEPARTMENT AT——— DURING THE MONTHS OF ——— FOR THE PURPOSES UNDERMENTIONED.

Articles.	No. Indented for.	Prices.	For what purpose required.	Supply admitted.	
				No.	Prices.
Star Pagodas				Star Pags.	

Station and date, Signature of Officer Indenting.
Countersignature by the proper authority.

SEC-

SECTION IV.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CAVALRY SUPPLIES.

1st—All Cavalry Supplies shall be provided by the Commissariat department. The Officers of that department will include the probable expenses of these Supplies in their monthly estimates, and will keep separate Accounts for that branch, under the head of "Commissariat Cavalry Supplies."

2d—Quarterly estimates of the quantity of Grain, which will probably be consumed by the Cavalry in the several Divisions, will be forwarded to the Commissary General, and the Officers of the Commissariat, in forwarding these estimates, shall state from what places and in what manner, they propose to supply the Grain, when special instructions will be issued to them from the Commissary General.

3d—The drafts for money required for this branch, shall be distinct from all others, and the Officer who receives money on these drafts, will be debited for their amount, and credit will be given in the books of the Accountant General and Commissary General, for such sums as may have been admitted, when the monthly accounts are duly passed.

4th—The Assistants and Sub-Assistants, who may be charged with the provision of Cavalry supplies, will always communicate with the Collectors of their respective Districts, and ascertain whether it will be more advantageous to the Public to obtain the Grain direct from the Revenue department, or from the Grain Dealers. In either case, the payment of the Grain shall be made in money and not by bills, as all the expenses of this branch, will be provided for in the estimates of the Commissariat department.

5th—When Grain is supplied by the Collectors, they shall always deliver it at the Depot pointed out by the Officers of the Commissariat, where it will be received into the custody of the latter.

6th—When Regiments or Details of Cavalry are marching from one Station to another, the Collectors of the Districts thro' which these Corps may pass, will hold in readiness, at such Stations on the route as may be pointed out to them by the Officers of the Commissariat, such quantities of Grain as may be required for the use of the Corps; and these quantities shall be delivered to the Quarter Masters of Corps, or Officers in charge of Detachments of Corps: Receipts for these quantities will be granted to the Collector, who will forward them, accompanied by a bill, to the Commissary General, who will adjust the amount by granting a draft on the Accountant General in favour of the Collector. The Collector's bills shall include every charge on account of the provision, carriage and delivery of the Grain, and shall be headed "Commissariat Supplies" Dr. to A. B. Collector of

7th—All Carriage Cattle required for the department of Cavalry Supplies, shall be provided and paid by the Commissariat department, but if ever it should happen that Cattle or Grain are provided by Officers not holding situations in that department, their accounts shall be rendered on oath, in the manner which has been prescribed for the accounts of that department.

8th—Officers Commanding Corps of Cavalry will transmit to the Commissary General, and to the Assistant or Sub-Assistant of his department on the spot or in the Division, a monthly statement of the number of Regimental Horses present with the Regiment.

9th—At fixed Stations, Gram shall be issued to Quarter Masters of Corps on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month, and it will be the duty of the Quarter Masters to see that they receive proper measure at time of issue; Quarter Masters will be allowed ¼ per cent as monthly wastage; but no greater allowance of wastage will ever be admitted in their accounts of receipts and issues, which will as usual be sent to the Military Board.

10th—Quarter Masters will grant receipts in duplicate, for such quantities of Gram as they may receive from the Commissariat department; and the Commissary General will forward one sett of these receipts to the Military Board.

11th—When Corps of Cavalry are employed in the Field, the public stock of Gram shall be in charge of the Commissariat department, or of an Officer appointed to act in that line, and a quantity not exceeding ten days consumption, shall be issued for the subsistence of the Horses of the Corps. No wastage shall be allowed in the accounts of the Quarter Masters on such occasions, but the Owners of the Cattle shall be allowed a wastage when actually marching, at the rate of 1 Seer per month on every Bullock load of 72 Seers of common Gram or Coolly; and if the wastage should exceed that amount, the Assistant Commissary will recover the value of that excess, on the adjustment of the accounts of the Bullock Owners. The same rate of wastage on Moo Gram and other Grain, that are occasionally used in this department, will be allowed to the Bullock Owners.

12th—A

12th—A wastage of one-third of a Seer only on every Bullock load of Chinna, will be allowed the Bullock owners, and if the wastage should exceed that rate, the value will be recoverable from the Owners of the Cattle, in the manner before pointed out.

13th—The Officers of the Commissariat in Camp, shall furnish the Officer Commanding with weekly and monthly returns of the Cavalry supplies under his charge, the number of Bullocks attached to that branch of his department, and employed in the Carriage of Gram with the Quarter Masters of Corps; all of which will be subject to be regularly mustered.

14th—When Gram or other articles in charge of the Assistant Commissary shall be damaged by the weather, lost on a march, taken by the Enemy, or rendered useless by any unforeseen or unavoidable accident, an immediate report of the circumstance shall be made to the Officer Commanding the Army, in order that a Committee may be appointed to enquire into the cause, and report the particulars of such loss or damage. The report of the Committee and the approving authority of the Officer Commanding, shall be the only voucher upon which any loss will be admitted in the accounts of this branch of the department, or any unserviceable articles be allowed to be written off the returns; and it is at the same time to be understood, that no part of the Grain, &c. will be admitted under the head of "damaged or unserviceable," unless it shall clearly appear that it has been rendered so by causes not depending upon the execution of the duty expected from the Officers of the department, in attending diligently to the care and preservation of the several articles under their charge.

SECTION V.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPLIES OF THE BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

1st—All the Barrack articles for the use of the Troops, together with the Lamps, Carts and Puckallies required for this branch, shall be supplied by the Commissariat Department.

2d—European Troops in Garrison and Cantonment, not being victualled at the Public expense, shall be entitled to receive the following Barrack articles and to have attached to them the following Attendants, viz.

ARTICLES.	No.	PROPORTION.
Cott	1	Per month for each European under the rank of Warrant Officer.
Matt	1	
Mully	1	
Mundays	50	Per month for every 100 Europeans under the rank of Warrant Officers, excepting Conductors of Ordnance.
Rice Pots	20	
Water do.	20	
Drain do.	20	
Conjee Pots	20	
Small Chatties	20	
Large do.	10	
Firezalls	10	
Tea Kettles	13	
Guglets	10	
Fire Stands	10	
Ropes	10	
Baskets	10	
Broom Bundles	10	
Gram Pots	10	
For 13 Lamps: Thread Lamp....Oz	8	
For 13 Lamps: Oil Lamp....Meas.	48¾	

Lamps.......... 1 per month for every 2 Serjeants.

Do.......... 1 per month for every 10 Rank and File including Corporals.

Oil.......Olluck 1 per day for each Lamp so kept.

Oil Lamp Olluck 1 per day for each Serjeant Major, Quarter Master Serjeant, Barrack, Laboratory or Key Serjeant.

Oil Cocoanut, Meas. 1 per month for every 100 Men, Europeans and Natives, for the Arms.

ATTENDANTS.

Attendants				No.	
At 1	Pagoda per month each			7	For 80 to 100 Europeans, in proportion for greater numbers.
at 1	Pagoda	do.	,,	6	for 60 to 79 Europeans.
at 1	Pagoda	do.	,,	5	for 45 to 59 do.
at 1	Pagoda	do.	,,	4	for 30 to 44 do.
at 1	Pagoda	do.	,,	3	for 20 to 29 do.
at 1½	Pagoda	do.	,,	2	for 10 to 19 do.
at 1 ,, 33 Pag.		do.			for a No. less than 10.

3d—The above proportion of Attendants, is calculated to allow for every 100 Europeans, 4 Sweepers at ½ Pagoda each, 2 Totiesat 1½ each, and 1 Lamp lighter at 1½ Pagoda per month. For smaller numbers than 100, Attendants of the most useful kind are to be hired, regulating the pay to each, so that the amount shall not exceed the rate in the above Table.

4th—No Cart is to be allowed on account of the Troops, independent of the above; but when it may be convenient to the Public Service to employ Carts in lieu of Attendants, the Officers of the Commissariat will be permitted to do so, in communication with the Officers Commanding at Stations where the No. of European Troops shall exceed 300 Men; in such cases 1 Cart will be allowed in lieu of 8 Attendants. The establishment of Carts for the extra supply of water for the European Troops at Masulipatam shall be kept up under the Commissariat department until further orders, as well as the Puckallies employed in the Barrack department at other Stations.

5th—Barrack articles for Stations and Posts shall be supplied according to the following Regulations:—

1st—One Ollack of Lamp Oil shall be allowed daily for all Lamps, with exception of those that are placed in the gate-ways of Fortresses, which shall be allowed 1½ Ollack.

2d—There shall be no fixed establishment of Lamps at the several Stations of the Army, but the number at each Station will be revised quarterly by the Military Board---no charges for additional Lamps at Out-Stations shall ever be sanctioned, unless the Military Board shall have ordered them on the application of the Officer Commanding.

3d—Additional Lamps at the Presidency shall be ordered by the Military Board, on the application of the Town Major.

4th—All Lamps will be supplied by the Commissariat, but being considered as fixtures, they will be in charge of the Officers who are responsible for the care of the Public Buildings of the Stations respectively.

6th---Commanding Officers at Out-Stations will certify monthly, the number of gateway and other Lamps which have been lighted during the month by the Commissariat department, and these certificates will accompany the accounts of Barrack Supplies, when forwarded for audit.

7th---All bills for new Lamps will be required to be accompanied by an indent passed for the supply of them by the Military Board, and that Board will pass no indents for Lamps, unless they are fully satisfied that they are absolutely necessary, and that the deficiency has been caused by unavoidable accident. Commanding Officers of Stations forwarding indents for new Lamps, will always submit to the Military Board the fullest explanation of the deficiency.

COTS for EUROPEANS.

Para. 1st---The Officers of the Commissariat shall be in charge all the Cots within their Divisions, and they shall be responsible for keeping them at all times in repair and good condition; the charges on that account shall be kept distinct from all others; all Cots shall be surveyed quarterly, agreeably to the existing Regulations; the survey reports shall be made out in duplicate, one copy shall be sent to the Officer of the Commissariat in whose range the survey is made, and the Officer Commanding the Station shall forward the other copy direct to the Quarter Master General of the Army; and the survey shall be held on the last day of April, July, October, and January, the Commanding Officer of the Station always sitting as President.

2d---The following form of report shall be observed.

REPORT

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY BOARD OF SURVEY ON COTS AT ——— ON THE ———

No. of new Cots delivered since last survey	Date of deficiency.	Cots in stores in perfect repair and good condition.	Cots in use and in perfect repair, & in good condition.	Cots in Store wanting repairs.	Cots in use wanting repairs.	Total Cots in perfect repair and in good condition.	Total Cots wanting repairs.	REMARKS.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE REPORT.

"We do hereby certify, that on a survey of one thousand (1000) Cots made by "us at ———————, we found them to be in the state and condition contained in "this report.

(Signed) by the President and Members.

3d—No new Cots shall be made but under the express authority of Government, on indents to be given in by the Quarter Master General, and these indents shall be addressed to the Commissary General.

4th—All new Cots shall be surveyed and certified to be according to muster, before they are delivered to the Troops; the survey of the Cots if held at the Presidency, to be by the Military Board; and by the Commanding Officer and one or more Officers at Out-Stations; the report of the survey of new Cots shall be made out in duplicate, one copy shall be sent to the Officer of the Commissariat who made the supply, as a voucher to be sent with his accounts, and the other copy shall be sent direct to the Quarter Master General of the Army.

5th—New Cots will be considered as deliverable to the Troops when they shall have been passed by the Committee of Survey.

5th—The Subordinate Officers of the Commissariat will make quarterly returns of all Cots under their charge, on the last day of April, July, October and January, to the Commissary General, who will prepare a general return therefrom, for the information of the Military Board, agreeably to the G. O. of the 9th October 1810.

7th—If at any time it shall appear that Barrack Cots, or other furniture, or any part thereof, have been damaged or broken through carelessness or neglect, the expense of repairing or replacing them shall be defrayed by the Corps, the Commanding Officer of which is hereby directed to recover the amount by stoppages from the Company or Companies in whose particular division of the Barrack such deficiencies has happened.

TABLE OF RATES REQUIRED TO BE STOPPED TO REPLACE EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

	Each Article.			Total amount.		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
1 Head Piece	0	9	0	0	9	0
1 Foot Piece	0	8	0	0	8	0
2 Sides	0	18	0	0	36	0
12 Cross Planks	0	7	53¼	2	2	0
8 Small, Iron Clamps, large Clamps 2 Fans.	0	1	0	0	8	0
30 Plank Nails	0	0	8	0	3	0
32 Clamp Nails	0	0	3¼	0	1	40
Total amount of cost of a new Cot, Pagodas				3	22	40

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SECTION VI.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF REMOUNT HORSES.

1st—All Remount Horses shall in future be supplied by the Commissariat department, and the Commissary General will receive his instructions from Government respecting the number and description of Horses which may be required from time to time for the Public Service.

2d—The Commissary General, in supplying Horses, shall avail himself of the resources of such markets as he may think proper; but he shall not give a higher price for Horses than may be prescribed as the average rate, which shall be stated in the instructions which he shall receive from Government.

3d—When Horses are commissioned by the Commissary General from Cutch, or from the countries on the Persian Gulph, he will avail himself, if necessary, of the services of a respectable House of Agency at Bombay, to conduct the payment of the necessary advances, and to obtain proper security for the recovery of those advances, and such charges as may be incurred on that account, shall be entered in his public accounts.

4th—The Commissary General will apply to the Government for such credit on the Bombay Presidency as he may find necessary, and he will be authorized to draw on the Honorable the Governor in Council at Bombay, according to the extent of that credit.

5th—The Officers who may be entrusted with the purchase of Horses on account of the Commissariat, in the Indian markets, will be permitted to receive money on account of that service, from the Residents or Military Paymasters, in whose favour they will accordingly draw bills on the Commissary General, under the authority of special instructions which they will receive for that purpose.

6th—The Officers of the Commissariat employed to receive Horses which have been commissioned from distant countries, shall be held responsible to receive such only as correspond exactly with the description of Horses that have been commissioned from those countries; and the Officers who may be employed to make purchases, shall also be responsible to purchase such as shall correspond with the description laid down in their instructions from the Commissary General.

7th—In order to prevent a misconception on the part of the Dealers, and a misunderstanding between them and the Purchasers, regarding the mark of a Horse's age, the Purchaser is to explain fully the marks by which the English judge of a Horse's age, and to inform them, that by these marks only will the Horses be passed.

8th—Horses purchased for the Cavalry shall not be under 3½ years of age, nor above 7, nor under the height of 14 hands and 2 inches; and when Horses are commissioned from a distance, and are to be brought to the Company's Territories by sea conveyance, all the expense of such conveyance shall be defrayed by the Dealers; the Dealers shall also bear the risk of all casualties, until the Horses are landed and passed at the place agreed on, with exception of such as may have been occasioned by unavoidable shipwreck or capture by the Enemy at sea.

9th—No fixed charge will be made on account of Followers or Horse Appointments, and all charges of that description shall be made on oath—the number of Horse-keepers and Grass Cutters shall not be fixed, but the Commissary General will give orders for the employment of them to the extent, which he may conceive to be absolutely necessary.

10th—The Horses which are supplied for the Cavalry by the Commissariat, shall be subject to such survey and inspection as the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct, and the accounts of this branch shall not be closed until the whole of the Horses of the season, shall have been passed and received by Regiments.

SECTION VII.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DOOLEY CORPS AND HIRED BEARERS.

1st—The charge of the Dooley Corps is vested in the Commissary General, who will make returns of it to the Quarter Master General of the Army, and employ its services according to such instructions as he may receive from the Commander in Chief, through the channel of the Quarter Master General's Office.

2d—

2d—The Bearers of the Dooley Corps are to be enlisted for the Service of the Honorable Company, in the same manner as the Native Troops or Sepoys, and are not to quit the Service without regular permission.

3d—The Bearers will be formed into Companies, each Company, to consist of 1 Head Maistry, 3 Subordinate Maistries, and 90 Bearers.

4th—Each Head Maistry will receive 4 Pagodas per month, each Subordinate Maistry 3 Pagodas per month, and each Bearer 1 Pagoda and 34 Fanams per month, besides batta of 1 Fanam per day, when marching or when in the Field on service.

5th—Each Head Maistry shall keep the Bearers of his Company (90 Men) complete, and the Subordinate Maistries, each of whom will have charge under the Head Maistry of 30 Bearers, shall use their utmost endeavours to keep those thirty complete. On this account the Head Maistry shall draw additional pay of one Fanam for every Bearer actually present in his Company, and each subordinate Maistry shall receive an additional pay of one Fanam for every Bearer present of his division of thirty; on the other hand, the Maistries shall forfeit two Fanams per month for each Bearer deficient of the regulated number by desertion, until the place of the deserter is supplied; no stoppage shall be made from the pay of the Bearers.

6th—The Dooley Bearers shall receive rice and share prize money the same as the Sepoys; they may grant family certificates for the support of their families while absent; they shall be pensioned when disabled by wounds, and after 20 years of service, they shall, if no longer able to do duty, be entitled to a pension for life.

7th—Dooley Bearers of this Corps not actually in the Field, shall have leave of absence not exceeding six months, on producing a Man of their own cast and family to do their duty and receive the pay during their absence.

8th—Men thus serving for others will receive the pay and other Indulgences of the absent Bearers during their service for them, if disabled by wounds they will be pensioned, and will be entitled, in the event of future enlistment in the Service, to claim the period of service during which they have done the duty of another.

9th—Maistries will be appointed by selection from those Bearers, who have served or may hereafter serve, the Company with the greatest zeal and fidelity, and who bring the greatest number of good Bearers with them to the Service, from their own Village.

10th—The Bearers will receive a jacket, a turband and a cumberband yearly; the Maistries will carry a cane and a dagger, and the Bearers a short spear for their defence, which will be supplied by the Government.

11th—Returns shall be made monthly of all Bearers, whether of the Corps or hired for temporary service, to the Commissary General, by the several Officers in charge, and he will furnish a monthly general one to the Quarter Master General of the Army. The pay of Dooley Bearers, whether of the Corps or hired, shall not be included in the Commissariat estimates, but they shall be mustered and drawn for according to the rules of the Pay department.

12th—When hired Dooley Bearers are required for the Field on occasional services, they shall be supplied at the Presidency by the Commissary General's Office, and at Out Stations by the Officers of his department; the indents for Bearers at the Presidency shall be passed by the Quarter Master General of the Army, by order of the Commander in Chief, and at Out-Stations they will be passed by Officers Commanding; but in the latter case, they will be countersigned by the Quarter Master General's Office.

13th—Dooley Bearers for European Troops shall be supplied in the proportion of 6 to each Dooley, and one Dooley will be allowed for every ten Europeans, when it may be practicable to procure them to that extent; Bearers for Native Troops will be supplied at the rate of five to each Dooley, and one Dooley will be allowed for every 75 Men on ordinary occasions; but that proportion may be increased or diminished by a special order, and admitted under the countersignature of the Quarter Master General's Office, by order of the Commander in Chief.

14th—The advance of cash to Dooley Bearers proceeding on Field Service, shall be equal to one month's pay; one Petty Maistry shall be allowed to every 6 Doolies, and their pay, together with that of the Bearers, shall be drawn according to existing Regulations.

15th—Draught Cattle required for Sick Carts will also be supplied by the Commissariat department, at the rate of 4 to each Cart, exclusive of spare, the number of which shall be regulated as in the Ordnance department, and the indents will be passed in the same manner as directed for Dooley Bearers.

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SECTION VIII.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CATTLE.

1st—The distribution and application of the service of the Cattle of this Department, will be made in consequence of orders which will be communicated direct to the Commissary General, or thro' the channel of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

2d—The Officer in charge will make a monthly return of all Public Cattle and Followers to the Commissary General, in duplicate, one set of which returns shall be sent by the latter to the Quarter Master General of the Army. Any alteration of the allotment of Cattle for the Camp Equipage department of the several Divisions of the Army, which may be directed to take place, will be notified to the Officers of the Quarter Master General's department in the respective Divisions.

3d—The Officers in charge of the department of Public Cattle will forward to the Commissary General, at the period prescribed by the General Orders of the 9th October 1810, a general monthly estimate of the expense of that department. That estimate shall exhibit the probable expense of each branch, whether of Elephants, Camels, Draught or Carriage Bullocks; but Paymasters will continue to pay such bills of the Officer in charge, as he may have occasion to draw on the Commissary General in their favor, for the subsistence of the Cattle and their Attendants.

4th—When detachments of Cattle are sent on any service from the grazing farm, money shall be placed in the hands of the Duffadars or Mutteesiddies, for the subsistence of them on the march; and such money as may be required for their subsistence at distant Stations, shall be drawn from the Paymasters of those Stations, by bills in their favour on the Commissary General. The Duffadars or Mutteesiddies shall themselves receive the money on these bills, at Stations where there is no Officer of the Commissariat; but where there is an Officer of that department, the bill shall be sent to him. He will accordingly draw the money, and be held responsible for the correctness of the charges incurred on account of detachments of Public Cattle at his Station.

5th—The Mutteesiddies who receive supplies for the subsistence of Cattle in the Company's Territories, or in that of their Allies, shall obtain receipts from the Amils or others, for all sums paid for forage, &c.; and these receipts shall specify the quantities of all articles thus delivered to them. These receipts will also be required to accompany the accounts of the Officers in charge of the Public Cattle department, when forwarded to the Commissary General.

SECTION IX.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HIRED DRAUGHT AND CARRIAGE BULLOCKS.

1st—All indents for hired Cattle shall be complied with by the Commissariat department. The indents at the Presidency shall be passed by the Military Board, and at Out-Stations by Officers Commanding, with exception of such as are for the Carriage of Camp Equipage, and movement of Ordnance or Sick Carriages, which will be countersigned in the Quarter Master General's Office, by order of the Commander in Chief.

2d—Each indent is to express the particular service for which the Cattle may be required, observing that separate indents are required for the Ordnance and Provision Stores; the Officer indenting, is to certify that the numbers mentioned therein, have been supplied; and when the service for which such supplies shall have been furnished, may be entirely or in part accomplished, so as to render it expedient to discharge the whole or a part of the Cattle employed, the Officer of the Commissariat, shall obtain a certificate from the Officer signing the indent or in charge, of the number of days or months the whole or any part of the Cattle indented for by him, were bona fide employed on account of the Public Service; the dates and periods to be expressed on the face of the certificate, in words at length as well as in figures, and the charges to be regulated on the most advantageous terms procurable for the Public.

3d—As it necessarily happens that Draught and Carriage Cattle are required for a short space of time and charged for by the trip, in proportion to the distances they have to go and return, and to which the regulated rates of hire will not apply; the Officers of the Commissariat are, in all such cases, to make the most advantageous terms in their power for the Honorable Company.

4th—

4th—The expense incurred on account of providing Draught and Carriage Bullocks, to be paid by and entered upon the accounts disbursements of the Commissariat, under the proper heads; and all charges of this nature must be supported by vouchers expressing the authority and date of the order to provide the Cattle, and accompanied by indents and receipts as described in Paragraph 2d, distinguishing whether on account of the current Military charges, Provision or Ordnance departments, or any other head under which expenses may be directed to be brought to account.

5th—When Cattle to a considerable extent have been indented for on the Commissariat department, and that it has become necessary to make advances of cash to the Bullock Owners, the money will be supplied on emergency by drafts on the Commissary General, under an order in writing from the Officer Commanding; but security, when practicable, will always be required to be taken from the Bullock Owners, for the recovery of such advances as may be made to them. If the Cattle are to be employed on a service which is likely to be of considerable duration, the advances may, if absolutely necessary, be made to the extent of two months hire for each Bullock; but the Owners shall, when practicable, give security to repay the unrecovered money; provided the whole of these advances have not been recovered by making stoppages at the usual rate of half a pagoda per month for each Carriage Bullock, and ¾ of a Pagoda for every Draught Bullock, at the period of the discharge of those Bullocks from the service.

6th—When Cattle are entertained by an Officer of the Commissariat or other Public Officer employed for that purpose, and that such Cattle shall afterwards be employed under another Officer of the Commissariat, the Officer who entertained those Cattle, shall immediately communicate to the Person under whose charge they may have been placed, a regular account of whatever advances of money may have been paid, together with a correct register comprising the number and description of the Cattle, of the Maistries and Drivers attached; of the dates when the Cattle were entertained in the Public Service, together with the names of the Owners and copies of the securities which may have been entered into; the Officer to whom that register and information shall have been communicated, will be held responsible for the stoppages to be made on account of the advances which may have been issued on account of the Cattle in question.

7th—The rates of hired Bullocks shall never exceed Pagodas 2 ,, 8 for each Draught, and Pagodas 1 ,, 21 for every Carriage Bullock, which shall be inclusive of all charges for Saddles and Attendants. Each pair of Draught Bullocks in the yoke shall have one Driver, and there shall also be a Driver to every 3 Carriage Bullocks with loads. The spare Cattle, whether Draught or Carriage, shall be allowed a Driver for every six Bullocks; Maistry Bullock Drivers are allowed 2 Pagodas per mensem to every 50 Bullocks, Draught or Carriage.

8th—The number of spare Draught Bullocks to be regulated in the proportion of one to every six, and calculated according to the aggregate number of that description of Cattle actually attached to the Guns, Tumbrils, &c. of the Ordnance department in the Field. The same proportion of spare will be also allowed on the aggregate number of Draught Cattle attached to the Commissariat department. Spare Carriage Bullocks, in the proportion of one to every six, shall in like manner be allowed to those which are attached to the Ordnance and Commissariat department in the Field.

9th—The annexed is a table of the Draught Cattle allowed to every Piece of Ordnance, &c. in the Field.

TABLE

TABLE OF DRAUGHT BULLOCKS AND DRAUGHT HORSES, FOR ORDNANCE CARRIAGES, &c.

		Draught Bullock			Draught Horses.			
	No. of each.	In the yoke.	Spare.	Total.	No. in the traces.	Spare.	Total.	Remarks.
Iron Guns .. .. 24 Pdrs.	1	60	10	70	0	0	0	Spare Draught Bullocks to be calculated on the aggregate number of Bullocks attached to the whole of the Ordnance & Ammunition Tumbrils in the Field, and not upon the number attached to each Gun and Tumbril separately.
„ .... 18 „	1	50	8	58	0	0	0	
„ .... 12 „	1	40	7	47	0	0	0	
Brass Guns .... 18 „	1	30	5	35	0	[illegible]	0	
„ .... 12 Medm.	1	24	4	28	0	0	0	
„ .... „ light.	1	12	2	14	0	0	0	
„ 6	1	8	2	0	4	1	5	
„ 3	1	6	1	7	3	1	4	
Brass Howitzers .... 8 Inch.	1	24	4	28	0	0	0	
„ „ 5½	1	12	2	14	0	0	0	
„ „ .... 4 ⅖ hs	1	8	2	10	0	0	0	
Transporting Carriages	1	50	8	58	0	0	0	
Tumbrils Ammunition	1	10	2	12	3	[illegible]	4	
„ Store	1	10	2	12	0	0	0	
„ Treasure	1	10	2	12	0	0	0	
Laboratory Chest	1	8	2	10	0	0	0	
Carts Artificers	1	10	2	12	0	0	0	
„ Mortar	1	30	5	35	0	0	0	
„ Platform double	1	4	1	5	0	0	0	
„ Common or single	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	

Carriage Bullocks, in the proportion of one to 120 pound weight to be carried, and for every six Bullocks one spare.

FORM OF INDENT.

To ——————

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Division.

SIR,

Please to order the delivery of one hundred Draught Bullocks (100) and one hundred Carriage Bullocks (100) with Drivers, &c. complete, for the use or purpose of ——. (Date and Place.) (Signature) of Officer Commanding

Corps or Detachment.

Countersignature

of the Secretary to the Military Board,

or proper authority.

FORM OF RECEIPT TO BE GIVEN AT THE BACK OF THE FOREGOING INDENT, AFTER BEING COMPLIED WITH.

" This is to certify that the Assistant Commissary General of the —— Division " did furnish on the ——— day of ——— No. of Draught and Carriage Bullocks, with Drivers complete, for the service expressed in this indent.

Rank. Commanding.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE TO BE GRANTED BY THE OFFICER IN CHARGE FOR THE NUMBER OF DRAUGHT AND CARRIAGE CATTLE, FURNISHED BY THE COMMISSARIAT.

" This is to certify that the (100) one hundred Draught, and (100) Carriage Bullocks supplied by the Assistant Commissary of the —— Division, were actually and

" bona

" bona fide employed on the Public Service, from the —— day of —— to the —— " day of —— 1810, exclusive.

(Signed)

(Rank) Commanding.

10th—When it may be necessary to alter, or make erasures on indents or certificates on account of accidental mistakes, in every such case, new indents, and certificates must invariably be made out.

11th—Should any difficulty arise in obtaining the prescribed certificates, the Officer of the Commissariat shall report the same to the Officer Commanding on the spot, in order that such measures may be taken as will be best suited to the circumstances of the case.

SECTION X.

REGULATIONS FOR MILITARY BAZARS.

1st.—It will be the duty of all Superintendents of Military Bazars, or other Officers of the Commissariat acting in that capacity, to provide for the regular supply of all articles of daily consumption, for the markets under their immediate control; and they will be held responsible that none but good and wholesome Provisions shall be sold in these markets.

2d—For the accomplishment of that object, the Superintendents of Bazars are directed to afford every encouragement to the Native Dealers, in the importation of Grain, Cattle, and every species of necessary supplies; guarding against any tax being levied from them, except on such intoxicating Drugs and Liquors on which it may be specially ordered to levy taxes.

3d—In order to ensure the payment of taxes on Drugs and Liquors to the extent which it may be thought expedient to lay on those articles of consumption, the Superintendent of Bazars shall enter into a contract with a reasonable Native, who will farm these taxes on terms the most advantageous to the Public; and who shall give security for the regular payment of them.

4th—The proceeds of these taxes, after deducting the charge on account of the Superintendent's allowances and establishment, shall be paid into the hands of the Paymaster, who shall grant a bill for the amount on the Accountant General in favour of the Commissary General; and that bill shall be forwarded to the latter with the monthly accounts of the Superintendent of Bazars.

5th—The accounts of the Superintendent of Bazars, or Officers acting in that capacity, are required to be authenticated on oath, as prescribed by the General Orders of Government under date the 9th October 1810.

6th—The Police of Military Bazars will continue to be conducted as at present, and the Superintendent will receive orders in that branch of his duty from Officers Commanding.

7th—It will be the duty of the Superintendents of Bazars, to make themselves acquainted with the resources of the country; and in regard to the places from whence all the supplies of the markets are derived. They shall also obtain the most correct information regarding the prices of all articles at these places, and with regard to the expense of conveyance; that information being requisite in ascertaining whether the bazar rates are properly regulated.

8th---The Superintendent of Bazars will be prepared to detach with Corps, when ordered to march, a certain number of Followers, to be regulated according to circumstances; and the Superintendent will be held responsible that these Followers shall be of a proper description, and that their services may be called forth at the shortest notice.

9th---The allowances of the Servants attached to Military Bazars, shall be regulated in communication with the Commissary General, and with reference to the 11th Paragraph of the G. O. of the 9th October 1810.

SECTION XI.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GRAIN DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.

1st---All the Grain in the Public Store in Camp, and the Cattle and Servants employed in the carriage, charge, and issue of it, to be exclusively in charge of the Officers of the Commissariat.

2d---All supplies of Grain, Provisions, or other articles furnished by Collectors or other

other Civil Authorities; are to be accompanied by an invoice exhibiting quantities and value: a copy of which is to be transmitted by the Person delivering the Grain to the Commissary General.

3d—When supplies of Grain are received by Officers of the Commissariat, they are to be particular in ascertaining that the Bags which contain the Grain are in good condition, and in their receipts granted for the quantity delivered, they are particularly to note the state of the Bags in which it is delivered, as no extraordinary wastage will be admitted on the ground that the Packages containing the grain were of an inferior quality.

4th—When Grain or other articles in the department, has been damaged by the weather, lost on a march, taken by the Enemy or rendered useless by any unforeseen or unavoidable accident, an immediate report thereof is to be made by the Officers of the Commissariat to the Officer Commanding the Army, in order that a Committee may be forthwith appointed to inquire into the cause, and to report the particulars, of such loss or damage. The report of the Committee and the approving authority of the Officer Commanding, to be the only voucher upon which any loss will be admitted to be carried to the public account, or any unserviceable articles allowed to be written off the returns; and it is at the same time to be understood, that no part of the Grain, &c. will be admitted under the heads of damaged or unserviceable, unless it shall clearly appear that it has been rendered so by causes not depending on the execution of the duty expected from the Officer in charge, in attending diligently to the care and preservation of the several articles under his custody.

5th—No Officer of the Commissariat shall be eligible to sit as President or Member of any Committee of Enquiry, or Committee that may be ordered to report the cause of the Grain, &c. being damaged or unserviceable: but it shall be the duty of such Officers to attend such Committee and furnish them with every information in their power on the subject of their investigation.

6th—When Grain is received by the Commissariat, it shall immediately be taken charge of by such Petty Owner of Cattle, as will have the carriage of it under his own responsibility and that of the Head Owner of the division of Cattle to which he may belong; receipts for the quantity delivered shall, in the first instance, be required from the Petty and Head Owners receiving charge. The Owners are in no case to make a delivery of any part of that Grain, without a written authority to be delivered in person by the Officer at the Head of the Commissariat on the spot.

7th—In order that the Bullock People employed in the carriage of Grain, may feel it their interest to take every care of the quantity committed to their charge, they shall be allowed, when actually marching, to charge a monthly wastage of one Seer per Bullock load of 72 Seers; and if the wastage exceeds that proportion, on delivery, they will be held responsible to make good the deficiency. If the wastage should be less than one Seer on each Bullock load, the Owners shall derive the advantage; and in order to secure the Public from loss, a balance equal to cover any probable loss, shall be kept back from the Bullock Owners, until the Grain accounts can be adjusted. An adjustment of that account will, however, be made as often as the nature of the service will permit.

8th—The Grain required for the Troops, to be issued under the prescribed vouchers, and the quantity is not to exceed one Seer of Rice or two Seers of Paddy for each Man per day; and on all occasions, it shall be the duty of the Officers of the Commissariat to furnish the Paymaster at the end of each month, in which any deliveries have been made, with an account, according to Form No. 6, of the quantities that shall appear to have been issued on the indents and receipts granted by Commanding Officers of Companies or Detachments, or Heads of Departments. The account will be the Paymaster's guide in adjusting the amount of the Grain issued to the Troops, the abstracts for whose pay and allowances must continue to be drawn in full according to the muster rolls, and to be so entered in the Paymaster's accounts disbursements. But the Officers Commanding Companies, or the Heads of Departments, are to insert on the backs of their respective abstracts, the quantities of Rice received at the several periods of issue in the course of the month, which the Paymaster will compare with the register sent in from the Commissariat; and in issuing the money, the Paymaster is to ascertain the amount of the Grain served out at the authorized rates, debiting himself for the several amounts in his account current, and granting bills on the Accountant General, in favour of the Commissary General, for the amount of the Grain thus issued from the Commissariat department in the Field.

9th—The Officers of the Commissariat charged with the despatch or the receipt of Grain for service in the Field, shall be held responsible that it is put into good Gunny Bags

Bags and securely packed, and the same care and responsibility is to attach to all Persons in charge of Grain, with the Army or Detachments, who consequently will be made responsible for every deficiency occasioned by neglect or inattention to this essential part of their duty.

10th—No Grain shall be issued from the Public Stock in Camp, except in cases of absolute necessity, of which the Commanding Officer in the Field must judge; and Grain, when so issued to the Native Troops, is to be paid for by stoppages at the rate of one Fanam per Seer, or 106 Pagodas 30 Fanams per Garce; and these issues shall never exceed the rate of 1 Seer per Man per day.

11th—As Corps or Detachments, sent with convoys to the Army, may sometimes have occasion to draw Grain from the Stores most contiguous to their route, the Officer making such issues, is to transmit a detailed account thereof with attested copies of the indents, to the Officer of the Commissariat in Camp, which account is to be sent in duplicate at different periods. The recovery of the amount will then take place in the manner proposed by the 8th Paragraph of this Regulation.

12th—The Officers of the Commissariat are to enter and credit all such issues or receipts into their own department, and to charge the issues as if made from his own stock, to the several Corps and Departments to whom the issues may have been made. If it should happen that Detachments of the above description are composed of Companies or parts of Companies from several Battalions, such Companies are to be particularly distinguished in the original indents, in order that no difficulty may arise in making the stoppages on that account.

13th—Grain is not to be issued to the Followers of the Army, except in cases of absolute necessity; but when Grain is so issued, it shall be adjusted according to the same rates and in the manner as directed above.

14th—When the necessity of the service shall require the issue of Grain to the Native Troops and Public Followers, the Officer Commanding in the Field, shall always communicate his orders for that purpose, in writing, to the Head of the Commissariat department in Camp.

15th—When Rice is issued under the above circumstances, it shall be issued only to the following descriptions of Troops and Followers, viz.

TROOPS.

Native Officers and Men of the Corps of Native Cavalry and Native Infantry.
The Golundauze and Gun Lascars attached to the Foot Artillery.
The Natives of the Corps of Pioneers.
The Guides and Corps of Dooley Bearers.
The Drummers, Native Dressers, and Puckallies attached to Regiments to be drawn for as fighting Men.

PUBLIC FOLLOWERS.

Tent and Store Lascars Horse-keepers and Grass Cutters of Cavalry Regiments Sepoy Recruits Conicopolies Artificers Puckallies who are not included in the Corps of Native Infantry, but attached to Departments Hired Dooley Bearers Bullock Drivers of Karkanah department, and of hired Cattle	} Who are regularly mustered and receive the pay of Government on regular abstracts.

16th—The above Followers will only be allowed to receive Rice from the Public Stock in Camp in cases of extreme emergency, which will be judged of by the Officer Commanding the Army; and on such occasions, they will receive an allowance of half a Seer each only per day, and which shall be paid for at the rate of 2 Fanams per Seer.

17th—Public Followers not specified in the above, will be allowed to receive Rice in cases of extreme emergency, to be judged of by the Officer Commanding the Army, and to such an extent as shall be deemed by him to be absolutely necessary.

18th—Private Servants with Corps, &c. in cases of extreme emergency, will also be allowed to receive Rice according to a fixed proportion, to be determined by the Officer Commanding the Army.

19th—When Grain is delivered to the Native Troops and Followers, it shall be done by General Order and drawn for in the following manner, viz.

20th—

20th—Grain is to be drawn for the Native Troops, the Gun Lascars excepted, by one indent from each Corps signed by the Officer Commanding each Company and countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Corps. The indent to specify the detail of each rank, the number of days for which Grain is drawn, the number of Seers in letters and figures, and the place and date according to Form A.

21st—Grain for the Gun Lascars is to be drawn on indents from the Officers who sign their pay abstracts; these indents to be countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, who will, of course, make such interior arrangements for the distribution of the Grain to detached parties, as may appear best suited to circumstances at the time.

22d—Should there be any difference in quantity between the account of Corps and that furnished to the Paymasters by the Commissariat; such difference is to be immediately investigated and adjusted. Such difference can only, however, under attentive management, arise from Men having deserted; in which case the adjustment will appear in the manner described hereafter.

23d—When on particular emergency Grain shall be ordered to be issued to Private Followers in the allowed proportion, it shall be paid for on delivery and the money immediately sent to the Paymaster in Camp, who shall grant a receipt for the amount. At the end of the month, these receipts shall be delivered back to the Paymaster, who will grant a bill on the Accountant General in favour of the Commissary General.

24th—Public Followers attached to Departments, are to be drawn for as follows:—

25th—Department of the Commissary of Stores indent to be signed by the Commissary of Stores and countersigned by the Commanding Officer of Artillery. The General and Brigade Staff Officers or other Officers, as also every Department having an establishment of Followers attached to them or under their charge, over and above the number drawn for by Corps, are to be considered as so many separate Divisions, and Grain is to be drawn for them by one indent for each, signed by those Officers and Heads of Departments respectively and countersigned by the Quarter Master General of the Army, or the Senior Officer of the department in the Field.

26th—The Officers of the Commissariat will not comply with any indent that is not signed and countersigned according to the rules laid down into the Regulations, and they are to preserve all vouchers, with the utmost care and regularity, that there may be no delay in comparing them with the registers of issues, when the accounts come under audit. The initials of any Person's name is not to be admitted as the signature or countersignature that is regulated to be the vouchers, nor is a signature in pencil to be received; and it is to be considered as a Standing Regulation that the total quantities, in all indents for Grain, is to be expressed in words at length as well as figures.

27th—As the Paymaster in Camp will see all orders that may be issued for the delivery of Grain, he is not to discharge any bill, of the months in which Grain has been delivered, that has not the abstract of the quantity of the Grain upon the back of it, certified in the form prescribed, and he is to be held responsible, for any loss that is sustained by neglecting this part of his duty.

28th—The endorsement on the back of the pay abstract for Rice issued in the course of the same month, is to be made in the following form, viz.

Rice 1st issue	1st October	10 Seers per Man, Seers	800
2d do.	10th	do.	800
3d do.	20th	do.	800
			2,400
Deduct for 3 Deserters as per certificate from Adjutant and Commanding Officer, ...			30
Total on which stoppages are to be made, at the rate of one Fanam per Seer, ...			2,370

29th—In order to account for any difference between the accounts of the Commissariat and those of Officers Commanding Companies or the Heads of Departments, of Rice supplied on account of Men who may have deserted between the period of delivery and the end of the month for the amount of which stoppages cannot be made (as no pay can be drawn or entered in the abstracts, for Deserters) such rice is to be deducted, as before directed, from the quantity specified on the back of the abstract, but a certificate of the date of desertion, with the Deserter's name, signed by the Adjutant and countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, is to accompany the abstracts on which such deduction of Rice is made, and to be the only voucher upon which the quantity so deducted will be admitted on the audit of the accounts.

30th—

30th—The Paymaster is to forward to the Office of Audit with his monthly accounts of disbursements, through the Accountant General, the Commissary's register of the deductions to be made on account of Grain supplied in the course of the preceding month to Corps and Departments, in order that it may be ascertained that the debits of the Commissariat, and the credits of the Paymaster, except in respect to Rice issued to Deserters as before mentioned, correspond exactly.

31st—The establishment of Servants, &c. attached to the Grain departments of the Commissariat, are to be paid by the Officer at the head of it, and entered in his charges under the head of Commissariat Grain department.

32d—The Commissariat being debited with the amount of all Grain purchased, is in like manner to have credit in the Paymaster's account current and abstracts of receipts and disbursements, for the amount of all stoppages or payments made on account of such Grain whether from the Troops, Public or Private Followers.

33d—The Officers of the Commissariat are to be responsible that the whole of the public property under their charge be regularly brought upon their monthly returns, under the proper heads. The Gunny bags, whether full or empty, are to be accounted for, as follows, in a separate column, viz.

Bullock Gunny Bags "full," Bullock Gunny Bags, "empty;" and if there should be single Gunny Bags or Pieces, they must be entered in distinct columns.

34th—The Officers of the Commissariat are to keep a register of deliveries according to the accompanying From No. 3, and, to prevent delay in making up their accounts for the Commissary General at the close of the month, they are to keep a ledger, in which they are to enter separate heads for each Corps and Department agreeably to the annexed Form No 4, and post immediately from the deliveries; and in order to shew at one view the amount chargeable monthly to the Paymaster, they are to enter a head of A. B. Paymaster to the Army or Detachment, according to Form No. 5, to which head is to be transferred the total monthly deliveries.

35th—The Officers of the Commissariat are to keep an account of daily receipts and issues agreeably to Form No. 1, and a general monthly abstract or return to be drawn out in duplicate therefrom, as per Form No. 2, accompanied by the vouchers. These will be transmitted monthly to the Commissary General, who will furnish the Military Auditor General with the duplicates.

36th—The expense of the Office establishment of this branch will be drawn for and entered in the Commissariat accounts for the current month.

(IN

(IN THE FIELD) GRAIN DEPARTMENT.—FORM No. 1.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL WITH THE **ARMY** COMMANDED BY MAJOR GENERAL —— HIS ACCOUNT OF **DAILY RECEIPTS** AND **ISSUES**, FOR THE MONTH OF ——

	RECEIPTS.	Jenaloo.	Paddy.	Rice. Garce.	Rice. Mar.	Rice. Seers.
1810 Dec.	To Balance received into Store from the Garrison Storekeeper at —— Seers	4270	432	104	46	2
4	Purchased of Brinjarries under the authority of —— dated the —— as per Bill No.	0	0	3	0	0
5	Delivered the Paymaster..................	0	0	0	0	0
5	Do..............do.....dated..........	0	0	5	71	0
6	Do....................................	0	0	1	190	0
7	Do....................................	0	0	7	271	0
8	Do....................................	0	0	2	200	0
9	Do....................................	0	0	2	182	0
15	Do....................................	0	0	0	270	0
27	Do....................................	0	0	0	35	10½
28	Do....................................	0	0	2	100	0
17	Received at —— from —— for which receipt is granted			116	239	5½
	Received at —— Rice issued to Public Followers to be paid for by them			9	190	0
	Received at —— from —— by issues to Detachments and Departments as per Indents transferred to me for which my receipt is granted to Mr.—			323	316	½
	Issues made to Corps...... 18 31 40					
	Victualling department... 2 270 9					
	Public Followers......... 4 133 4			25	40	0
	GRAND TOTAL	4270	432	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1810	ISSUES.	Seers	Jenaloo.	Paddy.	Rice. Garce.	Rice. Mar.	Rice. Seers.
	IN CAMP.						
	Corps & Departments as per daily deliveries		0	0	6	30	4
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	3	93	9
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	0	0	0
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	3	48	9
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	9	396	5
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	0	26	2
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	4	39	2
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	0	80	0
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	1	149	10½
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	0	242	2
	Do......do..................do..		0	0	1	226	10½
					30	133	6
	Public Followers of the Grain department				9	190	0
	Issued to Corps and Departments at —— Corps as per Indents..........		0	0	18	31	40
	Victualling department...............		0	0	2	270	9
					20	301	49
	Public Followers.....................				4	133	4
	Abstract of the foregoing, viz.				25	40	5
	Issues in Camp.......................				30	133	6
	Do. for Corps and Detachments at ——				20	301	49
	Do. Public Followers of do........				4	133	4
	Do. Do. do of Grain department				9	190	0
					64	384	3
	Wastage to account for [illegible]						
	Deficiency on issues in Camp. M. 23 S. 5				0	23	5
	TOTAL		0	0	65	37	0
	Balance remaining in Store		4270	432	283	301	5½
	GRAND TOTAL		4270	432	[illegible]	[illegible]	5½

(Signed) Assistant Commissary General.

(Signed) Assistant Commissary General.

(IN THE FIELD) GRAIN DEPARTMENT.—FORM No. 2.

Dr. ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL WITH THE ARMY COMMANDED BY MAJOR GENERAL ——— III Cr.

GENERAL RETURN OF GRAIN FOR THE MONTH OF ———

		Jenaloo.	Paddy.	RICE. Garce.	Mar.	Srs.
1810. Dec.	To Balance received from the Garrison Storekeeper	4270	432	104	46	2
	To Grain purchased of Brinjarries under the authority of the Officer Commanding dated———			12	30	2½
	To Grain on do. by difference of measurement			0	60	10½
	To do. received from the Stores at———			116	259	3¼
	To do. " " do. and issued to Public Followers, to be paid for by them			9	190	0
	To Grain received from Garrison Store keeper at——— and issued to Corps and Detachments as per Indents.			25	40	5
	Grand Total	4270	432	267	227	7½

IN CAMP.	Jenaloo.	Paddy.	RICE. Garce.	Mar.	Srs.
By Issues made on Indent to Corps & Detachments			30	133	6
By do. do. to the Public Followers of the Grain department			9	190	0
By do. to Corps and Departments at———			20	301	4½
By do. to Public Followers at ———			4	280	10
Total Deliveries			65	112	1
Wastage to account Profit and Loss			0	177	5
Balance in Store	4270	432	201	337	5½
Grand Total	4270	432	267	227	7½

N. B.—The Commissary is to open a head in his ledger for purchased Grain, into which he will post from the above general return the total purchases which may have been made monthly, in order that the whole may be seen at one view. He is also to open a separate head in his ledger for each Garrison or Collector from whence, or whom, Grain may have been received.

(Signed) A. B:
ASST. COMMISSARY.

N. B.—Separate heads are to be opened in the ledger for the Issues to the Fighting Men and Public Followers and to the Victualling departments; a head is likewise to be raised for wastage, to which all wastage is to be carried; and in like manner when Grain belonging to the stock of the Army or Detachments shall be thrown into any Garrison, it is to be shewn under a separate head.

GRAIN

GRAIN DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM 3.

——— ——— HIS DELIVERIES OF GRAIN IN THE MONTH OF ——— ———

	Folio.	Corps and Departments.	Number of Indent	Signatures to Indents.	Seers per Man.	Total Seers.	Garce.	Marcals.	Seers.
1810									
Dec. 3d.	1	Victualling department	1	Major					
		1st Battalion 10th Regiment							
		1st Company		Major					
		2d do		Captain					
		3d do		Captain					
		4th do		Captain					
		5th do		Captain					
	2	&c. &c.	2						
		&c. &c.							
		Adjutant's department							
		Artillery							
	3	Gun Lascars	3	Lieut. Colonel					
		2d Battalion 11th Regiment							
	4	{ 1st Company } { 2d Company } Public Followers attached.	4						
		2d Battalion 2d Regiment							
		——— Company							
		——— Company							
		———							
		———							
	5	{ Adjutant's department } { Public Followers attached }	5						
	6	Victualling department							
		2d Battalion 12th Regiment		Major					
		1st Company		Captain					
		—Company		Lieutenant					
		&c. &c. &c.							
		&c. &c. &c.							
		&c. &c. &c.							

GRAIN

GRAIN DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM No. 4.

Dr. THE 1ST BATTALION 13TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY, COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL ——— CONTRA ——— *Cr.*

Date	Particulars	Reference to the general register of deliveries Pag.	Companies 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	Lt.	Adjutant's Department, Public Followers, &c.	Public Followers attached to the Corps.	Gurce.	Maunds.	Seers.	Folio.
			Seers.															
1810 Dec. 1	To Rice as per Indent 10 Seers per Man.	1	900	850	840	920	910	860	940	880	850	960	200	300				
11th	To do. as per do. at 5 do. do.	9	450	425	420	460	450	470	440	465	480	470	200	300				
	Total issued in Dec.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	N. B.—This Form to be observed with all Corps and Departments.																	

Particulars	Companies 1st P	F	C	2d P	F	C	3d P	F	C	4th P	F	C	5th P	F	C	6th P	F	C	7th P	F	C	Lt. Col. P	F	C	Adjutant's Department, Artificers, &c.		Public Followers attached.			Total P	F	C
By transfer to the debit of the Paymaster's accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
N. B.—The amount of Rice served to the Troops is calculated at 188 30 per Garce or 13 Fans. per 12 Seers; and that to the Followers at 2 Fans. per Seer.																																

Station and Date.

Signature.

GRAIN DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—No. 5. FORM:

Dr. Page.			Garce.	Mar:	Seers.	Folio.	P.	F.	C.	Cr.		
	For Stoppage of Rice to be made from the following Corps in the month of December, as per their usual accounts.									By Paymaster's Receipt No. 1.		
	To 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. to Rice deducted on 5 Indents	Seers 13,193										
	To 1st Bat. 10th Regt. N. I. do, on 7 do.	17,008										
	To 2d Bat. 11th Regt. .... on 2 do.	572										
	To 2d do. 2d do. .... on 2 do.	6,258										
	To Gun Lascars .... on 1 do.	84										
		37,112										
	37,112 Seers of Rice at 12 Seers for 12 Fanams amounts to Star Pago.											

GRAIN DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM 6.

ACCOUNT OF REGISTER TO BE MADE OUT MONTHLY AND TRANSMITTED TO THE PAYMASTERS AGAINST NATIVE CORPS AND THE ALLOWED FOLLOWERS BELONGING TO THE STAFF OFFICERS OR ATTACHED TO DEPARTMENTS.

CORPS AND COMPANIES.	Rice served to fighting men from —— to ——			Value of rice served to fighting men from —— to —— at Ps 106 30 per garce			Rice served to public followers from —— to ——			Value of rice served to followers, at 2/. percent			Total rice issued to fighting men & followers from —— to ——			Total value of rice issued to both fighting men and followers from —— to ——			Column to be left blank for the Paymaster to fill up as follows —Deduction on account of Deserters.			
	G.	M.	S.	P.	F.	C.	G.	M.	S.	P.	F.	C.	G.	M.	S.	P.		F.	C.			
1st Battalion 11th Regt. Native Infantry 1 Grenadier Company as per indent of A. B. Captain Commanding	0	200	0	52	16	0	0	50	0	14	1	60	0	250	0	66		17	60	1st Bat. 11th Regt. 1 Grenadier Company not including Public Followers as per certificate	2	21	0
1 Battalion Company as per indent of C. D. Lieutenant in charge	0	200	0	52	16	0	0	50	0	14	1	60	0	250	0	66		17	60	1st Bat. Company as per certificate No. 2 including Public Followers	1	21	0
Adjutant's Department as per indent							0	42	6	11	39	40	0	42	0	11		39	40	Public Followers in this Department.	1	0	0
Other Corps to be entered in succession																	A				B		
Total of each column.		0	0	104	32	0	0	142	6	40	1	0	1	4	0	144		33	0		5		

A amount of the Commissary's debit against the Paymaster. B difference between the Paymaster's credit and the Commissary's debit.

GRAIN DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM OF INDENT A.

To ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL.

SIR,

Please to order the delivery of 10 days Rice to the undermentioned Men of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, to complete them to the 10th December 1810 inclusive.

Companies.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naigues.	Drummers.	Fifer.	Puckally.	Vakeel.	Black Doctor.	Boys.	Sepoys.	Total No. of Men.	Total No. of Seers.	
1st Company,	1	1	5	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	90	106		A. B. Capt. Comg.
2d do.														
3d do.														
" do.														
Adjutant dept.														
Total													10,495	

Seers of Rice, ten thousand four hundred and ninety-five.

(Signed) " "

CAMP, 1st *December* 1810. Lieut. Col. Commanding.

N. B.—Separate indents for the Public Followers, when the issue of Rice to them is authorized, are to be made by the Officers of the Head of the Departments under whose charge they may be respectively placed, and by whom the abstracts are drawn.

GRAIN DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM B.

COMMISSARIAT PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY .... *Dr.*

To ——— Assistant Commissary General, for the following purposes made on account of the Public Service, as per authority under date the

September 1st	Rice Garces	Paddy Garces							
	1	0	at 85 Pagodas per Garce......	85	0	0			
		3	at $42\frac{1}{2}$ Pagodas per Garce....	127	21	0			
							212	21	0
			Star Pags. two hundred & twelve, and Fanams twenty-one. N. B. An additional column is to be added for any other description of Grain when it may become necessary.						

Station and date. Signature.

SECTION XII.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.

1st—The Officers of the Commissariat are to have the charge of the whole of the articles of Provision Stores supplied to the European Troops, with the Servants, Carts, Bullocks, Gunny Bags, and every other article required and allowed, for the receipts, issues and remains of that department.

2d—When grain or other articles belonging to this department, has been damaged by

by the weather, lost on the march, taken by the Enemy, or rendered useless by any unforeseen or unavoidable accident, an immediate report thereof is to be made by the Officers of the Commissariat to the Officer Commanding the Army or Detachment, who will, in cases where he may judge it necessary, order a Committee to enquire forthwith into the cause and report the particulars of such loss or damage. The report of the Committee and the approving authority of the Officer Commanding the Army, in all cases, is to be the only voucher upon which any loss will be admitted in the accounts of the Commissariat, or any unserviceable articles be allowed to be written off the returns: and it is at the same time to be understood by the Officers of the Commissariat, that no part of the Grain or other articles will be admitted under the heads of "damaged or unserviceable," unless it shall clearly appear that it has been rendered so by causes not depending on the execution of the duty expected from them in attending diligently to the care and preservation of the several articles under their charge.

3d—The Commissariat Officers shall not be eligible to sit as President or Members of any Board of Enquiry or Committee, that may be ordered to report the cause of the Provision Stores, &c. being damaged or unserviceable; but it shall be the duty of those Officers to attend such Boards or Committees, and to furnish them with every information in their power on the subject of their investigation.

4th—As the Provision department in the Field will be exclusively under the Officers of the Commissariat department, no separate establishment of Cattle shall be kept up for the carriage of the Grain; and such Rice as may be issued on victualling the Troops on the prescribed indents, shall be accounted for on the returns of the Grain department, and a list in duplicate of these vouchers shall accompany the Grain returns. A copy of that list shall be furnished by the Commissary General to the Military Auditor General, who will compare it with the Provision vouchers at the period of audit.

5th—The following is the daily quantity of Provisions to be allowed to each European Soldier.

1½ lb. of fresh Beef, or ⅛ of a Sheep; if salt Beef, one lb. per Man.
½ Measure of Rice,
2 Drams,
1-16th Measures of Salt, and
5 Billets of Firewood; or in lieu of that article, 20 Cash.

6th—If it should happen that any of these articles cannot be supplied, those deficient, are to be made good to the Soldier at the following rates.

	F.	C.
For 1½ lb. or Beef, or ⅛ of a Sheep, - -	1	,,
½ Measure of Rice, - - - -	1	,,
2 Drams, - - - - - -	1	,,
5 Billets of Firewood, - - -	,,	20
1-16th Measure of Salt, - - -	,,	10
Fanams	3	30

and when any Men are ordered by the Commander in Chief to receive dry batta in full, in lieu of Provisions on indent, they are to be paid at the rate of 3 Fanams 30 Cash per diem, on the bills for dry batta being signed by the Commanding Officer of the Company and Corps, with a receipt annexed according to the usual form, which voucher, with a copy of the order of the Commander in Chief for the payment of such batta, is to accompany the bill of the Commissary.

7th—No Arrack is to be issued at any time beyond the regulated daily allowance, except under a public order from the Officer Commanding the Army, and if at any time he shall direct any to be delivered to the Officers for their own consumption, they must pay for the same at the rate of 3 Pagodas per Gallon before the issue is made, and the indent is to be countersigned by the Officer Commanding, or by one of his Staff under his authority.

8th—All indents for Arrack and Provisions are to express the number of Men in words as well as figures, and no indents are to be complied with, which are not drawn out in all respects according to Form A.

9th—With a view to render the examination of the Paymasters accounts simple and easy, in regard to the deductions to be made from the full pay of the European Troops, when in the Field and supplied with Provisions at the public charge; the Officers of the Commissariat in the Field, or on Foreign Service, by whom Provisions may be furnished to the European Troops, shall transmit to the Paymasters of His Majesty's Regiments, at the end of every month, a return of the number of Men victualled for the month preceding corresponding with the daily indents, and which is required to be made out according to the annexed Form No. 1. When there are any European Women (the wives

of

of Soldiers) with the Army in the Field, they shall not be included in the indents for Provisions, unless specially directed in General Orders.

10th—The returns, so furnished to the Paymasters, are to accompany the distributions of the Regimental Paymasters of the King's Troops, in order that no difficulty may arise in the audit of the accounts for want of this necessary information.

11th—In like manner, the Officers of the Commissariat are to furnish monthly returns of the number of Men victualled of the Honorable Company's effective European Troops, to the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Detachments for which such Provisions are drawn, for the purpose of enabling him to ascertain that corresponding deductions have been made from the abstracts of pay before they are countersigned by him; after which he is to forward the return of the Commissary to the Paymaster of the Army, to be transmitted as a voucher with the several abstracts of the Corps or Detachments to which it may belong; the full amount of such abstracts will be entered in the Paymaster's disbursements and the deduction made therefrom on account of Provision supplied, or dry batta paid in lieu thereof to the effective European Troops, agreeably to the Government Order of the 14th March 1798, are to be credited in his accounts current and abstracts of receipts disbursements, to the head of "Deductions Commissariat Victualling department" specifying the particular Corps or Detachments from which such deductions may have been made.

12th—The Officers of the Commissariat are to keep a daily register of the number of Men victualled by them, made up from the daily indents, agreeably to Form No. 1; they are also to keep a general return according to Form No. 2 in which is to be entered on the debit side all their recipts, whether from Depots or from authorized purchases; and on the credit side, all issues supported by proper indents; to this account is to be affixed the prescribed oath, and the whole to be transmitted to the Commissary General.

13th—The grand total of Men victualled in the register No. 1, each month, must agree with the number of Men charged as victualled in the general return No. 2. When Arrack is stopped, it will appear in the column for that purpose, and the number of Men from whom stopped, deducted from the grand total, leaves the number to whom Arrack has been served, and for whom the Commissary is to charge accordingly; if money should be paid in lieu of Arrack stopped, the column in the register will prove the charge in his monthly bills, and in like manner the total column of dry batta, must agree with the charge in such bills.

13th—The column in the daily indent for Men subsisted in the hospital, comes into the dry batta column of the register, and the Commissaries are to pay the amount to the Surgeon either daily, weekly, or monthly, as may be found most convenient to both, taking care that their bills and receipts exactly correspond with the aggregate numbers in the daily indents, for the period for which payment is made.

14th—In case it should happen that Grain cannot be procured by the Surgeons, Rice must be supplied for the number of Men in hospital, if specially ordered by the Officer Commanding the Army according to the number in the column of Men in hospital; the stated quantity for whom, is to be delivered on the indent and receipt of the Surgeon who must pay the proportion of the dry batta for that article, viz. one Fanam per half Madras Measure of Rice; the Surgeon will state the quantity received on the back of his bill for dry batta, and the Commissaries, after seeing it is correct, will stop the amount and enter it in their monthly bills distinctly, thus:

Dry batta to Men in hospital..	0	0	0
Deduct for 1000 Seers of Rice issued on the Surgeon's indent as per general return	0	0	0

the Rice issued to Surgeons to be entered in the general returns distinctly, with reference to indents.

15th—The establishment of Servants and Public Followers allowed to this department, are to be drawn for in a separate abstract according to Form C, and to be mustered at the same time with the other departments.

16th—The Officers of the Commissariat are to have the issuing and disposing of Arrack and other Spirituous Liquors to the Troops and Followers in the Field only, and at the fixed Stations in the Territory of His Highness the Nizam. The Officers will indent on the Contractors for Spirituous Liquors, at the nearest Station, for the Arrack required for the Troops; for which the Contractors will charge at the fixed rates of the Station at which the Liquor is supplied by them.

17th—The Contractors for spirituous Liquors will prepare a bill for each supply, "referring therein by numbers to copies of receipts of the Commissary or his Servants," and transmit the same to the Commissary General, which, on its being certified to be

correct

correct by the Commissary, will be entered in the public accounts under the head of "Commissariat Provision department," and a bill will be granted on the Accountant General, in favor of the Contractors, for the amount of the Arrack thus supplied by them to the Commissariat department.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—(FORM No. 1.)

REGISTER SPECIFYING THE NUMBER OF MEN VICTUALLED DAILY, AS PER INDENT, WITH THE ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL ———— IN THE MONTH OF

		King's Troops.									King's Troops.				Honorable Company's Troops.										
		19th Dragoons.									12th Foot.				1st Bat. Art.				2d Bat. 2d Regt.						
Month.	Date.	No. of Indent.	Arrack and Provisions.	Dry Batta Sick in Hospital.		Arrack stopped not to be paid for.	Half allowance of Arrack paid for in money.	Money to be paid in lieu of Meat.	Ghee and Dholl in lieu of Meat.	European Women Provisions only.	Arrack and Provisions.		Arrack stopped not to be paid for.	European Women Provisions only.	Arrack and Provisions.	Arrack stopped to be paid for in money.	Arrack stopped not to be paid for.	European Women Provisions only.	Arrack and Provisions to the Non-Commissioned.		Arrack stopped not to be paid for.	Total No. of Men to whom Arrack and Provisions have been issued.		Total No. of Men whose Arrack has been stopped by order and not paid for.	Total No. of European Women to whom Provisions only have been issued.
Dec.	1st	12	550																						
"	2d	10	346																						
"	3d	9																							

Station and Date; Signed,

PRO-

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—(Form No. 2)

GENERAL MONTHLY RETURN FOR SUNDRY ARTICLES, RECEIVED AND PURCHASED, IN THE MONTH OF —— WITH THE ARMY COMMANDED BY ——

RECEIPTS.	Arrack.			Biscuit.			Rice.			Salt.			Sheep.	Bullocks.	Cows.				Dry Measures.				Wet Measures.															
	Casks.	Gallons.	Drams.	Candies.	Maunds.	Pounds.	Garces.	Marcals.	Seers.	Garces.	Marcals.	Seers.	No.	No.	No.	Arrack Carts full.	Arrack Carts empty.	Tarpaulins.	Copper Marcals.	Measures.	Seers.	Bamboo Measures.	Gallon.	½ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	Scales.	Copper Chattles.	Dram Cups.	Funnels.	Gimblets.	Gunneys full.	Gunneys empty.	Brass Cocks.	Butchers Hatchets.	Butchers Ropes.	Coopers Knives.	Needles.
Received from the Garrison Storekeeper, or purchased as per bill delivered the Paymaster.																																						
Total																																						

GENERAL RETURN OF SUNDRY ARTICLES ISSUED, SOLD, DAMAGED, AND REMAINING, IN THE MONTH OF ——

	Arrack.			Biscuit.			Rice.			Salt.			Sheep.	Bullock.	Cows.				Dry Measures.				Wet Measures.															
Issued & Balance	Casks.	Gallons.	Drams.	Candies.	Maunds.	Pounds.	Garce.	Marcals.	Seers.	Garce.	Marcals.	Seers.	No.	No.	No.	Arrack Carts full.	Arrack Carts empty.	Tarpaulins.	Copper Marcals.	Measures.	Seers.	Bamboo Measures.	Gallon.	½ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	Scales.	Copper Chattles.	Dram Cups.	Funnels.	Gimblets.	Gunneys full.	Gunneys empty.	Brass Cocks.	Butchers Hatchets.	Butchers Ropes.	Coopers Knives.	Needles.

Station and Date. Signature.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM A.

To ——— Assistant Commissary General,

Sir,

Please to order the delivery of Arrack and Provisions for three hundred and ninety Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of His Majesty's ——— Regt. for Dec. 1810.

Company.	No. of Men Arrack and Provisions: Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	No. of Women, Provisions only.	Men sick in Hospital to whom dry batta is issued: Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	No. of Men whose Arrack has been stopped by order: not paid for.	Receipts under the signature of Officers Comg. Companies.
1st	5	5	2	75		0	0	0	5	3	A. B. Captain Commanding.
2d											
3d											
&c.											

The total number drawn for to be entered in words at length as well as figures.

Station and date. Signature.

N. B.—This form will answer for any number of Companies, or a single Company. The Quarter Master of a Corps, when one is present, is to countersign the indents, as well as the Commanding Officer of the Corps or Detachment of a Corps.—Non Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Matrosses of Artillery to be entered in separate columns, the same as the Infantry, in order to distinguish the number of the Drummers, from whose pay a deduction is to be made on account of provisions, agreeably to the G. O. of the 14th March 1798.—A daily indent for provisions is to be made out and signed by the Adjutant, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, of the Corps of Native Infantry, for their European Non-Commissioned Officers.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM B.

VICTUALLING THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.

The HONORABLE COMPANY .... Dr.

To ——— Assistant Commissary General, for the following purchases, &c. on account of the Public Service, as per authority under date, ———

1810 Dec.	1 Garce of Salt at 30 Pagodas....................	30	0	0			
	500 Sheeps at 4 for a Pagoda....................	125	0	0			
	30 Bullocks at 2 Pagodas each....................	60	0	0			
	20 Cows at 1 and half Pagoda each....................	30	0	0			
	Total purchases Star Pagodas				245	0	0
	Paid Dry Batta in lieu of Provisions as follows:						
	His Majesty's Regiment 19th Dragoons.						
	Seven (7) Men of the 1st Troop from 15th to 30th December, at 3 Fanams 30 Cash each per diem........	9	13	50			
	Nine (9) Men of the 6th Troop from 27th to 31st, at do.	3	2	70			
	Total dry batta				13	7	40
	Total of Bill Star Pagodas				258	7	40
	Two hundred and fifty-eight, Fanams seven, and Cash forty.						

Station and date. Signature.

PRO-

PROVISION DEPARTMENT IN THE FIELD.—FORM C.

THE HONORABLE COMPANY.. DR. TO A. B. ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL.

1810 Dec:	To my Salary for the month of——	
	OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.	
	1 European Assistant.	
	2 Serjeants—at 4 Pagodas each.	
	2 Head Conicopolies.	
	1 Writer.	
	24 Conicopolies at 5 Pagodas each.	
	7 Madras Measuring Men at 5 Ps: each.	
	8 Trichinopoly do. do. at 3 30 0 each.	
	1 Head Packer.	
	38 Packers.	
	1 Head Peon.	
	8 Peons—— at 2 11 20 each.	
	2 Hircarrahs at 3 15 each.	
	7 Massalgees at 2 each:	
	8 Sweepers at 1 each.	
	STAR PAGODAS	

Station and date: Signature.

G. O. G. 4TH JANUARY 1811.

The Seringapatam Prize Committee assembled at this Presidency having stated the 1st July next ensuing, as a convenient date for closing the proceedings and accounts connected with the distribution of the prize property; The Honorable the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to notify for general information, that no claims to share in the Seringapatam Prize Property will be received after the date abovementioned.

G. O. G. 4TH JANUARY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council derives much satisfaction in publishing to the Army, the sentiments of distinguished approbation it has pleased the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to record on the occasion of the late successful attack made on the Dutch Possessions at the Island of Banda Naira, by the Force employed on that service under the orders of Captain C. Cole of the Royal Navy.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO CAPTAIN COLE, COMMANDING HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, UNDER DATE THE 23D NOVEMBER 1810.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 29th ultimo, relative to the late successful operations of the Force employed under your command in the reduction of the Island of Banda.

The details of this brilliant achievement and of your arrangements for the administration and security of the Island, as reported by you and Captain Nixon to the Government of Fort St. George, have been communicated to His Lordship in Council, who observes with just admiration the judgement, ability and foresight manifested by you in the plan of attack; and the zeal, intrepidity and precision, with which it was carried into effect, by the gallant Officers and Men of the Naval and Military Service under your direction. His Lordship in Council considers the rapid conquest of a place

place so strongly fortified by nature and by art, in the face of a superior force, without the loss of a man, as forming a singular event in the annals of a British enterprize, reflecting a peculiar degree of credit on your professional skill and affording an extraordinary instance of discipline, courage, and activity, on the part of the Officers and Men under your command.

The Governor General in Council considers the eulogium which you have bestowed generally on the Detachment of the Honorable Company's Troops employed on this occasion, and especially on the conduct of their Commanding Officer Captain Nixon, and of Lieutenant Yates and Ensign Allen, to be highly honorable to them; and has directed the expression of his distinguished approbation to be conveyed to them generally and individually through the channel of the Resident at Amboyna.

G. O. G. 4TH JANUARY 1811.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors.

Letter dated 31st August 1810.

Para. 3d—" An Act of Parliament having been passed in the last Session, authorizing and directing that all Courts Martial, the Members should be sworn, and the " Witnesses examined upon oath, and His Majesty having been pleased under the authority conveyed by that Act, to frame additional Articles of War for the better " government of our Forces, we transmit in the packet a correct copy of the said " Articles for your information and guidance."

GEORGE R.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES OF WAR,

For the better government of the Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

SECTION 12.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Article 21. President of Courts Martial other than General Courts Martial, to administer oaths to Members.

In all trials by any Courts Martial (other than General Courts Martial) the person appointed to be President thereof shall administer to each of the other Members thereof the following Oaths.

" You shall well and truly try and determine according to your evidence the matter now before you " So help you God."

I, A. B. do swear that I will duly administer justice according to the rules and articles for the better government of the Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and according to an Act of Parliament now in force for the punishment of mutiny and desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies or at the Island of St. Helena, without partiality, favor or affection, and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said Articles or Act of Parliament, according to my conscience, the best of my understanding the custom of war in the like cases, "So help me God"—and as soon as the said oaths shall have been administered by the President to the other Members shall administer the said oaths to the President, and the President of every Court Martial, other than a General Court Martial (not being under the rank of a Captain) shall be appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Detachment, or Brigade, or the Governor, or Commander of the Garrison, Fort, Castle or Barrack, directing such Courts Martial.

Appointment of President.

All

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* *This Order, as far as regarded Native Courts Martial, was suspended by G. O. of the 26th March 1811; but was again put in force by another G. O of the 13th May of the same year,—Vide pages 201 and 210.*

Art. 22. Evidence to be given on oath.

All Persons who give evidence before any General or other Court Martial, are to be examined upon oath.

G. R.

G. O. G. 4th January 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Copy of the Regulations of the Honorable the Court of Directors, respecting Passage Money, passed on the 11th July 1810.

AT A COURT OF DIRECTORS HELD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH JULY 1810.

RESOLVED,

That the following Regulations be established, respecting the passage and accommodation of Persons of the undermentioned descriptions, to and from India, on the Ships in the Company's Service, viz.

FOR THE PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the undermentioned sums, for the passage and accommodation at their tables of Gentlemen proceeding to India, in the Company's Service, at their own expense, in the following stations.

General Officers	l. 250
Gentlemen of Council or Colonels	200
Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Senior Merchants, Junior do., Factors	150
Captains	125

That the Commanders be absolutely restrained from demanding more than the following sums, for the passage and accommodation at their tables of Persons proceeding to India, in the Company's Service, in the following stations, viz.

Writers	l. 110	Including charter party allowance to the Owners.
Subalterns	110	
Assistant Surgeons	l. 95	Exclusive of charter party allowance to the Owners.
Cadets	95	

That the Third Mates be likewise restrained from demanding more than the sum of l. 55, for the accommodation of any Assistant Surgeon or Cadet, who may proceed at their mess to India, exclusive of the charter party allowance to the Owners.

That in order more effectually to prevent more than the allowance aforesaid being taken from Writers, Subaltern Officers, Assistant Surgeons, and Cadets, the several sums stipulated for the outward-bound passage of those persons, whether the two latter shall be at the Captain's Table or Third Mate's Mess, shall be paid by them, respectively to the Paymaster of Seamen's Wages; and the order for the reception of any Person in either of those stations, on board any of the Ships in the Companies Service, shall not be delivered, until they shall have produced the Paymaster's receipts for the amount so ordered to be paid him; and that the several allowances, hereby directed to be deposited in his hands, be paid to the Commander, or to the Third Mate, or their respective Agents, properly authorized to receive the same.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the following sums, for the accommodation at their tables of Officers in His Majesty's Service, proceeding to India in the following stations, viz.

General Officers	l. 285	Exclusive of the charter party allowance to the Owners, paid by the Company.
Colonels	185	
Lieutenant Colonels	135	
Majors	135	
Captains and Surgeons	110	
Subalterns and Assistant Surgeons	95	

FOR THE PASSAGE FROM INDIA.

That the Commanders of the Company's Ships be not permitted to demand more than the following sums, for the passage and accommodation at their tables, from India,

India, of Officers, either in His Majesty's or the Company's Service, who shall be returning to Europe, either on sick certificate or Military duty, viz.

	From Bengal. Sicca Rupees.	*From Madras.* Arcot Rupees.	*From Bombay.* Bombay Rupees.
Lieutenant Colonels	2,500	2,500	2,500
Majors	2,500	2,500	2,500
Captains	2,000	2,000	2,000
Subalterns	1,500	1,500	1,500

and that the Commanders do, upon no account, refuse to receive the sums herein stated, for the passage and accommodation of Gentlemen of the above description from India, respectively.

That the Commanders of the Company's regular Ships be each constrained to receive on board their respective Ships at least two Officers, of the description above mentioned, returning to Europe, and that the larboard third part of the great cabin, with the passage to the quarter gallery taken off, be appropriated to their accommodation.

That the Commanders of the Company's Extra Ships shall be likewise constrained to receive on board one Officer returning to Europe, of the before mentioned description, and that such Officer be accommodated with a cabin on the starboard side, abaft the Chief Mate's cabin, and abreast of the spirit room, of not less dimensions than seven feet long and six feet wide.

That in the event of the return of the whole of one of His Majesty's Regiments to Europe, the Governments in India shall in such case, allot the whole, or such part of the great cabin of each Ship for the accommodation of the Officers, as the Governments may deem proper, due notice thereof being given to the Commanders; and that the sums to be paid for the passage of each Officer be the same as those above stated for Officers returning on Military duty.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the following sums for the passage and accommodation at their tables from India, of the following Gentlemen, who shall be certified by the Governor and Council to be under the necessity of returning to England, viz.

	From Bengal. Sicca Rupees.	*From Madras.* Arcot Rupees.	*From Bombay.* Bombay Rupees.
Factors	2,000	2,000	2,000
Writers	1,500	1,500	1,500

That in case any Commander shall, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, either in England or in India, take or receive any further sum or sums of money, or other gratuity or satisfaction, for the passage of any Writer, Subaltern Officer, Assistant Surgeon, or Cadet, to or from India, such Commander shall forfeit and pay to the Company, for the use of Poplar Hospital, treble the sum so taken beyond the sums before mentioned; and for the purpose of making himself liable to and securing such payment, the Commander of every Ship in the Company's Service shall, before he is sworn in, give bond to the Company, in the penalty of one thousand Pounds.

That if any Third Mate should directly or indirectly, either demand or receive from any Assistant Surgeon or Cadet, accommodated at his mess, a larger sum than the rate fixed by these Regulations, he be fined treble the amount of the excess, for the use of Poplar Hospital, and that such fine be deducted from his wages, or his account of private trade, as the Court may direct.

That the several sums abovementioned be established for the passage outward and homeward, of the several Persons of the descriptions before stated; and that the same do apply only to such accommodations as those Persons are respectively entitled to under the existing Regulations of the Company; and that any additional accommodation or cabin may be agreed for with the Commander, and paid for separately without being considered as a deduction from the sum fixed by the Court for the passage money of each Person.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY,
Secretary.

G. O. G. 8th January 1811.

☞ The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Major Generals not on

on the Staff, when employed on Courts Martial or Courts of Enquiry, shall be permitted to draw the same Court Martial allowance as Colonels, being Pagodas 25 per mensem; and when employed on other duties, the allowance of a Brigadier, which is Pagodas 93 31 40 for a month of 30 days, or Pagodas 3.5 20 per diem.

G. O. G. 8th January 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all Letters of Natives, addressed to the Commissary General "On the Service," shall be received at the several Post Offices under this Presidency, free from postage and without any countersignature, and that all Letters of the same description, and addressed in the same manner to the Officers of the Commissariat department in the Divisions of the Army, shall in like manner be received, at the several Post Offices in the Divisions to which these Officers are respectively attached. The Letters of the Muttesiddies and Derogahs of the department of Public Cattle, addressed on the Service to the Officer in charge of that branch of the Commissariat in Mysore, shall also be received generally, without the payment of postage or the countersignature of any Officers.

The Officers of the Commissariat will be held responsible, that no abuse shall be made of the indulgence and convenience, intended to be established by this Order.

G. O. G. 10th January 1811.

The supply of various articles for the use of Troops landing at the Presidency and embarking there, having been transferred from the department of the Town Major of Fort St. George to those of the Commissary General and Agent for Army Clothing, the following Regulations are established for the prompt execution of the duties which have been thus separated and divided.

Troops arriving at the Presidency by sea, will be landed under the same forms and authorities as at present.

When the landing is superintended by the Quarter Master General, information will be given from his department to the Commissary General for victualling the Men; and when the landing is superintended by the Town Major, he will give that information.

In the case of the Recruits being landed for this Presidency, the Town Major will send a return of their numbers to the Adjutant General of the Army, who will obtain the necessary orders to the Agent for Army Clothing for the provision of the clothing allowed to them, which must be ready for delivery on the morning of the third day after they land, and served out in the presence of the Committee which inspects the Men. The accounts of that cloathing will not be chargeable to the Off-reckoning Fund, but will be rendered upon oath by the Agent. The cloathing for the Prisoners of War will be supplied in like manner, on indents passed by the Town Major.

In like manner, when Troops are ordered for embarkation, the Commissary General will receive intimation from the Quarter Master General, or Town Major, of the numbers to embark, and the time, that the several articles which may be allowed to them by Government, may be served out without delay.

When the European Troops in Garrison are allowed extra or wet batta, the Town Major will send a return to the Commissary General of the numbers to be victualled, in order that the necessary steps may be adopted by that Officer; the Town Major will also intimate to the Commissary General when it may be intended to embark Prisoners of War for the purpose of being sent to Europe, or to the establishments of their respective Nations in India, in order that the necessary suplies of provisions and utensils may be furnished by the Commissariat department.

The Town Major will also transmit to the Commissary General, returns of the numbers of Charter Party Passengers to be embarked on the Ships for England, as soon as the lists have been prepared.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 11TH JANUARY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that whenever any Detachment of the Army shall be employed on *actual Field Service* in situations where it may be considered necessary to authorize the issue of Rice to the Native Troops and Public Followers, the Officer Commanding the Detachment shall be permitted to sanction the delivery of that article at the rate of one Seer per Man per day, to be paid for at the price of one Seer for a single Fanam, or if deemed more adviseable, the daily Issue of ½ Seer per Man per day gratis from the Public Stores.

Officers Commanding Detachments in exercising the authority given to them by this Order, will be principally guided by an attentive consideration to the comfort of their Troops, keeping in view at the same time the best means of forwarding the service on which they may be employed.

G. O. C. C. 15TH JANUARY 1811.

The following General Orders dated Horse Guards, 14th June 1810, are published for general information.

HORSE GUARDS,
14th June 1810.

At a General Court Martial held at Vizeu, on the 29th March 1810, Thomas Richardson, Clerk in the Commissariat department, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned Charge, viz.

"For scandalous and infamous conduct in misapplying and embezzling the public monies, by fraudulently receiving £ 5 per cent out of payments made by him at different times, about the months of September and October, 1809, at Merida."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision;

"The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution against the Prisoner Thomas Richardson, Clerk in the Commissariat department, together with what he offered in his defence, and the evidence thereon, was of opinion, he was guilty of the Charge preferred against him, being in breach of the Articles of War; and by virtue thereof, sentenced him, the Prisoner Thomas Richardson, Clerk in the Commissariat department, to three months imprisonment, from the day of the date of the confirmation of this Court Martial, and also to refund the sum of one hundred and sixty-one Pounds, eighteen Shillings and six Pence, being the amount received by him in a fraudulent manner out of the payments made to Manuel Fernandez and Fernando de Tano, at Merida, on three thousand two hundred and thirty-eight Pounds, fourteen Shillings, and one Penny, and in default of payment of the said sum of one hundred and sixty-one Pounds, eighteen Shillings, and six Pence, the Court sentenced the Prisoner, Thomas Richardson, to be committed to prison for six months, there to remain without bail until he should pay such deficiency. The Court further adjudged the Prisoner, Thomas Richardson, to be incapable and unworthy of again serving His Majesty in any situation of trust, Civil or Military."

His Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm so much of the Sentence of the Court as adjudged the Prisoner three months imprisonment from the day of the date of the confirmation of the Court Martial, and to be incapable and unworthy of again serving His Majesty, in any situation of trust, Civil or Military; and to remit the remainder of the Sentence.

The Commander in Chief directs that the charge preferred against Thomas Richardson, together with the Sentence of the Court, and His Majesty's confirmation thereof, shall be read at the head of every Regiment, and entered in the Regimental Orderly Book.

G. O. G. 15TH JANUARY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provision made

made for the families of the Native Troops killed, or who may die, on Foreign service, in the General Order dated the 5th November 1799, shall be extended to the families of the Tent and Store Lascars, and other Public Followers of the Army, under similar circumstances; the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the present Order shall take a retrospective operation to the date of the G. O. above cited.

G. O. C. C. I. I.

In approving of the Sentence, I deem it necessary to remark on some irregularities in the Proceedings, which although not of sufficient magnitude to affect the validity of the Sentence, ought not to pass unobserved.

It appears that Lieutenant Kennedy the intimate friend and adviser of the Prisoner, who had been in Court during the whole of the prosecution, was examined on the defence under such circumstances of disqualification as rendered him an incompetent Witness. This irregularity is the more glaring as the Prisoner, in order to induce the Court to admit the testimony, stated that the matter to which Lieutenant Kennedy's evidence was desired had not yet been agitated; notwithstanding which assurance, a reference to the Proceedings will shew, that it was exactly of the same tendency and directed to the establishment of the same and similar facts to prove which the Prisoner had previously examined other Witnesses.

Captain Macleod a Member of the Court Martial, was permitted to give evidence manifestly involving pre-settled opinions on a very material question then at issue, the avowal of which ought to have disqualified him as a Juror, and in this instance, the Court acted both partially and unwarrantably in wholly disregarding the Prosecutor's, Major Boardman's, very just objection to Captain Macleod being re-admitted to his Seat as a Member, which indeed it is also manifest he originally took with a pre-established assumption that the most material part of Lieutenant Wigan's charges against the Prosecutor were well-founded.

G. O. G. 15TH JANUARY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the medical charge of all European Details to which no Medical Officer is especially attached, as expressed in the G. O. under date the 28th November 1810, shall be limited to the Senior Medical Officer of the Honorable Company's Troops, in all cases wherein the Details above mentioned are not Soldiers in His Majesty's Service.

G. O. G. 15TH JANUARY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Office of Deputy Paymaster General to the King's Troops, and Paymaster of Company's allowance, be abolished, in conformity to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, on the 31st instant; from which date the duties of that Office will be performed by the Military Paymaster at the Presidency.

G. O. C. C. 7TH JANUARY 1811.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct the following Orders

Orders from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, to be published for the information of the Army serving under this Presidency.

HORSE GUARDS,
8th June 1810.

G. O.

It is the Commander in Chief's pleasure that the certificate of the settlement of the Men's accounts in Regiments at Home, which has been heretofore inserted on the monthly return the 25th of each month, shall in future be inserted on the return which is required to be transmitted to the Adjutant General on the 10th of each month.

The General Officers Commanding on Foreign Stations will require the Commanding Officers of Regiments under their Command, to transmit to them, on, or before, the last day in each month, a certificate (according to the prescribed form) of the Men's balances being duly settled; and this certificate is on no account to be dispensed with.

HORSE GUARDS,
4th July 1810.

G. O.

In the event of Soldiers being detained by sickness, or other unavoidable casualty, in London, or in its immediate vicinity; The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize their Regimental Agents, after duly investigating the circumstances which occasion their detention, and ascertaining the authenticity of their furloughs, to prolong the same for a sufficient period to enable them to rejoin their Regiments by the direct route; and the Agents are required to make an immediate report of their having done so to the Commanding Officer.

G. O. G. 22D JANUARY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Pondicherry and Tranquebar, shall be Stations for Medical Officers, instead of Cuddalore and Negapatam, as prescribed in G. O. dated the 9th October 1810.

In consequence of this arrangement, Mr. Assistant Surgeon C. Simpson will proceed to Pondicherry, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Wyllie to Tranquebar.

The Governor in Council further directs that the medical duties at Cuddalore, shall be performed by the Assistant Surgeon at Pondicherry, and at Negapatam by the Assistant Surgeon at Tranquebar; and is in consequence pleased to allow each of those Medical Officers palanquin allowance at the usual rate, to enable them to perform these additional duties.

G. O. G. 11TH JANUARY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that the Officers and Quarter Masters of the Squadron of Horse Artillery, Regiments of Dragoons, and Native Cavalry, shall be permitted to receive on indent from the Regimental Stores when on *Field Service only*, a daily allowance of six Seers of Gram for each Horse, which they are entitled to muster, for payment, at the rate of 20 Seers the Rupee. The Quarter Master shall on the first of every month, prepare and forward to the Paymaster who pays the Regiment, a general account shewing the amount of Gram thus supplied during the preceding month, and the sums due on account of it at the above rate, from each individual Officer; and that account shall be certified by the Commanding Officer to correspond with the indent on which the Gram may have been issued. The Paymaster will accordingly make the corresponding deductions from the pay of the Officers, when their abstracts are presented, granting a bill for the general amount in favour of the Accountant General. The Quarter Masters will transmit that bill to the Military Board accompanied by the original indents for the Gram supplied, which will then be disposed of agreeably to the usage of the Service. In Regiments of Dragoons, the Officer charged with the issue of the Gram will perform the duty proposed in this Order to be executed by the Quarter Master of the Company's Regiments.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 25th January 1811.

As payments on account of family certificates are by the G. O. of Government of the 9th of October last, directed to be disbursed by the Paymasters of Divisions and Stations, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct, that previous to issuing these monthly payments, Paymasters make out separate lists of the Individuals holding the certificates, and specifying the sum to be paid opposite to each name, which are to be signed by them, and to be delivered to the Officers Commanding Stations. And it will be considered an essential part of the duty of Officers Commanding Garrisons or Stations, to ascertain that the Individuals receive the full amount specified in the family certificates, and that these certificates are held by the Individuals whom it was intended by the Persons who granted them. Upon ascertaining which, Officers Commanding Garrisons or Stations are to certify the abstracts of family payments in the following words: "I certify that to the best of my knowledge these payments have been made." In the event of a complaint being preferred, and a Commanding Officer after due enquiry being convinced that such complaint is just and well founded, he shall report the circumstance through the prescribed channel to the Commander in Chief of the Army, for the purpose, if His Excellency shall deem it necessary, to bring any act of neglect or abuse which may have been committed, before Government.

G. O. G. 29th January 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the returns specified in Para. 41, Section XV, of the printed Code of Regulations established by G. O. dated the 11th March 1806, shall be transmitted by the Medical Officers therein mentioned to the Superintending Surgeon of the Division on the 1st of every month.

The Governor in Council directs, that the pay of a Trumpeter in the Horse Artillery shall be fixed at 1 Fanam 60 Cash more than the pay of a Matross, making the daily pay of a Trumpeter 8 Fanams 79 Cash.

The Governor in Council directs, that the staff pay of a Trumpeter and Farrier Major in the Horse Artillery, shall be fixed at 2 Fanams 26¼ Cash per diem.

G. O. G. 22d January 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated the 25th April 1810.

Para. 57th—"In future no Officer returning to India is to be permitted to "draw pay (after the expiration of the furlough established by the Regulations) "until his arrival at the Presidency to the establishment of which he belongs, and "the allowances are on no account to be drawn by Officers previous to such their "arrival, unless they shall have been employed on service by the Governor and "Council of any other Presidency at which they landed, on the voyage out."

109th.—"The pay to Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Cavalry in our Service, "must be regulated by the rates of pay granted to similar ranks in His Majesty's "Regiments of Dragoons."

In consequence of the directions conveyed in these Paras., the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel* the G. O. of the 1st March 1806, and 12th June 1807, and the pay of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons attached to Corps of Cavalry on this Establishment, will hence forward be drawn at the same rate as is allowed to Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in His Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons.

To England dated 31st October 1807.—429, Prize Money to Artillery for serving in Egypt.

151st.—"Having obtained the required information on this subject, we enclose a statement of the shares due to each Officer, Non-Commissioned and Privates, &c. of the Detachment of Artillery belonging to your Establishment serving in Egypt."

PARA-

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* *This alters the 31st Para. of the Medical Regulations published in G. O. 5th January 1803.—Vide 1st Vol. page 143.*

PARTICULARS OF THE SHARES OF EACH CLASS OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES FOR BOTH PAYMENTS, OF THE PROPERTY CAPTURED AT CAIRO ON THE 28TH JUNE, AND AT ALEXANDRIA ON THE 2D SEPTEMBER 1801.

SHARES OF EACH CLASS FOR EGYPT, FIRST PAYMENT.

	Classes.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Total.			P	F	C.
								L.	S.	D.			
Colonels & Majors, &c.	First Class.	27	17	6	84	4	5	112	1	11	280	10	5
Captains, Surgeons, &c.	Second Class.	4	12	8	13	16	8	18	9	4	46	7	0
Subalterns, &c.......	Third Class.	2	0	7	6	3	2	8	3	9	20	19	55
Serjeants, &c.........	Fourth Class.	0	19	7	2	18	9	3	18	4	9	33	0
Corporals & Privates..	Fifth Class.	0	3	2	0	9	5	0	12	7	1	24	5

SHARES OF EACH CLASS FOR EGYPT, SECOND PAYMENT.

Classes.	Cairo.			Alexandria.			Total.			P.	F.	C.
First Class.	9	15	9	27	15	0	37	10	9	93	55	35
Second Class.	1	16	1	4	18	6	6	14	7	16	34	45
Third Class.	0	16	2	2	5	0	3	1	2	7	27	10
Fourth Class.	0	7	7	1	0	11	1	8	6	3	23	50
Fifth Class.	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	4	4	0	23	60

Mem —The Troops which arrived from India under the command of General Sir David Baird, are only entitled to share for Cairo and Alexandria.

To England dated 21st October 1807. 849, 852. Half passage money Rupees 500 granted to Subalterns proceeding to China, the Cape or St. Helena on sick certificate. Regulations for issuing advances of pay and passage money to Officers proceeding to Sea, other Settlements, or Europe, according to rules of the Service.

335th—"We are not satisfied that this indulgence of "half passage money to Subaltern Officers proceeding on "sick certificate to China, the Cape, or St. Helena, was "necessary, or that it will operate in any considerable "degree to the advantage of the Service by encouraging "Officers to limit their applications for leave of absence for "the benefit of their health to the least extent which may be "absolutely necessary as you seem to expect, and to be "satisfied with going for a short time to these places, instead "of proceeding to Europe. According to the existing "Regulations, Officers going to these places are permitted to draw their pay and "*fixed allowances* (Tent allowances excepted) provided they are resident a certain "period; we cannot therefore think it reasonable that the Company should be put to "additional expense by the grant of passage money to Officers so situated; and "altho' your Order on the occasion only mentions Subalterns in the Company's Service, the indulgence will naturally be expected by those of His Majesty's Regiments, who may be in the same predicament; as it is besides impossible to confine "allowances of this description to one Presidency, we apprehend the expense "altogether will be considerable; we must therefore withhold our sanction to your "resolution."

In consequence of the intimation conveyed in the foregoing Para. the Governor in Council cancels the last Para. of the G. O. dated the 17th October 1807, granting passage money to Officers proceeding on sick certificate to the Cape of Good Hope, China, or St. Helena.

G. O. G. 6TH FEBRUARY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that advances of pay and allowances be drawn in future by Officers of this Establishment when proceeding to join their Corps, only under the following circumstances.

Officers in His Majesty's Service on their first arrival from Europe, or when first promoted to Corps in India.

Cadets or Assistant Surgeons in the Honorable Company's Service on their first arrival in India, and when first promoted and posted to Corps.

If the distance to which the Officers, Cadets or Assistant Surgeons have to travel to join their Corps be 300 miles and upwards, the advance is to be for 2 month's pay and fixed allowances; if less than 300 miles, 1 month's pay and fixed allowances.

These advances are to be made in regular abstracts, countersigned by the Adjutant General

General of the Army, to substantiate that the individuals come under the description abovementioned, and are to be discharged on receipt of an official communication, from the Military Auditor General, by the Paymaster of Fort St. George.

This Order is not to affect the advance authorized by the G.O. 17th October 1807, to Officers proceeding to Europe, to the Cape of Good Hope, China, St. Helena, or the other Settlements, nor to those proceeding to Sea for the benefit of their health.

G. O. G. 8th February 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to order and direct, that when Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments, either in the Field or marching from one Station to another, shall, in order to facilitate the march of such Corps or Detachment, find it necessary to employ Parties of European or Native Troops (Pioneers excepted whose especial duty includes such employment) in repairing roads, or removing guns, ammunition, or stores through defiles, passes, or in crossing rivers, to an extent beyond that usual and customary assistance, which in all situations it is the duty of the Troops to afford to their ordnance and other equipments on the march, the circumstances of such necessity shall be stated to the Quarter Master General, for the decision of the Commander in Chief, in time of Peace; or through the Officer of that Department to the Commander of the Field Force in time of War; that the propriety of rewarding the extra labour and fatigue to which the Troops were subjected while so employed may be determined, by those authorities respectively. The amount of remuneration, when recommended and approved, to be drawn at the following rates, under the head of "Extra Batta,"—viz.

		Pags.	Fans.	Cash.
Europeans	Serjeants........	,,	3	30 per diem.
	Corporals........	,,	3	30
	Privates..........	,,	3	30
Natives	Subadar..........	,,	6	,,
	Jemadar..........	,,	3	,,
	Havildar, Naigue & Sepoy		1	,,

A seperate Abstract is to be prepared for the above allowances specifying the nature of the service on which the Party was employed, to which shall be affixed a certificate and recommendation to the following effect:—

I do hereby certify that the Troops enumerated in this abstract were actually and necessarily employed as a working Party from (here mention the period) to ——in (here mention the particular employment) on the march of the (here mention the Corps or Detachment) from (here mention the stages of the march) to ——, and I recommend that they should receive extra batta accordingly.

(Signed) A. B.
Lieut. Col. Comg a Detachment.

Such recommendation when approved by the Officer Commanding the Troops on Field Service, shall on his countersignature and approbation annexed, be a sufficient voucher to the Paymaster to discharge the amount:—and in time of Peace the Commander in Chief, should he approve the claim, will recommend it for sanction to the Honorable the Governor in Council.

The Governor in Council is pleased further to direct, that on no occasion shall the allowance denominated "Working money" be drawn, but in the cases specified in the existing Regulations.

G. O. G. 18th February 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Brigade Majors and Quarter Masters of Brigade, with the exception of those undermentioned, shall draw full batta at all times, to commence from the 1st instant. Subalterns holding either of those appointments are to draw the difference between their regimental half and the full batta of Captain in their staff abstracts.

Brigade

Brigade Majors and Quarter Masters of Brigade who may be appointed to Officers Commanding at Stations or Cantonments, such as Bangalore, Wallajahbad, &c. are only to draw half batta, unless when detached *on duty* from their Station, in which case they will be entitled to draw full batta the same as the Officers above-mentioned.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct, that the Brigade Majors and Quarter Masters of Brigade appointed in lieu of the Division Staff abolished in the G. O. of 9th October last, shall draw the same allowances for Office establishments, as were formerly granted to Assistants Adjutant and Quarter Master General of Divisions, which Office establishment the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize to be drawn from the 1st of November last.

G. O. G. 19TH FEBRUARY 1811.

In consideration of the zeal and fidelity manifested by Subadar Shaik Hussain of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, during a period of 46 years service; The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to reward that Officer's merits, by pensioning him on the full pay of his rank, with continuance, from the time of his decease, of half that amount for life to his nearest Heir.—The Governor in Council as a further mark of his approbation, is also pleased to direct, that a Palanquin shall be presented to the Subadar, with an allowance of 20 Star Pagodas per mensem, for maintaining that equipage.

G. O. G. 1ST MARCH 1811.

The Governor in Council authorizes the undermentioned establishment for the Engineer's department at Goa.

	Pay per month. S. Pags.	F.	C.
1 Head Bricklayer Maistry......	6	38	44
1 Second ditto ditto........	5	0	0
1 Maistry Carpenter............	6	38	44
1 ditto Smith............	6	38	44
1 Draftsman..................	15	0	0
1 Writer.......................	10	0	0
2 Conicopolies..5 Pagodas each..	10	0	0
3 Peons...... 2 ditto.........	6	0	0

G. O. G. 7TH MARCH 1811.

It is with extreme concern that the Honorable the Governor in Council announces the death of His Excellency William O'Brien Drury, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East-Indies.

It belongs to higher authority to bear testimony to the eminent services which have marked the life of this gallant Officer, and the loss of them must be felt with peculiar regret at the present moment, when they were on the point of being again called forth, in the prosecution of an arduous enterprize against the common Enemy.

It remains for the Governor in Council to manifest on the present melancholy occasion, the respect which is due to the high station, the professional abilities, and private virtues of this distinguished character.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 5th March 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that rations shall be issued to the European Troops when on ship-board, conformably to the following rates.

TABLE OF RATIONS TO BE SERVED TO THE EUROPEAN TROOPS ON BOARD SHIP.

	Bread.	Rice.	Flour.	Raisins, Suet or Ghee, 2 oz of the former or 1 oz. of either of the latter.	Pease or Dhoel	Sugar.	Tea.	Arrack	Vinegar.	Mustard Seeds	Onions.	Salt Beef.	Salt Pork.	Firewood.	Water.
	lb	lb	lb				oz	Drams.			oz	lb	lb	Billets.	Quarts.
Sunday....	2/3	1/2	1/3	2 oz Raisins or 1 oz. Suet or Ghee	"	1 lb. per Week.	1/6	2	Half pint a Week.	Half pound a week for 6 men	1	2/3	"	2	3
Monday....	2/3	1/2	1/3	2 oz. Raisins or 1 oz Suet or Ghee	"		1/6	2			1	1/2	"	2	3
Tuesday....	2/3	1/2	"	"	1/2 Pint		1/6	2			1	"	2/3	2	3
Wednesday	2/3	1/2	1/3	2 oz Raisins or 1 oz Suet or Ghee	"		1/6	2			1	2/3	"	2	3
Thursday..	2/3	1/2	"	"	1/2 Pint		1/6	2			1	"	2/3	2	3
Friday....	2/3	1/2	1/3	2 oz. Raisins or 1 oz. Suet or Ghee	"		1/6	2			1	1/2	"	2	3
Saturday...	2/3	1/2	"	"	1/2 Pint		1/6	2			1	"	2/3	2	3

G. O. G. 8th March 1811.

When Troops are ordered to embark on any of His Majesty's Ships at Fort St. George, the Quarter Master General of the Army will notify to the Medical Board the number of them, in order that the latter authority may take the necessary measures for embarking such supply of European medicines, as may be considered to be required. The Surgeons of Corps when present, will provide the country medicines that may be wanted for the voyage, as well as the hospital clothing, but when Detachments without Surgeons are embarked, these articles will be provided under the directions of the Medical Board, who will take steps for the adjustment of the expense actually incurred with the Regimental Surgeons.

G. O. G. 8th March 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Extract of a Certificate under the signature of Captain De Jean Hillarie, Commanding the Cartel La Sezanne, in his capacity of Commissary for the exchange of Prisoners of War on the part of the late Government at the Isle of France, dated in Calcutta, the 21st February 1811, and to declare in consequence that all British subjects Prisoners of War on Parole, at present residing under the Government of Fort St. George, are liberated from the engagements they may have entered into on their release from captivity.

"I certify that all Prisoners of War, General Officers and others, whether belonging to the sea or land forces, whatever be their rank in the Service of His Britannic Majesty, and who have been inserted in the general list of exchange, with the number equivalent to their rank, are released from their paroles of honor and are personally absolved from all engagements entered into by them of not serving before they shall have been exchanged in conformity to the Cartel for the exchange of the Prisoners established Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope."

Done at Calcutta, the 21st February 1811.

(Signed) DE J. HILLARIE, *Commissary for the exchange of Prisoners.*

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 8th March 1811.

☞ The *Extra* Camp Equipage provided under existing Regulations by Staff Officers, when employed in the Field only, for their official duties, will in future be provided entirely by the Public departments; and supplied on indent agreeably to the proportions fixed by Regulation, to the several Officers of the Staff when ordered for Field Service. The allowance now drawn for Officers Camp Equipage by Staff Officers employed in the Field, to cease from the 1st of June 1811.

Staff Officers who have provided Tents for their official duties may, if they desire it, transfer those Tents and the Cattle provided for their conveyance to the Quarter Master General's department, for the Public Service, at a valuation to be fixed by a Committee, which on such application will be ordered to assemble for that purpose by the Officer Commanding on the spot. It will be understood, however, that any Tents differing from the prescribed shape and dimensions, or falling within the description of unserviceable as expressed in the 18th and 19th Paragraphs of the existing Tent Regulations, will be rejected by the Committee.

G. O. G. 12th March 1811.

* To prevent confusion and irregularity in the public accounts, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Officers on furlough from this Establishment at the Presidencies of Bengal or Bombay, on the Island of Ceylon or at Prince of Wales Island, shall, when it becomes necessary for them to apply for advances of Cash from those Governments respectively, strictly observe the following Regulations and Forms.

1st—That the advances applied for shall on no pretence exceed the amount of their ordinary garrison pay and allowances, for the months to be specified in their request.

2d—That they shall grant a receipt for the aggregate of such advances, as, "received on *account* of the Presidency of Fort St. George" adding, "being an advance of Cash equal to the amount of pay, batta, &c. (*specifying the allowances*) of my rank as (*here enter rank*) in the (*here enter Regiment and Battalion*) now serving under that Presidency, for the months of (*here enter month and year*); which aggregate advance I declare upon my honor I believe not to exceed the just amount of what I am (*or shall be*) entitled to receive for those months respectively, under the heads above stated; agreeably to the Regulations of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

3d—That on their return to this Presidency, Officers who may have received advances of this nature shall make out regular abstracts for their pay and allowances while absent, and forward them, through the channel of the Paymaster of their Station, to the Accountant General in the Military department who will submit them to the Military Auditor General, for the purpose of being examined and authorized for entry in the Paymaster's disbursements. The abstracts will then be returned to the Accountant General, who will forward them to the Paymaster for insertion in his disbursements, accompanied by a statement of the advances made, and by the receipts which such Officers had granted at the Presidency where they had received them, for the purpose of adjusting their accounts.

In like manner, Officers belonging to the Establishments of Bengal and Bombay, or to the Government of Ceylon, when at this Presidency and requiring advances of money on account of pay and allowances, will submit their applications to the Honorable the Governor in Council through the channel of the Secretary to the Commander in Chief, for an "advance on account," specifying the amount they are desirous of receiving, which amount should also be limited by the ordinary amount of their garrison pay and allowances; stating in the same manner the monthly amount and description of allowances they estimate to be due, and the months for which they require the "advance on account" in the ratio of the allowances thus estimated. Adding a declaration on honor, that the advance they require does not exceed the amount of those allowances, agreeable

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* *Further Regulations on this subject published in G. O. 3d Sept. 1811.—Vide page 222.*

able to the Internal Regulations of the Government to which they belong, and by which their accounts must ultimately be adjusted.

G. O. C. C. 13TH MARCH 1811.

* No Officers attached to the Commissariat department are to be employed on general duties, such as Courts Martial or Committees; except in cases of emergency, when the reason of their having been so, is to be stated to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

G. O. G. 14TH MARCH 1811.

Upon the approaching departure of Major General Gowdie on his return to Europe, the Governor in Council performs a satisfactory obligation of his public duty, in expressing the sense entertained by this Government, of the merits and services of the Major General, during a long and arduous career, in the course of which, his zealous exertions, and devotion to the public interests and to his professional duties, have repeatedly been acknowledged.

The Governor in Council experiences the greatest satisfaction in declaring in Public Orders, his entire approbation of the zealous and honorable line of conduct, which has so eminently distinguished Major General Gowdie since his appointment to the Staff of this Army.

G. O. G. 19TH MARCH 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the medical superintendence of the Troops in Travancore, shall be included in the duties of the Superintending Surgeon of the Southern Division of the Army.

G. O. G. 23D MARCH 1811.

† The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from, and after, the 1st May next ensuing, the donations and subscriptions on account of the Military Fund, shall be remitted by the Paymasters collecting the same to the Secretary to the Fund, by bills for the amount drawn in his favour, on the Accountant General.

G. O. G. 23D MARCH 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having approved an arrangement of the Medical Board, for educating a certain number of Boys in the elementary part of the medical profession, for the purpose of eventually filling the situation of Sub-Assistant Surgeon

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* *Futher Orders on this subject published on the 17th October 1811.—Vide page* 237.

† *Futher Orders on this subject published in G. O. 5th April 1811.—Vide page* 205.

Surgeon with Persons properly qualified; is pleased to direct, that the following rules be observed in the formation and conduct of the proposed establishment.

The establishment shall consist of twenty Boys to be selected exclusively by the Medical Board from the Military Male Asylum and Fort School, at the age of fifteen years.

The Boys shall be attached to the Presidency and other General Hospitals for their education, with allowance of 6 Star Pagodas per mensem, and when properly qualified, removed, and posted to different Native Infantry Corps in the Service in the capacity of First Native Dressers, with an allowance monthly of ten Star Pagodas.

The Boys on their removal from the hospital, shall in the first instance be attached to Native Infantry as First Dressers, and when all the Corps of this description are provided for, they shall be promoted by seniority into European Corps on the same monthly pay, whence they will be eligible for nomination to the situation of Sub Assistant Surgeon as best qualified.

The number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons shall be fixed at twenty, and vacancies filled up from the Native Dressers attached to European Corps as best qualified.

As a sufficient number of Boys of the prescribed age cannot at present be obtained from either the Military Male Asylum or Fort School, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the admission on the establishment of the Persons undermentioned, viz. Richard Davidson, Thomas Gray, Mathew Skillern, Thomas Trotter, John Bradshaw, Thomas Dallas, Thomas Little, and Manuel de Sylva, and directs that they be posted to Native Infantry Corps when recommended for that purpose by the Medical Board, but in the mean time the Government is to be at no expense on their account.

The Boys undermentioned selected from the Military Male Asylum and admitted on the establishment, viz. Joseph Woodall, John King, William Kinsey, James Crisp, David Pye, William King, William Smith, John Mason, John Hunter, and David Halliburton.

The Boys belonging to the establishment are to be dressed uniformly,* but no expense above the stipulated monthly allowance is to be incurred on this account; the Medical Board will give the necessary directions on this subject.

The Medical Board will prescribe the course of instruction to be pursued by the Boys at the Presidency and General Hospital, and report to Government every six months their progress and behaviour during the intervening periods.

The allowance of 6 Star Pagodas per mensem to be drawn for each Boy while under tuition, by the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital.

Monthly reports to be made by the Regimental Surgeons of the progress and behaviour of the First Native Dressers, to the Superintending Surgeon quarterly; reports on the same subjects to be made by the Superintending Surgeon to the Medical Board, who will report half yearly on the state of the whole establishment, through the channel of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

G. O. C. C. 27TH MARCH 1811.

An attentive perusal of the Proceedings which have led to the above sentence, induces the Commander in Chief to declare in Orders, that the full and honorable acquittal of Captain De Graves meets his entire concurrence and approval.

The Commander in Chief regrets equally with the Court Martial, that an Officer should have been reported to Head Quarters on such serious Charges, and been subjected to a Public Trial on such insufficient grounds.

In justice to Captain De Graves, His Excellency thinks proper to notice, that Major Sir Charles Burdett assured the Court, that he never met with any prior opposition from him, and Major Colebrooke his immediate Commanding Officer, has testified that when under his orders, he performed every required duty with the zeal and alacrity which becomes an Officer.—These honorable testimonies the Commander in Chief trusts will remove any unfavourable impression from the minds of his Brother Officers.

G. O. G. 26TH MARCH 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the suspension, until

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* *This Order is rescinded by a G. O. of the 13th May 1811.—Vide page 210.*

til farther orders, with regard to Native Courts Martial, of the additional Articles of War authorizing and directing that, at all Courts Martial (other than General Courts Martial) the President and Members should be sworn, and the Witnesses examined upon oath.

G. O. G. 30TH MARCH 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the publication of the following G. O. issued by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, announcing the King's gracious intention to grant His Majesty's Brevet Commissions to the Officers in the Honorable the East India Company's Army, corresponding with the Commissions they hold in that Service.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to intimate, that the Brevet Commissions abovementioned on being received from Bengal, will be delivered by the Adjutant General of the Army to the Accountant General, for the purpose of being forwarded for distribution to the Paymasters at Out-Stations, who are hereby directed to stop the fees out of the Officer's pay for the month in which the Commission is received, and to transmit the amount to the Accountant General, who will take the requisite measures for remitting the same to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters : Calcutta, 15*th February* 1811.

With a view to obviate the delay and inconvenience which has been found to attend the transmission of King's Commissions to the Officers in the Honorable Company's Army, in conformity to His Majesty's gracious Warrant bearing date the 28th of March 1789, granting them a participation of rank in his Army serving in India ; His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to delegate to the Commander in Chief of the Forces in India, the same authority to issue Commissions, of equal effect to those bearing His Majesty's own signature, as was formerly vested in the late Marquis Cornwallis when Commander in Chief in this country ; and His Majesty has been at the same time pleased to command His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewitt to intimate to the Army under his Command in terms the most explicit, His Majesty's pleasure, that all Officers in the Service of the Honorable East India Company bearing His Majesty's Commission or Commissions, signed by his special authority delegated to the Commander in Chief in India, are in virtue thereof to have the same local rank, as if they were in the immediate Service of His Majesty, and that no distinction of rank whatever is to be made in that respect, between the King's and Company's Officers of corresponding ranks, except what must necessarily arise from the dates of their respective Commissions.

Agreeably to the power thus vested in the Commander in Chief by His Majesty's Warrant dated at St. James' on the 9th of June 1810, hereunto annexed, His Excellency's Military Secretary has been directed to forward Commissions to all the Officers on this Establishment to whom King's Commissions may not have been already granted, and the Militay Secretary will be governed by the General Orders under date 20th December 1788 (now republished for the information of the Army) in regard to the amount of fees and the mode of collecting the same, as well as the channel through which the Commissions are to be forwarded to the Officers to whom they may be granted.

GENERAL ORDERS, 20*th December* 1788.

The Brevet Commissions of King's local rank in India, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to the Officers in the Service of the Honorable Company, will be issued, and the Commander in Chief has thought proper to limit and fix the fees of those Commissions at each Presidency, and of all others that may be granted in consequence of future promotion in the Company's Service, at half the amount of fees which are established at their respective Presidencies, for Company's Commissions which are granted to the Officers of their own Establishment.

The Military Secretary has been directed to transmit the Commissions for the Officers of this Establishment, to the Paymaster of Artillery and Garrisons, and the different

ent Paymasters, by whom they are to be distributed ; and the fees, in conformity to the Minutes of Council 5th November 1781, are to be deducted from the first payment that may be made to the several Officers at their respective Stations.

A true copy.

(Signed) GEORGE BALL, *Adjutant General.*

GEORGE R.

Whereas we were pleased by our Warrant bearing date the 28th March 1788, to direct, that the Officers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, should be admitted to a participation of rank in our Army serving in India, we do hereby give you full power and authority to grant Brevet Commissions in our Service, to all the said Company's Officers now serving abroad, conferring upon them the same rank in our Army in the East Indies only, as they now enjoy in the Company's Service, the Commissions to bear the respective dates of their present Commissions in the Service of the said Company, and we do further give you full power and authority to continue from time to time, to grant like Commissions giving similar rank in our Army in the East Indies only, to all such Officers as shall be hereafter appointed, or promoted in the Company's Service.

And all such Officers to whom you shall grant Commissions in the manner herein directed, are to be acknowledged and to command in their respective stations, as if they had received Commissions from us.

Given at our Court at St. James's this ninth day of June 1810, in the fiftieth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

To (Signed) LIVERPOOL.

Our trusty and well beloved

George Hewitt Esq

Lieutenant General of our Forces,

&c. &c &c.

G. O. C. C. 5th April 1811.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having received from Government the subjoined Letter, addressed to His Excellency Sir Harford Jones, Bart. K. C. His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tehran, by His Royal Highness Abbas Meerza, Prince Royal of Persia, is pleased to publish the same in G. O. for the information of the Army, and to express his satisfaction at the occurrence of a circumstance, so honorable to the memory of a Soldier of the Native Troops.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from His Royal Highness ABBAS MEERZA, PRINCE ROYAL of PERSIA, to Sir HARFORD JONES, Bart. K. C. HIS MAJESTY'S ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY and MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY at the COURT of TEHRAN.

The humanity and benevolence of our disposition induces us to reward those who have been employed in our service, whether living or dead, in a manner suitable to the great and generous. It having pleased the Almighty to call from this world Abdul Cawder a Private in the Indian Horse Artillery, who for some time displayed zeal and activity in our service, and in the prosecution of which he lost his life ; we therefore as a reward for his services, and taking into our consideration the alliance subsisting between the States of Persia and England, now send you, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, the sum of three hundred Rupees which we request your Excellency, to transmit to his family, with the assurance of our favor, hoping this will prove some alleviation to their grief.

Your Excellency will no doubt use your exertions in promoting these our wishes.

Done in the (Signed) ABBAS,

Month of Shawal Prince Royal.

1225.

True translation,

(Signed) HENRY WILLOCK,

Persian Translator.

The

The Officer Commanding the Horse Artillery will immediately assemble a Committee to ascertain the nearest Heir of Trooper Abdul Cawder, and transmit the proceedings to the Adjutant General's Office.

G. O. G. 5th April 1811.

☞ The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Persian Translator to the Government, the Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Deputy Persian Translator to the Government, Major Patrick Vans Agnew, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, and Major Richard Boyes Otto, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army, to be a permanent Committee, to conduct the examination of the Officers, Gentlemen Cadets and Assistant Surgeons who may be desirous of being examined, with the view of obtaining the honorary reward held out in the General Orders of the 9th October, and of 13th November 1810, as an encouragement to the study of the Hindoostanee language.

Upon receiving directions from the Government for the examination of any Officer, Gentleman Cadet, or Assistant Surgeon, who may be eligible to benefit by the advantage intended to be established by the above Order, and may offer himself for that purpose, the Committee will assemble on the earliest convenient day and will ascertain and report for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council the degree of proficiency which the candidate may have attained, but will not proceed to the examination unless three Members at least shall be present.

G. O. G. 29th March 1811.

The expense of victualling the Officers embarked on the Transports for recent Foreign Service, having considerably exceeded the amount of the regulated allowances for that purpose, the Governor in Council has in the present instance defrayed the contingent charges of the Commanders, for the excess of disbursements; but the following Regulations will in future be observed in the regulation of the mess of Officers ordered for embarkation.

Six Rupees per diem will be paid to the Commanders of Transports, for the mess of each Officer embarked on board, and an advance of money at this rate, proportioned to the probable length of the expected voyage, will in future be made to the Commanders of Transports on a bill, specifying the number of officers to be embarked, and countersigned by the Quarter Master General, or Officer at the head of that department on the spot.

A stoppage of two Rupees per diem will, in consequence of this arrangement, be made in future from the abstracts of Officers embarked on Transport, who are required to state the deduction at the bottom of the abstract for batta for the months wherein they were embarked, thus, "deduct for mess money while embarked on the (state the Ship's name) from the (date of embarkation) to the (date of disembarking) being (number of days) at the rate of 2 Rupees per day.

The Honorable the Governor in Council farther gives notice, that when the unavoidable expense of provisions, &c. for the table of Officers embarked on Transports shall be found to exceed the allowance of 6 Rupees per diem, the excess shall be charged against the Officers to the extent of the remainder of their batta, but no farther.—It appearing equitable that batta, which is an allowance to meet the contingent charges and expenses of detached service, should be appropriated to cover, as far as it is equal to do so, the extra expenses of subsisting Officers embarked for Foreign Service.—The bills of the Commanders for such excess must be vouched by them, by a solemn declaration of their accuracy, and countersigned by the Senior Officer of the Troops embarked on board being to the best of his belief, before they can be paid, by the Government, or charged against the Officers for whose subsistence the expense was incurred.

G. O. C. C. I. I.

G. O. C. C. I. I 18TH MARCH 1811.

The following Copy of a Circular, dated War Office, the 20th August 1810, is published for general information, and the Commander in Chief in India, desires that Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, will attend to the instructions therein contained.

CIRCULAR.

WAR OFFICE,
20th August 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to direct, that the same allowances shall be made to the Widows and Children of Soldiers dying abroad, and sent home in consequence thereof, as are granted to the Wives and Children of Soldiers embarking for Foreign Service.

To entitle such Persons to the allowances in question, it will be necessary that they should produce Certificates from the Commanding Officers of the Corps to which their Husbands or Fathers belonged, stating that their Husbands or Fathers (as the case may be) died abroad, and that they are therefore sent Home.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Siged) PALMERSTON.

Lieut General HEWITT,
or Officer Commanding the Forces,
East Indies.

G. O. G. 5TH APRIL 1811.

In reference to the G. O. dated the 23d March last, relative to the mode of remitting subscriptions on account of the Military Fund; the Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that all bills drawn by Paymasters as directed in the Order above cited, shall be dated on the 1st of the month in which the amount shall have been received and bear interest from that period.

G. O. C. C. 9TH APRIL 1811.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Commissaries of Stores and Officers in charge of Stores, shall receive all surveying instruments and apparatus tendered to them by Officers employed on survey, and that all instruments, &c. so received, shall be subject to the orders of the Surveyor General.

G. O. G. 15TH APRIL 1811.

In consequence of an arrangement charging the Commanders of Transports proceeding on Foreign Service with the responsibility of the Commissariat stores shipped on board their Vessels; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Commanders of Transports of five hundred tons burthen and upwards, shall be allowed 15 Star Pagodas per mensem for a Clerk, to assist in keeping the account of issues of stores abovementioned, and that an allowance of 10 Star Pagodas per mensem shall be granted to the Commanders of Transports under that burthen, for the same purpose.

G. O. G. 15TH APRIL 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following reductions and alterations in the Ordnance establishments at the several Stations undermentioned, shall take place as soon as the necessary measures to effect those objects can be carried into execution.

1. Chittledroog

	Commissary of Stores.	Deputy Commissary of Stores.	Conductors.	Store and Laboratory Serjeants.	ARTIFICERS. Maistries. Carpenters.	Smiths.	WORKMEN. Filers or Armourers.	Carpenters.	Smiths.	Hammermen.	Bellows boys.	Sawyers.	Painters.	Chucklers.	Coopers.	Chickledars.	LASCARS Syrangs.	1st Tindals.	2d Tindals.	Lascars.	Monthly allowance for Writers and Stationery. Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.
1. Chittledroog Establishment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	4	0	0
2. Gooty..... Establishment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	4	0	0
3. Bellary.... Establishment	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	4	1	2	1	82	16	0	0
4. Vizagapatam Establishment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	20	6	0	0
5. Ganjam.... Establishment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	4	0	0
6. Pallamcottah Establishment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	4	0	0
7. Bangalore.. Establishment	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	4	0	0
8. Hyderabad—Subsidiary Force Secunderabad 1 Deputy Commissary to be attached...........	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Deputy Commissary of Stores at Chittledroog will, on the removal of the Stores, be attached to the Department at Seringapatam until further orders.

The Commissary of Stores at Gooty is removed to Bellary, the Deputy Commissary of Stores at Bellary will be stationed at Gooty until further orders; and hereafter attached to the department at Bellary, until otherwise provided for.

The Deputy Commissary of Stores at Vizagapatam, will proceed to take charge of the Stores at Secunderabad.

The Ordnance establishments at the Stations undermentioned, are to be abolished as soon as the removal of the Stores can be effected.

Paulgautcherry,--Ryacottah,--Nundidroog,—Sankerrydroog,--Dindigul,--Oodagherry.

G. O. G. 19th April 1811.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Officers Commanding Stations, shall in future forward to the Commissary General the monthly certificates of the price of Grain and other Provisions which have been hitherto transmitted monthly to the Military Board, as prescribed by the 45th Article of the 19th Section of the printed Regulations, under the head of "Grain and Provisions."

G. O. G. 19th April 1811.

☞ †The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, from the 1st May next, an allowance of two Pagodas per mensem shall be granted as House Rent to Staff Serjeants attached to Corps and Cantonments, who may be unprovided with public

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* *For the Form of certificate, vide G. O. 12th August* 1811, *page* 217.

† *Extended to Serjeants and Corporals attached to Guns with Cavalry Regiments, by G. O. 21st June* 1811.—*Vide page* 211.

public quarters. The bills on this account are to be supported by a certificate from the Officer in charge of Public Buildings at the Station, or Cantonment, where the allowances may be drawn, that no public quarter was furnished for the use of the Non-Commissioned Staff drawing the allowance. These bills when supported by the required certificate, will be discharged by the Paymaster and entered in his disbursements under the head of "House Rent." The only Serjeants considered to be entitled to House Rent under the authority of this Order, are as follows:

Serjeant Majors.

Quarter Master Serjeants, and Store Serjeants attached to Corps and Cantonments.

Barrack, Laboratory, or Key Serjeants.

G. O. C. C. 23d April 1811.

The monthly returns of Regiments of Native Infantry hitherto transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, by Colonels or the Senior Officers doing duty in India, are to be discontinued. Officers Commanding Battalions will however continue to send monthly returns to Colonels or to the Senior Officers in India.

G. O. C. C. 29th April 1811.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the annexed Paragraph and Statement of the late Barrack Regulations, shall be hung up in every European Barrack as a Standing Regulation, and that the spirit of it shall be strictly enforced. Quarter Masters of Corps will grant receipts for Barrack Cots in use with their respective Regiments, and when Cots are broken or destroyed, it will be their duty to fix the charge on the Individuals who may have been guilty, in order that the stoppages may be made for the damage committed, as prescribed by the Regulation in question. When the charge cannot be attached to any particular person, or persons, the stoppages will be made from the Company amongst whose Cots the damage may have been sustained.

EXTRACT FROM THE BARRACK REGULATIONS UNDER DATE THE 1ST OF DECEMBER 1810.

Para. 7th—"If at any time it shall appear that Barrack Cots, or other furniture, "or any part thereof, have been damaged or broken through carelessness or neglect, "the expense of repairing or replacing them shall be defrayed by the Corps, the "Commanding Officer of which is hereby directed to recover the amount by stoppages from the Company or Companies, in whose particular division of the Barrack "such deficiencies have happened."

TABLE OF RATES REQUIRED TO BE STOPPED, TO REPLACE EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

	Each Article.			Total Amount.		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
1 Head Piece	0	9	0	0	9	0
1 Foot Piece	0	9	0	0	9	0
2 Sides	0	18	0	0	36	0
12 Cross Planks	0	7	33⅓	2	[illegible]	0
8 Small Iron Clamps, large Clamps 2 Fans.	0	1	0	0	8	0
30 Plank Nails	0	0	8	0	3	0
32 Clamp Nails	0	0	3¾	0	1	40
Total amount of cost of a new Cot, Pagodas				3	38	10

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 20th April 1811.

In obedience to the orders of Government, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the 1st, 2d and 3d Garrison Companies shall from the 1st of May next be embodied to form a Veteran Battalion, to be denominated *The Carnatic European Veteran Battalion*, and paid and mustered as such from that date.

The Officer Commanding the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion will be permitted to draw the usual allowances attached to the Command of a Battalion of the Line; and the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to authorize the following Staff and Followers to be attached:—

1 Adjutant,—1 Surgeon,—1 Serjeant Major,—1 Quarter Master Serjeant,—1 Drum Major,—1 Fife Major,—5 Packallies,—2 Armourers,—1 Carpenter—1 Smith,—1 Hammerman,—1 Bellows Boy,—1 Chickledar,—1 Chuckler.

The Carnatic European Veteran Battalion will be divided into five Companies, the strength of which will depend on circumstances; but each Company will consist of 5 Serjeants, 5 Corporals, 1 Drummer, 1 Fifer.

1 Pay Serjeant (non-effective), all other Non-Commissioned Officers and Corporals will be borne as Supernumeraries, and the Senior Non-Commissioned will have the preference of being borne on the regular establishment.

The Companies will be denominated the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Companies.

The 1st Company is to consist of 5 Serjeants, 5 Corporals, 10 Gunners, 1 Drummer, and 1 Fifer.

50 Matrosses to be selected from the most experienced and expert Artillery Men, to be armed and clothed as Artillery.

Officers are posted to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion as follows:

Lieut. Colonels	Francis Aiskill	
	Thomas Burrows	In Europe.
	James Rowley	In Europe.
	J. Hazlewood, Commands Native Invalid Company at Cuddalore.	
Majors	James Jones	
	Thomas Boles	In Europe.
	J. Marshall	In Europe.
	Charles Lucas	
Captains	Caleb Pearson	In Europe.
	Philip H. Keay (*Brevet Major*)	In Europe.
	D. M. Holford (*Brevet Major*)	
	John Butler	On duty at Tanjore.
	James Geekie	In Europe.
	George Kippen	On duty at Nellore.
	C. T. Cooper	
	Adam Brown	
	John Price	
	J. B. Waterhouse	
	John L. Jones	In Europe.
	Mungo Campbell, Commands Native Invalid Company at Ellore.	
Lieutenants	Charles Sheridan	
	Elliston Sober	On duty at Negapatam.
	Samuel Crump	
	G. E. Gepp	
	J. J. Utterson	In Europe.
	Roger Hodgkinson	
	J. J. Eckersall	
	J. Mackonochie	
	G. J. Gilbert	
	S. Rolleston	On duty at Ellore.
	J. W. Morgan	In Europe
Ensign	J. Clemons	Adjutant of Invalids.

Officers will be posted to Companies at the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

CLOTHING.

The clothing will be red with grey cuff and collar and silver lace, of the same fashion as the Army Clothing, and the half mounting to be as ordered for the Madras European Regiment.

The Carnatic European Veteran Battalion will be stationed at Masulipatam, to which

which Station Lieutenant Colonel Aiskill will repair immediately, to whom further detailed instructions for the information and organization of the Corps will be issued from Head Quarters.

Mr. Surgeon Rogers is posted to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, from the 1st of May next.

One Company of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion is to be stationed at Vizagapatam, and one Company at Ganjam, each of which Companies will consist of fifty Privates, and all Supernumeraries are to join the Head Quarters of the Battalion.

G. O. G. 30th April 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the pay and batta of Trumpeters in Corps of Native Cavalry, shall henceforward be the same as is allowed to Naigues of Native Cavalry.

G. O. G. 30th April 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Annual Committees for the Survey of Public Buildings on the Malabar Coast shall in future be assembled immediately after the monsoon, instead of the first week of January in each year, as heretofore observed. The Proceedings of the Committee will as usual be forwarded to the Secretary of the Military Board.

G. O. G. 7th May 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that upon all occasions when Native Commissioned Officers of Corps of Cavalry, may obtain leave of absence with permission to take their Regimental Horses with them, they shall be authorized to purchase the established quantity of Gram for their daily feed; and shall render on their return to head quarters an account of the expense incurred for the same during their absence, to the Quarter Master of the Corps, by whom a bill for the amount, countersigned by the Officer Commanding, will be presented to the Paymaster of the Station, who is hereby directed to forward it to the Paymaster of Extraordinaries, in order that it may be submitted in the usual manner for the sanction of Government.

Officers Commanding the Troop or Troops from whence the Horses of Native Commissioned Officers may be detached, will be careful not to include in their daily indents for Gram, the Horses which may be thus absent from the head quarters of the Corps.

G. O. G. 14th May 1811.

As the Saddles and Horse Appointments with His Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons on this Establishment *are kept up by the Colonels of those Regiments by supplies from Europe out of their Off-reckonings*, it is evident that the Lieutenant Colonels Commanding those Corps in India, are not subject to the same expense as the Commanding Officers of the Honorable Company's Regiments of Native Cavalry, who have to keep those articles up *by purchasing new ones*, as well as keeping them in repair, including the expense of conveyance, &c. out of the allowance of twenty-one Fanams per month for each Saddle, and set of Horse Appointments.

It is therefore directed, that the sum of 15 Fanams per month shall be drawn in future by the Lieutenant Colonels, or Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons

Dragoons on this Establishment for each Saddle and set of Horse Appointments, which sum is to be considered in full for keeping in repair and carrying the Saddles and Horse Appointments with their respective Corps, from the time the equipment is landed from Europe and lodged in Regimental Store, previous to which all expenses will continue to be borne by the Colonels of Regiments out of the Off-reckonings, but not afterwards.

The allowance of 15 Fanams per month for each saddle and set of Horse Appointments granted by this Order, is to commence from the 1st instant.

G. O. G. 13th May 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the General Order of the 26th of March last, which suspended until further orders the operation of the additional Articles of War published on the 4th of January last, as far as regarded Native Courts Martial, (other than General Courts Martial) and to direct that all such Courts Martial shall be conducted, from and after the receipt of this Order, according to the abovementioned additional Articles of War.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the allowance of 6 Fanams per day, to each Moulah or Bramin whom it may be necessary to employ, for the administration of oaths in the proper forms to Mussulmans and Hindoos at all Native Courts Martial; to be drawn on abstract, by the Officer who conducts the Proceedings of each Court Martial.

G. O. G. 28th May 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that all Barrack Serjeants may be considered as immediately attached to the Officers in charge of Public Buildings, who will draw the staff allowance for them in the usual manner; but as their services are also required for assisting in taking care of the Cots in store and in use with the Troops, it will still be a part of their duty to inspect them, and it is hereby ordered that they shall make daily reports of their state to the Officer of the Commissariat department on the spot. At such Stations of the Army where Cotts are in use, and where there is no Officer of the Commissariat department, they will make a weekly report of the Cots to the Officer of that department in their respective Divisions, and their reports are required to be countersigned by the Officer in charge of Public Buildings as a mark of their being correct. At Stations where there are no officers specially appointed to the charge of Barracks and Public Buildings, nor any Public Staff Officer, the pay and allowance of Barrack Serjeants will be drawn by the Officer Commanding.

G. O. G. 31st May 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to resolve, that the monthly pay to Europeans on the Pension List shall be increased, and fixed at the rates undermentioned from the 1st June next ensuing, exclusive of the allowance of one month's extra pay granted annually on the 1st December to individuals of each rank, for the purpose of providing themselves with clothing, viz.

	S. P.	F.	C.
To a Serjeant	4	11	33
,, Rank and File	3	26	40

The Governor in Council has also been pleased, with the view of further meliorating the condition of European and Native Invalids and Pensioners, to resolve that on their transfer from the effective to the non-effective establishment, they shall be allowed their

their effective pay and batta until the date of joining the Corps or Stations to which they may be appointed, and that the Europeans shall be entitled to Provisions, Camp Equipage, Medical Attendance, &c. in like manner as effective Soldiers, according to the existing Regulations of the Service, during the same period.

G. O. G. 21st June 1811.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in addition to the Serjeants named in the G. O. of the 19th April last, to whom an allowance of House Rent is to be granted, Serjeants and Corporals attached to the Guns with Regiments of Cavalry, when not furnished with Public Quarters, are to receive the same allowance as that authorized under the above Order.

G. O. G. 25th June 1811.

☞ The Governor in Council directs, that the Native Dressers on this Establishment, shall be entitled to the benefits of the Pension List, in the same manner as other Troops of the Line, and that the amount of their allowance when transferred to that List, shall be fix at 5 Star Pagodas. The Governor is further pleased to direct, that all the Native Dressers who have become non-effective, since the 7th December 1805, and had served the period prescribed by the Regulations, shall be now admitted on the Pension List.

G. O. G. 28th June 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix the pay and allowances of Regimental Quarter Master of His Majesty's Dragoon Regiments on this Establishment, as follows, for a month of 30 days.

	P.	F.	C.
King's Pay at the rate of 8 Shillings per day	30	0	0
Additional Pay	11	13	79
Gratuity	3	31	40
Half Batta	14	2	50
Horse Allowance	24	0	0
Tent Allowance	18	0	0
Candle Allowance	2	0	0
Pagodas	103	3	9

G. O. G. 28th June 1811.

In explanation of that part of the G. O. under date the 28th November last, relative to the medical charge of European Details not otherwise specially provided for; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Garrison Staff, Pensioners and other Europeans strictly belonging to the permanent establishment of a Garrison, shall be considered under the medical charge of the Assistant Surgeon, appointed to perform the medical duties of the Station. G. O. C. C.

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* *Vide page* 206.

G. O. C. C. 1st July 1811.

It is to be understood, that every European Invalided Non Commissioned Rank and File, is, by the formation of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, placed upon the strength of that Corps; Officers who may be in charge of Persons of that description, will therefore in the first instance, transmit correct registers, and in future make regular returns of them, reporting casualties as they occur, to the Officer Commanding the Veteran Battalion. All applications for arrears of clothing, or claims of any kind, which may be preferred, are to be submitted to that Officer, who will adopt the necessary steps for their adjustment, and every other mode of application is hereby expressly forbid.

G. O. G. 9th July 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, in future, when the Sabre Pouches of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Privates of the several Regiments of Native Cavalry may be found unserviceable by a Committee of Inspection, appointed under competent authority, that the Officer Commanding the Regiment shall forward to the Military Board those Proceedings, in order that authority may be given for issuing new Pouches from the Public Stores, or for providing them, in such manner at the public expence, as may be considered most advisable. As it is intended by this Regulation to release the Native Troops from the stoppages to which they have been hitherto subject on this account, Officers in command of Corps will be careful to explain to their Men the indulgence which has been granted to them under this Order.

G. O. G. 16th July 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following reports submitted by the permanent Committee of Examination appointed by General Order of the 5th April 1811, respecting Cornet Macnaghten of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, who has obtained the honorary reward held out in the General Order of the 9th October 1810, as an encouragement to the study of the Hindoostanee language, be published in General Orders.

To WILLIAM THACKERAY, Esq.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,

at Fort St. George.

SIR,

Para. 1st—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 5th instant, constituting us a Committee for examining Officers, Gentlemen Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons who may become candidates for the reward held out by Government, to promote the study of the Hindoostanee language; and to acquaint you that we have in conformity to the order conveyed therein proceeded to examine Cornet Macnaghten, and beg leave to report the result, for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

2d—Mr. Macnaghten was required to translate from English into Hindoostanee, and from Hindoostanee into English without having recourse to a Dictionary, Grammar, or other book of reference whatever.

3d—The specimens selected for translation into Hindoostanee consisted of a Tale from the College Exerciser at Fort William, and a number of English Sentences compiled, with a view to the prevailing idioms in respect to kindred and relationship, marriage, sale and purchase, and other common occurrences of life—a Hindoostanee Story from the Exerciser abovementioned, was given for translation into English.

4th—The uncommon degree of proficiency evinced by Mr. Macnaghten, renders it unnecessary for us to enter into further detail of this examination than to state, that his translations of the specimens abovementioned, were executed with a facility, despatch and correctness which could alone be the result of a most accurate, extensive and well

well grounded knowledge in Hindoostanee. He is critically versed in the idioms of the language, reads with fluency, and has a correct pronunciation.

5th—On a review of these several circumstances, and considering the comparatively short period of Mr. Macnaghten's studies, we have the greatest satisfaction in reporting to the Governor in Council the very extraordinary extent of that Gentleman's acquirements in Hindoostanee and can with confidence recommend him, as fully deserving the reward, which Government have been pleased to announce it to be their intention to bestow on the successful exertions of the Junior Officers of the Army, in acquiring a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language.

We have the honor to be,

Fort St George, 12th *April* 1811.

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants.

(Signed) J. H. PEILE, *Persian Translator to Government.*
R. B. OTTO, *Deputy Quarter Master General.*
H. MORTLOCK, *Deputy Persian Translator to Government.*
W. ORMSBY, *Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.*

To W. THACKERAY, Esq.
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Sir, *Fort St. George.*

In conformity to the directions contained in your Letter of the 1st instant, we have completed the examination of Cornet Macnaghten in the Persian language, and beg leave to report for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that we consider his attainments in this language, of nearly equal extent to the degree of proficiency manifested by him in the Hindoostanee at the examination he underwent before us some few days since.

The specimens selected for translation into Persian consisted of a number of sentences on various subjects; those for translation into English, were an extract from the Jeshal Ab oöl Fuzlel and a short original Letter in Persian, which latter we required Cornet Macnaghten to read and translate on the spot.—The translations were executed with considerable accuracy, and a large choice of Persian terms made use of by that Gentleman in his translations from English, showed, that he possessed a knowledge in that language beyond the bounds of ordinary acquirement; The Letter he read off and translated at sight with facility.

In concluding this succinct report of Cornet Macnaghten's progress, it may be permitted us to express our regret, that the Regulations of the Service will not in this instance allow of our recommending a reward being bestowed on that Officer for his proficiency in the Persian language, similar to that, which his acquirements in Hindoostanee have already obtained for him.

We have the honor to be,

Fort St George, 6th *May* 1811.

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants.

(Signed) J. H. PEILE, *Persian Translator to Government.*
W. ORMSBY, *Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.*
R. B. OTTO, *Deputy Quarter Master General.*
H. MORTLOCK, *Deputy Persian Translator to Government.*

G. O. C. C. 22d July 1811.

The practice of Officers refusing to receive their Commissions from the Paymasters of Stations and Detachments, and withholding the fees on account of alleged errors, being inconvenient to the Service, and productive of much irregularity in accounts; the Officer Commanding the Army is pleased to direct, that Officers are on such occasions to receive their Commissions and pay the fees, and that such Commission may be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, thro' the regular channel, for correction.

G. O. G. 19TH JULY 1811.

With reference to the G. O. of the 15th April 1811, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Lascars in the Store department shall be formed into 32 Companies, consisting of

1 Syrang,
1 1st Tindal,
1 2d do. and 50 Lascars each; and that the Syrangs and Tindals now surplus to that establishment, shall be borne upon the returns as Supernumerary, and brought upon the strength as casualties occur.

The Companies will be distributed as follows:

		Companies.
Presidency	Division	11
Centre	do.	2
Northern	do.	3
Southern	do.	3
Mysore	do.	3
Ceded Districts		2
Malabar and Canara		1
Goa		½
Quilon		½
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force		3
Gun Carriage Manufactory		3
		32

The Presidency Division will furnish one Company to the Superintending Engineer to assist in keeping the Fortifications and other Public Works in repair, and one Company for Detachments to Subordinate Depots.

The Military Board will direct the distribution of Lascars, so soon as the arrangements can be made with convenience to the Public Service, agreeably to the accompanying statement.

G. O. G. 19TH JULY 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when estimates for the repair of Camp Equipage at any of the Depots of the Army shall be authorized by the Military Board, and that these estimates contain the amount of the materials and workmen, which can be supplied from the Stores, as well as the amount of materials and workmen required to be obtained from the Officer of Supply, the following mode shall in future be observed in obtaining the latter, viz.

The estimate being passed by the Military Board and sent direct to the Commissary of Stores charged with making the repairs as directed in the G. O. of the 11th December 1810, the Commissary of Stores shall prepare an indent for the materials and workmen which cannot be supplied from the Stores, and which indent being countersigned by the Officer Commanding on the spot, will then be a sufficient voucher to the Officer of the Commissariat, for the provision of the supplies and for entering their amount in his disbursements. The Commissary of Stores will be held responsible that these indents correspond with the estimate passed by the Military Board, and which will be duly examined, when the bill is presented by the Commissary General for the purpose of being passed.

G. O. C. C. 31ST JULY 1811.

The Officer Commanding the Army deems it necessary to re-publish the following Extract of a General Order by His Excellency Lieut. General Stuart, dated Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 14th January 1802, to which the strictest attention is to be

be paid, in any communications Commanding Officers may find it necessary to make to the Agent for Army Clothing.

"Commanding Officers will henceforth consider it a duty to address Head "Quarters relative to the clothing of their Corps, and are not upon any account what- "ever, to communicate direct with the Contractor, except in acknowledging the re- "ceipt of clothing."

G. O. G. 2d August 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Invalid Conductors, or Serjeants and Conicopolies, as detailed in the accompanying Statement, shall be attached to the several Stations therein mentioned, for the purpose of taking care of the Public Buildings under such instructions as they may receive from the Quarter Master General of the Army.

The Officer Commanding the Army will be pleased to nominate the Conductors or Serjeants at the several Stations, and the Conicopolies will be appointed under the orders of the Quarter Master General, who will notify to the Military Auditor General the dates of their appointment.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the Public Buildings mentioned in the annexed list, shall be transferred to the Civil department.

STATEMENT of STATIONS, at which ESTABLISHMENTS for the CHARGE of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, are ordered.

Divisions.	STATIONS.	Establishment. Invalid Conductor or Serjeant 1st Class.	Establishment. *Serjeant 2d Class or Conicopolies.	Pay. P.	Pay. F.	Pay. C.
Centre.	Tripassore	0	1	3	0	0
	Cannanore	0	1	3	0	0
	Saukerrydroog	0	1	3	0	0
	Ryacottah	0	1	3	0	0
	Arnee	1	1	8	0	0
	Chittoor	0	1	3	0	0
Southern.	Trichinopoly	0	1	3	0	0
	Pallamcottah	1	0	5	0	0
	Madura	0	1	3	0	0
Mysore.	Seringapatam	0	1	3	0	0
	Bangalore	1	1	8	0	0
	Chittledroog	1	0	5	0	0
	Nundydroog	0	1	3	0	0
	Paughur	0	1	3	0	0
	Hullilall	0	1	3	0	0
Malabar and Canara.	Cannanore	0	1	3	0	0
	Tellicherry	0	1	3	0	0
	Calicut	0	1	3	0	0
	Paulghautcherry	0	1	3	0	0
	Mangalore	0	1	3	0	0
	Onore	0	1	3	0	0
Ceded Districts.	Bellary	0	1	3	0	0
	Rachoutry	0	1	3	0	0
	Cumbum	0	1	3	0	0
Goa.	Cabo	0	1	3	0	0
	Agonda	0	1	3	0	0
			Pagodas	92	0	0
				N	P	

* *Further Orders on this subject is published in G. O. 20th August 1811.—Vide page 218.*

N. B.—The Stations of Trichinopoly, Seringapatam, Cannanore, Bellary and Cabo, have a Serjeant already appointed to them, who will be retained independent of the above establishment.

The Maistry Bricklayer and Carpenter at present attached to the Public Buildings at Wallajahbad, to be transferred to Bangalore, and placed under the orders of the Barrack Master.

LIST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT THE UNDERMENTIONED STATIONS WHICH ARE DIRECTED TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

STATIONS.		DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING.
Gunioor	1	Commanding Officer's Quarter.
	2	Sepoy Barracks.
	3	Long Building.
	4	Native Hospital.
	5	Store Room.
	6	Staff Serjeant's Quarter.
	7	Garrison Serjeant Major's do.
	8	New Sepoy Barracks.
Tamerycottah	1	Commanding Officer's Quarter.
	2	Sepoy Barracks.
	3	Sepoy do.
	4	Store Room.
	5	Sheds 3 in a range.
	6	2 Other Buildings (ruined.)
Ongole	1	Commanding Officer's Quarter.
	2	Main Guard.
	3	Magazine with different rooms.
	4	Granary.
	5	Sepoy Barracks.
	6	Store Room.
	7	Small Building.
Nellore	1	Barracks and Guard Room.
	2	Hospital.
	3	Prison.
	4	Prison Guard Room.
	5	Magazine No. 1.
	6	Magazine No. 2.

G. O. C. C. 30TH JULY 1811.

The Officer Commanding the Army has been pleased to direct, that the following Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, shall be published for general information.

HORSE GUARDS:
25th October 1810.

SIR,

Having had the honor to lay before the King the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Trichinopoly, East Indies, on the 9th March 1810, and subsequent days, for the trial of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Griffin, of the 30th Regiment of Foot, who was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, preferred on complaint of R. H. Lathom, Esq. His Majesty's Justice of the Peace of the Zillah of Trichinopoly.

"For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instances, viz.

"1st.—For having on the night of the 19th of February 1810, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, armed with a Sword and Bamboo, or stick, entered the private bed-room of the house of the said R. H. Lathom, Esquire, while in bed, and for refusing to quit it when desired by him to do so."

"2d—For having made use of opprobrious and insulting language to the said R. H. Lathom, Esquire, and otherwise menacing him with an assault."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision,

"The

"The Court having maturely considered all the evidence in support of the prose-"cution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that the "Prisoner, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Griffin, is guilty of both the Charges exhibited "against him."

"The Court having found the Prisoner, guilty of both the Charges; it doth sen-"tence and adjudge the said Mr. Assistant Surgeon Griffin to be cashiered.—While the Court passes the above sentence, it feels itself called upon, from the character given of the Prisoner, from his having tendered an apology, and from his length of service, to recommend him in the strongest manner to mercy."

I am to acquaint you, that His Majesty approved and confirmed the finding and sentence of the Court; but in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, as they appear on the face of the Proceedings and particularly of the strong recommendation of the court in favour of the Prisoner, His Majesty was pleased to extend his most gracious pardon to Assistant Surgeon Griffin, and to command that he should be restored to the functions of his commission, after having been most severely reprimanded by the General Officer under whose command the 30th Regiment is placed, and admonished of the consequences which may follow a repetition of such intemperate conduct.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) DAVID DUNDAS,
Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty,
or Officer Commanding
in the Presidency of Madras.

G. O. G. 12th August 1811.

With reference to the G. O. under date the 19th April last, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the price certificates therein mentioned, shall in future be drawn out agreeably to the following form.

I do hereby certify that, the average prices of the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c. for the month of ——— 1811, have been at this Station, and in the adjacent country, to the best of my knowledge and belief, and according to every enquiry I could make, as follows.

ARTICLES.		Retail price in Bazar.			Whole sale price in District.		
		P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Rice of the Year—1st sort,	per Garce						
do. 2d do.	do.						
do. 3d do.	do.						
Paddy	do.						
Salt	do.						
Joannaloo	do.						
Raggy	do.						
Dholl	do.						
Horse Gram or Cooly	do.						
Chinna or Bengal Gram	do.						
Menemoolo	do.						
Pasaloo	do.						
Ghee	per Candy						
Tamarind	do.						
Chillies	do.						
Pepper	do.						
Coriander Seeds	do.						

Cummin

ARTICLES.		Retail price in Bazar.			Whole-sale price in District.		
		P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
Cummin seeds	per Candy						
Garlick	do						
Onions	do						
Turmerick	do						
Tobacco	do						
Mustard seeds	do						
Beetlenut	do						
Biscuit	do						
Flour	do						
Sugar	do						
Sheep, 1st sort	per each						
do. 2d do.	do						
Fresh Beef, 1st do.	per lb.						
do. 2d do.	do						
Bullock Gunny Bags	per 100						
Common do. do.	do						
Gunny Pieces	do						

Date: Signature of the Officer Commanding.

G. O. G. 20th August 1811.

With reference to the G. O. of the 2d instant for the care and preservation of the Public Buildings at the Stations therein enumerated; The Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that the Serjeants and Conicopolies detailed in the following Statement shall be attached to the Stations in the Deckan, the Northern Division, and Travancore, for the care and custody of the Public Buildings at the several Stations in those Divisions.

The Officer Commanding the Army will be pleased to nominate the Serjeants required for this purpose, and the Conicopolies will be appointed under the Orders of the Quarter Master General, who will notify to the Military Auditor General the dates of their appointments.

STATEMENT OF STATIONS AT WHICH ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ARE ORDERED.

STATIONS.		Establishment.		Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cashs.
		Serjeants 1st Class.	Serjeants 2d Class or Conicopolies.			
Northern Division.	Masulipatam	0	1	3	0	0
	Vizagapatam	0	1	3	0	0
	Ellore	1	0	5	0	0
	Aska	0	1	3	0	0
	Ganjam	0	1	3	0	0
	Chicacole	0	1	3	0	0
	Samulcottah	1	0	5	0	0
Cochin & Travancore.	Cochin	0	1	3	0	0
	Quilon	0	1	3	0	0
	Oadagherry	0	1	3	0	0
	Anjengo	0	1	3	0	0
Deckan.	Jaulnah	1	1	8	0	0
	Secunderabad	0	1	3	0	0
			Pagodas	48	0	0

N. B.

N. B.—The Stations of Masulipatam and Secunderabad have a Serjeant already appointed to them, who will be retained independent of the above; the Serjeant at Vizagapatam is removed to Vizianagram, and the one at Cochin to Quilon.

G. O. G. 23D AUGUST 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following G. O. of the Supreme Government, dated the 15th May 1810, relative to the pay of Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned Officers and Privates absent on leave in Bengal, from either of the other Presidencies, and to direct, that a certificate of the form therein mentioned be granted by the proper authority to every Individual of the ranks abovementioned, on his obtaining permission to proceed to Bengal on leave of absence.

GENERAL ORDERS, *15th May* 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Collectors of Revenue, and the Paymasters and Deputy Paymasters of this Presidency to whom the application may be made, to pay monthly, during the term of their leave of absence, to Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, belonging to either of the Presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay, such portion of their pay as shall be specified to be admissible, to them, during their furlough, upon a certificate according to the annexed form, with which they will be furnished for that purpose.

The Collector or Paymaster to whom the application for payment may be made, will note upon the certificate, the payment for what month and when disbursed, transmitting a copy of the pay certificate above described with the receipt of the Party for the payment made, to the Office of the Military Auditor General for audit, and in order that the sums so disbursed may be duly charged to the Presidency, to which the Party belongs.

Should the bearer of a certificate of the nature abovementioned after having arrived at Fort William, be desirous of proceeding for the remainder of his furlough to an Inland Station, payment of such arrears as are due may be made by the Paymaster at the Presidency, who will note upon the pay certificate the payments he may have issued for the guidance of the Collector or Paymaster, in the future issues to be made upon such certificate.

When the party shall cease to draw pay in Bengal, his original certificate shall be returned to him, care being taken, that the several payments are distinctly specified thereon, as well as the dates on which they have been made, under the official signature of the Collector or Paymaster.

FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that A. B. Private of the
Company of belonging to the Presidency of
having obtained leave of absence
and to proceed to Bengal for the term of he will
be entitled to receive monthly during the time of his furlough, from the Collector or Paymaster in Bengal to whom this certificate shall be produced.

The Sum of Star Pagodas or Sicca Rupees

(Signed) G. H.
Paymaster of the Company.

(Signed) G. D.
Captain or Lieut. Comg.

(Signed) E. F.
Lieut. Col. or Major Comg.
the Station or Corps.

A true copy.
(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

G. O. G. 27TH AUGUST 1811.

In conformity with the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, contained in

in the 90th, 91st, and 92d Paragraphs of their General letter to Bengal, dated the 31st May 1809, for equalizing the allowances of the Field Officers and Captains of His Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons and Infantry, with the allowance of Officers of corresponding ranks in the Honorable Company's Service, and which have been found to exceed the latter, in consequence of the non-effective and contingent allowances drawn by Field Officers and Captains in His Majesty's Service, as appears by the annexed Comparative Statements, Nos 1 and 2; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to pass the following Regulations to take effect at this Presidency from the 25th June last.

1st—The non effective and contingent allowances hitherto drawn for Field Officers and Captains half yearly, shall from the 25th June last be drawn by the Regimental Paymaster in his monthly distribution of subsistence, according to the correct proportion for each month for the number of Officers entitled to such allowances, actually present in India.

2d—That corresponding deductions shall be made by the Regimental Paymaster in his monthly regimental abstract for the Honorable Company's allowances, on account of the Officers for whom the non-effective and contingent allowances shall have been drawn in the subsistence abstracts.

2d—The following are the rates at which the non-effective and contingent allowances are to be drawn monthly for the different ranks, and as the excess in the pay and allowances between the King's and Company's Officers is owing entirely to the non-effective and contingent allowances drawn by the former, the deductions from the monthly abstracts for the Company's allowances are to be made at precisely the same rates, viz.

DRAGOONS.

Average monthly amount of the 20*l.* per annum to Field Officers granted by His Majesty's Regulations of 27th May 1803, in lieu of the emoluments arising from the contingent allowances which Captains of Troops receive		F.	C.
	Pagodas 4	7	40
Average monthly amount of the contingent allowances granted by His Majesty's Regulations to Captains of Troops at the rate of *l.* 70 per annum		F.	C.
	Pagodas 14	26	20

3d—The allowance established by His Majesty's Regulations for a Riding House, being granted for purposes unconnected with personal emolument, is continued, but to be drawn in the monthly subsistance abstract, in the same manner, as the contingent and non-effective allowances are directed to be drawn.

INFANTRY.

Average monthly amount of the 20*l.* per annum to Field Officers granted by His Majesty's Regulations of 27th May 1803, in lieu of the emoluments arising from the contingent allowance which Captains of Companies receive		F.	C.
	Pagodas 4	7	40
Average monthly amount of the non-effective and contingent allowances granted by His Majesty's Regulations to Captains of Companies at the rate of *l.* 56 10 per annum..............................	Pagodas 11	34	50

4th—In cases however, when by vacancy or the absence in Europe of the Captain of a Company, a Subaltern or other Officer takes upon himself the command and payment of such Company, the contingent allowance only, viz *l.* 36 10 per annum, or Pagodas 7 25 30 per month is to be drawn, the difference, being the non effective allowance of *l.* 20 per annum can only be received (according to His Majesty's Regulations) by the Captain of the Company.

5th—The Officers in command of Regiments of Dragoons and Foot having returns, reports, &c. to prepare for the Deputy Adjutant General of the King's Troops, as well as of the Company's Army, and being consequently exposed to a greater expense, the allowance at present granted for Stationary for the Commanding Officer, Paymaster and Staff of each Regiment, viz. *l.* 30 per annum, to be continued.

6th—The Governor in Council has also been pleased to resolve, that a Pay Serjeant at one Pagoda per Month, and 30 Fanams per month for Stationery, shall be drawn for each Troop or Company in His Majesty's Service, as allowed for Companies of European Infantry in the Honorable Company's Service, and that the Regulations of 1788, whereby it is ordered that "Every Soldier, whether of European Infantry, Cavalry, "or Artillery, who may die on or before the 15th of the month shall be struck off the "pay rolls at the end of the month, but if he dies after the 15th of the month, he "shall be continued on the pay rolls for the next month only, to defray his funeral "expenses," shall be extended to the Soldiers in His Majesty's Service.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES DRAWN BY FIELD OFFICERS AND OFFICERS COMMANDING TROOPS IN HIS MAJESTY'S AND THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE, FOR ONE MONTH.

King's Officers.	Company's Officers.	RANKS.	Subsistence.	Difference between King's and Company's Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Horse Allowance.	Tent Allowance.	Total per Month.	Non-Effective Allowance.	Effective and Contingent Allowances.	Difference in favor of the King's Officers.
			P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.
		CAVALRY.										
1	0	Colonel.......	124 35 6	0 0 0	233 31 60	0 0 0	36 0 0	35 0 0	429 24 66	A4 7 40	0 0 0	4 7 40
0	1	ditto......	124 9 6	0 0 0	234 15 60	0 0 0	36 0 0	35 0 0	419 24 66	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	0	Lieut. Colonel	87 18 46	0 0 0	93 10 70	0 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	246 29 38	A4 7 40	0 0 0	4 7 40
0	1	ditto......	86 39 76	0 0 0	93 31 40	0 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	246 29 39	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	0	Major.......	73 7 57	0 0 0	69 37 10	0 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	209 2 67	A4 7 40	0 0 0	4 7 40
0	1	ditto......	72 31 57	0 0 0	70 13 10	0 0 0	36 0 0	30 0 0	209 2 67	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	0	Captain......	55 18 62	0 25 63	28 5 20	11 10 40	24 0 0	18 0 0	137 18 25	0 0 0	B14 26 20	14 26 20
0	1	ditto......	56 2 45	0 0 0	28 5 20	11 10 40	24 0 0	18 0 0	137 18 25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

A.—At the rate of £20 per annum.
B.—At the rate of £70 per annum.

No. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES DRAWN BY FIELD OFFICERS AND OFFICERS COMMANDING COMPANIES IN HIS MAJESTY'S AND THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE, FOR ONE MONTH.

King's Officers.	Company's Officers.	RANKS.	Subsistence.	Difference between King's and Company's Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Horse Allowance.	Tent Allowance.	Total per Month.	Non-Effective Allowance.	Effective Contingent Allowances.	Difference in favor of the King's Officers.
			P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.
		INFANTRY										
1	0	Colonel.........	87 7 70	9 28 70	234 15 60	0 0 0	0 0 0	35 0 0	366 10 40	A4 7 40	0 0 0	4 7 40
0	1	do...........	96 36 60	0 0 0	233 15 60	0 0 0	0 0 0	35 0 0	366 10 40	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	0	Lieut. Colonel...	61 28 55	15 34 45	93 31 40	0 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0	201 10 40	A4 7 40	0 0 0	4 7 40
0	1	do...........	77 21 0	0 0 0	93 31 40	0 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0	201 10 40	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	0	Major..........	54 24 5	3 23 15	70 13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0	158 18 30	A4 7 40	0 0 0	4 7 40
0	1	do...........	58 5 20	0 0 0	70 13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	30 0 0	158 18 30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	0	Captain.........	36 20 45	2 10 75	28 5 20	11 10 40	0 0 0	18 0 0	96 5 20	B11 34 50	11 34 50	11 34 50
0	1	do...........	38 31 40	0 0 0	26 5 20	11 10 40	0 0 0	18 0 0	96 5 20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

A.—At the rate of £20 per annum.
B.—At the rate of £56 10 per annum.

G. O. G. 3D SEPTEMBER 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the

the following Orders issued by His Excellency the Vice President in Council at Fort William, dated the 6th ultimo, and to enjoin the strictest attention to the directions contained therein.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, *6th August* 1811.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council, with a view of guarding against the payment to Individuals, of advances exceeding the amount of arrears actually due to them, is pleased to direct, that the Officers of the Pay department, on making advances authorized by Government to Officers absent from their Corps, shall in addition to the usual duplicate receipts required from such Officers, invariably insert in future, on the back of the pay certificate furnished to them, the date and amount of each advance.

His Excellency in Council will further request the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay and Prince of Wales' Island, to direct, that whenever advances may be made at those Presidencies respectively, to Officers belonging to the Bengal Establishment, intimation of such advance shall be conveyed to the Military Paymaster General at Fort William, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have taken place from the two former Presidencies, and by the earliest practicable opportunity from the latter.

In cases of advances being made at the several Presidencies by Deputy Paymasters, the Governments of Fort St George, Bombay and Prince of Wales' Island, will be requested to require those Officers not only to notify the same to their own Paymaster General for communication as above directed, but also to report the circumstance direct to the Military Paymaster General in Bengal.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
ACTG. SEC. TO GOVT MIL DEPT.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 9TH AUGUST 1811.

Meerut, 31st July 1809; Choultry Plain, the 4th October 1809; and Bombay the 4th October 1809.

With reference to the General Orders of the dates as per margin, His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewitt is pleased to direct that all Officers newly appointed in His Majesty's Service by the Commander in Chief in India, actually in Europe, are not to be returned under the head of "Officers absent without leave" until after the expiration of twelve months from the date of their appointment.

Ghazeepore having become a Station for one of His Majesty's Regiments, Officers arriving at Fort William from Europe, or from the other Presidencies for the purpose of joining their Corps at that Station, are not to be returned absent without leave until after the expiration of the time necessary to enable them to join, viz two months and a half from the day of their arrival at this Presidency, which the Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Fort William will specially report.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 11TH AUGUST 1811.

* It having been represented to the Commander in Chief that from the circumstance of several of His Majesty's Regiments in India, not being supplied with proper Pouches from England containing sixty rounds agreeably to the King's order, they have on cases of emergency been furnished from the Stores with the small Infantry Pouch adopted by the Honorable Company for their Troops, which contain no more than twenty-six rounds.— His Excellency Lieutenant General Hewitt is pleased to call the attention of such General, or other Officer as may be employed in making the half yearly inspections, to Lieutenant General Calvert's Letter of the 25th of May 1807, published to the Army in India on the 21st of November following, which, in the

* *Vide* 1st *Vol. page* 326.

the 3d Paragraph directs, that whenever, on the half yearly inspection of Regiments, General Officers report any deficiencies in a Corps, it is expected that they will themselves direct that such deficiencies be immediately replaced.

G. O. G. 10TH SEPTEMBER 1811.

☞ * The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Regulations of His Majesty's Service authorizing a gratuity to Officers who may lose an Eye, or a Limb, in action, and to the Widows and Children of Officers who may be killed in action, shall be extended and considered applicable to Officers in the Honorable Company's Service under similar circumstances:

REGULATIONS AND ALLOWANCES, IN CASES WHERE OFFICERS LOSE AN EYE OR A LIMB, OR ARE KILLED IN ACTION.

1.---If a wound shall be received in action, by any Commissioned Officer, which shall occasion the loss of an Eye, or a Limb, or the total loss of the use of a Limb, he shall receive a gratuity in money, of one year's full pay or subsistence (according to his regimental commission) on the production of a certificate from the Surgeon of the Corps stating the loss of the Eye, or Limb.

2.---When any Commissioned Officer shall lose an Eye or a Limb as aforesaid, the Commanding Officer of the Corps in which he serves, shall deliver to him a certificate in addition to the Surgeon's certificate abovementioned, specifying the time when, and the place where, the said accident happened: a duplicate of which certificate shall likewise be transmitted with the next monthly return.

3.--When any Commissioned Officer shall be killed in action, his Widow and Orphan Children (if he leaves any) shall be allowed as follows:

To the Widow, a full year's pay or subsistence, according to her Husband's regimental commission.

To each Child, under age, and unmarried, one-third of what is allowed to the Widow.

Posthumous Children to be included.

4—All Persons dying of their wounds within six months after the battle, shall be considered as having been killed in action.

5—The Commanding Officer of the Corps in which the deceased Officer served, shall, on demand, give a certificate of his being killed in action to his surviving Wife and Orphans respectively, specifying the time when, and the place where, the said accident happened; a duplicate of which certificate shall likewise be transmitted by the next monthly return.

G. O. G. 20TH SEPTEMBER 1811.

Instances having occurred, of Officers who have had charge of Public departments, and others, who have been entrusted with the receipt and disbursement of the public money, postponing the final adjustment of their accounts until they are on the eve of embarking for Europe, whereby the Honorable Company have been exposed to much risk and loss and the current business of the Public departments under Government has been impeded; The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, all Officers who have held, or may hold situations involving the receipt and disbursement of public money, shall notify to the Accountant General in the Military department of accounts their intention of proceeding to Europe, at least three months previous to the computed period of their embarkation, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for the regular adjustment and final settlement of their accounts; and in the event of any Officer of the above description omitting to furnish the notification prescribed in this order, the usual certificates to enable him to proceed to Europe, shall be withheld. G. O. G. C. I.

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* *Further Regulations published in G. O. of the 15th Sept. 1811.—Vide page 225.*

G. O. C. C. I. I. 25th August 1811.

The Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to publish the following General Orders, dated Horse Guards, 20th October 1810, for the information of the Army under his Command.

The Commander in Chief has received the King's commands to make known to the Army, that it is His Majesty's pleasure, that from the 25th of the last month a Trumpet Major in Regiments of Cavalry, and a Drum or Bugle Major in Regiments of Infantry, shall be borne upon the establishment of each Regiment, with the rank and pay of Serjeant.

The Person to be appointed to this situation in each Regiment must be selected from the present Trumpeters, Drummers, or Buglers, and the establishment of each Regiment having ten Troops or Companies, is to be as follows:—

In a Regiment of Cavalry having ten Troops.	In a Regiment of Infantry having eight Battalion Companies and two Flank Companies.	In a Regiment of Light Infantry having ten Companies.
1 Trumpet Major,	1 Drum Major,	1 Bugle Major,
9 Trumpeters,	19 Drummers,	21 Buglers,
	2 Fifers,	
10	22	22

In the regimental returns, the Trumpet, Drum, or Bugle Major, although equal in rank to a Serjeant, must as heretofore, be inserted in the column of Trumpeters, Drummers, &c., not in the column of Serjeants.

The stoppages, which, it is understood, have heretofore been made from the pay of Trumpeters, Drummers, and Buglers, for the purpose of remunerating the Trumpet, Drum and Bugle Majors of Regiments, are to be discontinued from the date of this Order taking effect, viz 25th September 1810.

By Command of The Right Honorable The Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

G. O. G. 4th October 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army serving under this Presidency, the following Copy of a General Order issued at the Presidency of Fort William.

GENERAL ORDERS by HIS EXCELLENCY the VICE PRESIDENT in COUNCIL.

Fort William, 10th *September* 1811.

On the occasion of the approaching return from the late French Islands of the Volunteers of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, to the Presidencies to which they respectively belong; His Excellency the Vice President in Council considers it to be no less an act of justice, than of indispensable public duty, to record the high sense he entertains of the services performed by the Native Soldiery who were employed in concert with His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's European Troops, in the reduction of the Islands of Roderiguez, Bourbon and Mauritius.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to signify his approbation, of the distinguished merits of the Volunteers from the three Presidencies, by conferring Honorary Medals on all the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Troopers, and Sepoys, Golundauze and Gun Lascars employed on that service from this Presidency; and by suggesting for the consideration of the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, that corresponding Medals shall be conferred on the Native Troops, from these Establishments, as a public mark, and honorable testimony of their individual exertions and praise-worthy conduct.

His

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to cause the subject of this Order, to be explained to the Volunteers on their return to Bengal.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
ACTING SEC. TO GOVT. MIL. DEPT.

The Officer Commanding the Army is requested to cause the subject of the foregoing Order to be explained to the Native Troops belonging to this Establishment.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 15TH SEPTEMBER 1811.

The following Copy of a Letter dated Horse Guards, the 6th December 1810, is published for the information of Officers in Command of His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies; and His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires that the orders therein contained be strictly attended to.

CIRCULAR.

HORSE GUARDS,
6th December 1810.

SIR,

Collection of Regulations, Page 189.

The Secretary at War having represented, that the settlement of claims for allowances granted in cases where Officers lose an Eye, or a Limb on service, or are killed in action, would be much facilitated, if the certificates required by the Regulations on that head, were regularly forwarded to the War Office; The Commander in Chief desires, that you will be pleased to cause a duplicate of such certificate to be sent with the monthly returns, and that in order to provide against accidents in the transmission in future, a triplicate may also be forwarded.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) H. TORRENS.

Lieutenant General G. HEWITT.
or OFFICER COMMANDING *in the*
East Indies.

G. O. C. C. I. I 16TH SEPTEMBER 1811.

The Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to publish for the information of His Majesty's Regiments serving under his Command, the following Copy of a Letter dated War Office, the 12th January 1811.

WAR OFFICE,
12th January. 1811.

SIR,

18.762 / 12 and 13

The Court of Directors of the East India Company having signified their desire, that when the Paymastership of a Regiment becomes vacant while the Corps is in India, it may not be filled up, until the Regiment ceases to be paid by the Company; I have the honor to apprize you thereof, and to request you will be pleased to give the necessary instructions to Regiments within your command not having Paymasters, that the public documents required to be furnished by Paymasters may be regularly transmitted to this Office.

I have the honor to be, &c &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Lieutenant General HEWITT.
Commander in Chief
of His Majesty's Forces,
East Indies.

G. O. C. C. 11TH OCTOBER 1811.

* The following Copies of a Letter from the Adjutant General of the Forces, dated Horse Guards, the 30th January 1811, and of its enclosure, transmitted by the Adjutant General

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* *Further Orders on this subject published in G. O. 15th December 1812.—Vide page 294.*

General of His Majesty's Forces serving in India, are published for the information of His Majesty's Regiments serving under the Madras Presidency; and Major General Pater desires that the most strict attention be paid to the orders therein contained.

HORSE GUARDS,
30th January 1811.

SIR,

I have received the Commander in Chief's directions to transmit for your information the copy of a circular letter which, by direction of the Commander in Chief, has been addressed to the Officers in the Command of Regimental Depots which have been established in this Country for Regiments serving in India, and to Regimental Agents, on the subject of Men who embark from this Country for India between the 1st October and the 31st March, being allowed to take with them the Great Coats with which they are furnished in this Country; and I am to request that you will give directions that on the arrival of Men in India who may have taken Great Coats with them, the Great Coats shall be delivered into store with a view to their being delivered out to such Invalids as are sent Home from India, and who may be expected to arrive in England in the winter months.

I am at the same time to acquaint you that it is the duty of Officers who have the charge of Detachments, either proceeding to, or returning from India, to take care that the Great Coats are used only when the weather renders them necessary, or when it is considered advisable that any Men from sickness should wear them.

I am to request you will be pleased to cause the contents of this Letter to be communicated to the Commanding Officers of the several Regiments in India, and to require that the most strict attention be paid to the orders on this subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Lieutenant General HEWITT,
&c. *&c.* *&c.*
Commander in Chief, in the East Indies.

CIRCULAR,

HORSE GUARDS,
30th January 1811.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of such Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private Soldiers belonging to Regiments in India, who may be at Home, being furnished with Great Coats, and in the event of such Men being embarked for India between the 1st of October and the 31st of March, the Commander in Chief approves of their taking their Great Coats with them.

Such Detachments as embark for India between the 1st of April and the 30th September, are to leave their Great Coats at the Depots of their respective Regiments, or at the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. WYNYARD,
D. A. G.

Major General Pater is pleased to direct that on the arrival at Madras of Detachments from Europe, the Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Fort St. George will require from the Officer in charge of such Detachment, a correct return of the number of Great Coats sent out from Home with the Men, in which should be stated any losses that may have occurred, and by what means, during the passage to India. This return to be submitted to the Officer Commanding the Army, and a Special Committee will be assembled to inspect and report upon the condition of Great Coats previously to their being delivered into store.

A copy of the return, and of the inspection report, which should specify the name of the Vessel the Great Coats were brought out in, and with what Detachment, to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, for the Commander in Chief's information.

The Great Coats, after examination, are to be delivered over to the charge of such Persons as the Commander in Chief may direct to receive them;—and it will be the duty of the Brigade Major to the King's Troops to issue the Great Coats for the use of such Invalids as are sent Home from Madras, and who may be expected to arrive in England in the winter months, accompanied by a report of their number and condition, of which the Officer proceeding in charge of the Invalids, will have a transcript for delivery to the Officer Commanding at the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

A copy of this latter report to be also forwarded to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 17TH OCTOBER 1811.

☞ The Intention of the Orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 13th March, relative to the employment of the Officers of the Commissariat department on general duties, not having been universally understood; The Officer Commanding the Army thinks it necessary to direct, that, these Officers shall not be considered to be liable to be employed as Personal Staff or Field Aides, except when that measure may be absolutely necessary: for, it is considered, that a proper execution of their own immediate duties must require that all their time should be exclusively devoted to them.

G. O. G. 25TH OCTOBER 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors.

Letter dated 10th April 1811.

9th—" In consequence of our having come to the resolution to abolish the Military Institution which has been established at your Presidency for educating our Cadets in the Oriental language, previous to their being posted to Regiments, we feel it now highly necessary that the rank of all Cadets should in future be so clearly defined, that upon their actual arrival in India, you should be enabled to post them immediately to such Corps in which they are to remain.

10th—" To attain this end we have adopted the following Regulations, viz:

1. " That in future the Rank of all Cadets who may have actually taken their passage by any Fleet of the season previous to its despatch, be made out and delivered to the Secretary the morning on which the packets are to be closed."

2. " That should any Cadets defer taking their passage until after the above period or should they not be nominated or permitted to embark until after the said list shall have been delivered to the Secretary, they be put at the bottom of the list of that Fleet."

3. " That in order to determine the rank of such Cadets to whom the beforegoing Regulation may be applicable, the name of the Cadet next to whom such subsequent nomination is to rank, be inserted in the Secretary's certificate of appointment."

11th—" Should you therefore hereafter discover upon the arrival of a Fleet of Ships that any Cadets whose names may be inserted in the list of rank so transmitted, have not arrived out by that Fleet, you are hereby directed to strike their names out of the said list, as their proper rank will be found in the list by that Fleet in which they may afterwards proceed."

12th—" You will observe these Regulations will supersede those we transmitted you in our Military Letter of the 22d February, and have been established to meet the inconvenience you might otherwise have experienced in posting the Cadets to their proper corps, in consequence of our subsequent determination to abolish your Military Institution for Oriental instruction; and we trust that under the Regulations now adopted, you will be under no difficulty of determining in future without any further reference to us, how every Cadet ought to rank."

G. O. G. 29TH OCTOBER 1811.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved that the Store Lascars employed in the Ordnance department, shall receive the same medical aid as is afforded to other Native Details, is pleased to direct, that the Garrison Surgeons or Assistant Garrison Surgeons shall include such Lascars in their abstracts, and shall draw a monthly allowance for them at the rate of five Pagodas for every hundred Men.

The Governor in Council further directs, that the diseases of the Store Lascars shall be reported monthly to the Medical Board, in the same manner as in the case of the sick of Native Corps.

At such Stations or Cantonments to which no Garrison Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon shall be attached, the Governor in Council directs, that the above duty shall be performed by the Senior Regimental Surgeon, unless a Medical Officer shall have been specially appointed to Details of Artillery, in which case the Store Lascars will form part of that Officer's medical charge. G. O. C. C.

* *Extended also to Tent Lascars by G. O. 28th April* 1812.—*Vide page* 261.

G. O. C. C. 20th November 1811.

The following General Order dated Horse Guards, 25th May 1811, is published for the general information of the Army serving under this Presidency.

HORSE GUARDS.

GENERAL ORDER. *25th May* 1811.

His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, in the name and behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to appoint Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to be Commander in Chief of the Army, in the room of General Sir David Dundas, who has obtained His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's permission, to resign that appointment.

By Command of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent.
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

G. O. G. 19th November 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the Agent for the supply of Army Clothing to draw an allowance of 20 Pagodas monthly, for a Book keeper.

The payment of this allowance will commence from the 1st Instant, and is chargeable to the account of the Off reckoning Fund.

G. O. G. 23d November 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce to the Army the return of His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Commander in Chief at this Presidency, who landed at Cannanore from His Majesty's Ship Ackbar on the 16th instant.

All reports and returns will of course be made to His Excellency as usual, and the Honorable the Governor in Council at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, is pleased to direct that Major General Pater shall conduct the details at this Presidency under the orders of the Commander in Chief, until the arrival of His Excellency.

G. O. G. 12th November 1811.

In consideration of the long and faithful services of the undermentioned Officers; The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that a Palanquin shall be presented to each of them, with the usual allowance of twenty Pagodas per month, for the support of that equipage; and further, that on their demise respectively, the nearest Heir of each of these Officers shall be pensioned on the half pay of a Subadar of Cavalry, or Infantry, according to the branch of the Service to which each Individual belongs, viz.

Saduc Beg, Subadar, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I.
Secunder Khan, Subadar, 3d Regiment Native Cavalry.
Meer Abbas Ally, Pensioned Subadar of Infantry.
Mootoo Kistnamah, Invalid Subadar of Infantry.
Meer Khan, Subadar, 2d Battalion 8th Regiment N. I.
Fuzzel Khan, Subadar, 6th Regiment Native Cavalry.
Gholam Moydeen, Subadar, 1st Battalion 2d Regiment N. I.
Shaick Esmael, Subadar, 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I.
Shah Sahib, Pensioned Subadar of Cavalry.
Tulseram, Subadar, 2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I.

The

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that Sadue Beg shall be removed to the pension list on his full pay as a Subadar of the 1st Class, and that the pension of Shaik Saib shall be increased to the full pay of a Subadar of Cavalry of the 1st Class.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been further pleased to resolve, that the pension of Subadar Shaik Hyder shall be increased to the full pay of a Subadar of Infantry of the 1st Class, and that Subadar Meer Abbas of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment and Subadar Sied Noor of the same Corps, shall receive the pay of Subadars of the 1st Class; and that a pension of half pay be granted to the nearest Heir of Meer Abbas, on his death.

G. O. C. C. 24th November 1811.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs that the Officer Commanding at Cannanore will not permit, or suffer, any ground to be enclosed, or Buildings to be erected within the limits of the Esplanade of the Fort at that Station, without the permission of Government having been previously obtained.

G. O. G. 3d December 1811.

In consideration of the long and meritorious services of Subadar Ally Beg of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that a Palanquin, with the usual allowance of 20 Pagodas per month, shall be presented to that Officer, and that after his decease, his nearest Heir shall be pensioned on the half pay of a Subadar of Cavalry, of the 1st Class.

G. O. G. 10th December 1811.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from the 1st day of January 1812, the establishment of Artificers for Regiments of European Cavalry serving under this Presidency, with the allowance to be drawn quarterly in lieu of materials for repair of Arms and Accoutrements, shall be as follows:—

Carpenters....................	No. 2
Armourers....................	„ 4
Smiths....................	„ 2
Hammermen....................	„ 2
Bellows Boys....................	„ 2
Chickledars....................	„ 2
Chucklers....................	„ 2
Quarterly Allowance....................	Pags. 8

G. O. C. C. 19th December 1811.

Officers of the rank of Colonel, Commanding Divisions of the Army, Field Forces, or Stations, by appointment of Government, are directed to wear the uniform of a Brigadier General, with the exception of the buttons, which are to be plain gilt.

Officers holding smaller Commands, are to wear, as at present, the uniform of the Corps to which they belong.

G. O. G.

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* *Altered by a G. O. of the 30th June 1812.—Vide page 270.*

G. O. G. 17th December 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the Information of the Army, the following Extracts of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 23d January 1811.

Letter to England dated 24th December 1807.

47th—" We highly approve the correct examples set by your Military Auditor General, Major Bruce, in reducing the expenses of his own Office within the utmost practicable limits, and we are duly sensible of his continued zealous exertions to effect every practicable reduction in the Military expenses of your Presidency."

(158) Reductions in the Military expenses proposed by the Military Auditor Genl.

58th—" We highly approve the conduct of Major Bruce, your Military Auditor General, in suggesting these reductions.—We consider it to be the peculiar province and duty of the Military Auditor General, to watch over the Military expenses, and at all times to suggest to Government such reductions in them, as may appear to him to be practicable and proper."

(162) Mr. Surgeon White, having been absent more than three years, his name struck off the Medical list.

76th—" Officers and Surgeons on furlough, have frequently on their application an extension of furlough, on account of ill health; their names should not therefore be struck off the Military and Medical lists without authority from us—The names, however, of all absentees should be annually reported to us, and a remark made opposite the names of those Officers and Surgeons, whose cases seem to claim our particular notice—With regard to Mr. White, we observe that he had our permission in August 1806, to remain in Europe until the following season, but as he did not return to his duty under that permission, nor has since made any application to us, either for an extension of leave, or permission to return, we acquiesce in your having struck his name out of the Medical List of your Establishment."

Para. 223 to 6. Report of the Military Board on the damage done by the storm.

135th—" We are glad to find by your subsequent Letters, that the repairs to the Fortifications and Buildings which you deemed necessary were made at a less expense than was at first apprehended; we desire that you will express to Lieutenant Fraser the Superintending Engineer, our approbation of the skill and zeal four our Service which he has displayed, in executing the works entrusted to him, at an expense considerably under the estimates, and we further desire, that this our sense of his honorable services, may be marked in a substantial manner, whenever a proper opportunity shall occur for that purpose."

317th—" We have to call your particular attention to the principles we have adopted in ranking the Artillery or Engineer Cadets for your Presidency, during the last year, as also the line of conduct we shall pursue hereafter, respecting this subject."

320th—" Having thus determined the rank of those who have actually sailed for your Presidency, with the exception of Mr. Charles Claude Nattes, we have now to acquaint you, that we shall hereafter look solely to our own establishment for a sufficient number of well educated young Men, for our Corps of Engineers, and Artillery, and we have resolved, that in future, there shall be two public examinations during the year, viz. One in the month of October; the 2d in the month of April following. By this arrangement, those who are found qualified for the Artillery at the public examination in October, will be enabled to proceed to India, by the early Ships of the season; and those reported qualified in April, by the latter Ships."

321st—" With the view to encourage genius and superior talents, and to stimulate our young Men to exertion, close application, and good behaviour during their residence in the Institution, we have further resolved, to select, from the most promising among those who are reported qualified at the public examinations before mentioned, a certain proportion expressly for the Corps of Engineers; and we have determined, that they shall be permitted to remain at our Seminary (without prejudice to their rank) a further time beyond the said examination, to render them more eminently qualified for that particular line of service, and which according to all experience, requires more time for instruction than the Artillery service; it is therefore our express desire that, you should in no case, fill up from the inferior ranks of the Artillery, or from the Cavalry, or Infantry, the vacancies which may occur among the Commissioned Officers, either in your Artillery or Engineer Corps, but that upon the receipt of the list of the Cadets intended for the latter service, you do immediately post them to such vacancies, as shall appear to have existed at the time when the said list was dated."

322d—" This Regulation we have resolved shall commence its operation from the public examination in October last, with the exception of Mr. Charles Claude Nattes, who was reported qualified on the 29th December 1809, but was permitted to remain in

England

England until the sailing of the Ships of the present season, without prejudice to his rank; we accordingly attached him to the Corps of Engineers, and we direct, that in the event of your having posted any of the Cadets beforementioned to that Corps, you will upon the arrival of Mr. Charles Claude Nattes, give him the precedence as pointed out in the former part of this Letter."

327th—"We have further to acquaint you, that in consequence of the very gratifying report which we have received of the talents, industry, and exemplary conduct of Mr. William John Nattes and William Wotherspoon, we attach them at once to our Corps of Engineers at your Presidency; but have allowed Mr. Wotherspoon to remain at our Seminary a short time, without prejudice to his rank as before stated, in order to qualify himself still farther for that branch of the Service."

328th—"As we are under no apprehension but, that in future we shall be able to send annually a sufficient number of well qualified young Men, to meet every contingency which may occur in the Corps of Artillery or Engineers at our several Presidencies, we again desire, that it may be clearly understood, that the case must be urgent indeed, which can warrant our admitting of the removal of Officers, even pro-tempore, from any other Corps to the Artillery or Engineers.

329th—"In conclusion, we have only to add, that as we have been guided by strict justice, in the rank now assigned to those Cadets who may have arrived at your Presidency during the last year, and who will hereafter embark, and with due reference to their respective merits and claims, we direct, that no application for rank may be transmitted to us, which may tend to disturb the arrangement now made."

G. O. C. C. 19th July 1811.

The Commander in Chief having received reports that in some of the Transports, Officers Commanding on board have directed issues of Provisions considerably exceeding the allowed proportions of particular articles, thinks proper to mark in Public Orders his disapprobation of such very inconsiderate proceeding. He is persuaded, that in the particular instance alluded to, the order was given from the best intentions; but officers should recollect, that Provisions are furnished to last a certain time on calculations formed from the supposed expenditure of specified quantities, and that every deviation from those calculations, must be productive of inconvenience, if not distress. He does not disapprove in particular occasions, when the quantities on board will allow it, of the substitution of one article for another; but the proportion must always be observed, and the regular ration of what is issued must not be exceeded. Such irregularities may also have the effect of creating discontent in those, who have received in other Ships only the regulated rations, or regular equivalents. The Commissary is hereby directed to charge against the personal account of the Officers who have authorized, or may hereafter order such irregular issues, the amount of the surplus expense thereby incurred, and to report the names of such Officers to Head Quarters—and the Paymaster is directed to pay such bills, deducting their amount from the several Officers against whom such charges may be made.

G. O. C. C. 23d December 1811.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that, in conducting the correspondence of the Army, it is to be observed as a general rule, in every department, that each Letter is to be confined to one subject.

☞ The Commander in Chief having had occasion to observe, that, notwithstanding the Regulations, prescribed in Para. 4th of the 18th Section of the Code of Military Regulations, many Commanding Officers have enrolled *Children* on the Sepoy Recruit establishment of Native Corps, in defiance of these Orders, and to the detriment of the Service, as well as to the injury of Individuals; is pleased to direct, that every Sepoy Recruit, now on the strength of Corps, whether of Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry, under the age of 11 years, shall be forthwith discharged; and that, if any case of a peculiar nature, shall appear to any Commanding Officer to require His Excellency's farther consideration, with reference to the spirit of the Regulations it is to be fully reported for the Commander in Chief's information, and decision.

Officers.

Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, serving under this Presidency, will immediately transmit to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, detailed returns of the Arms, Accoutrements, and Appointments, now in use with their respective Regiments, describing their numbers, actual state, when received into use with the Corps, by whom supplied, or from what store received; whether they are, or are not, of the muster ordered by the King's Regulations; and generally every information regarding the state, and mode of supply established by the Colonel of the Corps, for keeping up such equipments as are furnished by him by contract.

The Commander in Chief is also pleased to direct, that, previously to any Indent being submitted for Stores for the use of Regiments of His Majesty's Service, of the above description, it shall be transmitted to His Excellency for approval and sanction, through the channel of the Adjutant General of the Army.

G. O. G. 24th December 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all charges for batta, or other extra allowances to Troops when employed as *Escorts* with Residents and upon *Revenue, Judicial* or *Commercial* purposes, shall continue to be drawn by Military Officers as directed in the Code of Pay Regulations, Page 19 and 20; and that after the 1st of January next, all such charges shall be entered in the disbursements of the different Military Paymasters of Stations under the following heads, instead of being included in the accounts of Residents, Collectors, Magistrates and Commercial Residents.

Political Department.
Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Commercial Department.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that at the end of each official year, a statement of all sums admitted under the abovementioned heads during the preceding year, shall be prepared in the Military department of accounts, and that the Accountant General shall then make the necessary adjustment in the public accounts, and transfer the amount to the debit of the Civil charges of this Government, under the heads to which the disbursement may respectively belong.

G. O. C. C. 24th December 1811.

REPRIMAND.

To be read by Major General Wilkinson:

LIEUTENANT CRAWFORD,

The Commander in Chief having approved and confirmed the sentence passed upon you, I am directed to express the Commander in Chief's regret, that the disrespectful and insubordinate conduct which you adopted towards your Commanding Officer, should necessarily prevent him from remitting any part of that punishment which must ever result to those, who permit themselves, even for a moment, to forget the first principles of their profession.

It is not enough for a Soldier to be brave; that virtue natural to every Briton, must in an Army be directed by discipline; and the first principles of discipline, are obedience and respect for authority: as you have however, in so early a stage of your Military career (The Commander in Chief hopes unpremeditatedly) departed from those principles, by which alone its character and honor can be maintained, he recommends, that the term for which you have been suspended from rank, &c. may be devoted to reflection, and the cultivation of principles which will hereafter give you a claim to participate in the credit, which invariably results to those Armies which are directed upon these immutable principles.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 14th January 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

To The Honorable Sir G. H. BARLOW, Bart. *K. B.*
Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

HONORABLE SIR,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 23d instant, of your Letter under date the 23d ultimo, communicating the satisfactory intelligence of the arrival of His Excellency Lieutenant General *Sir* Samuel Auchmuty at Cannanore, and His Excellency's resumption of the immediate Command of the Army of Fort Saint George; and we request that you will be pleased to convey to His Excellency our congratulations on this occasion.

2d—We have awaited the receipt of the intelligence of *Sir* S. Auchmuty's return to India, to convey to His Excellency, through the channel of your Honorable Board, the tribute of those acknowledgments which are so eminently due, for the invaluable services rendered by His Excellency to our Sovereign, our Country, and our immediate Superiors, in the exercise of the great and important Command, of which our previous sense of His Excellency's high character and distinguished abilities, induced us to request his acceptance.

3d—In whatever degree the late glorious successes of the British Arms on the Island of Java are proximately to be ascribed to the exemplary skill and resistless gallantry of the Officers and Men under His Excellency's Command who were engaged in the operations of the field, we must primarily refer the glory of the late achievements and the final issue of the contest, to the genius which combined the complicated arrangements of the campaign, which framed the plan of each successive attack on the Enemy's Post, and directed and animated the exertions of the Troops.

4th—With that reserve which ever accompanies transcendent merit, His Excellency has abstained, in his reports of the operations of the field, from drawing the public attention to any circumstances calculated to place, in a conspicuous point of view, the honor which attaches personally to him. It is our duty to supply this defect, by recording our high and grateful sense of His Excellency's merits and services in the conduct of the Military branch, of the late arduous and brilliant Expedition.

5th—We request that these sentiments may be communicated to Lieutenant General *Sir* Samuel Auchmuty, with the expression of our thanks, for His Excellency's most able conduct, and eminent services in the Chief Command of the Military branch of the Expedition, by the success of which, a valuable and important colony has been added to the British Dominions, and the last remnant of the Enemy's power and influence in the East has been permanently extinguished.

6th—We further request, that this address may be published for general information.

We have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servants,
(Signed) MINTO,
J. LUMSDEN,
H. COLEBROOKE.

Fort William,
the 26th December 1811.

G. O. G. 21st January 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when Rice shall be issued from the Public Stores to the Troops, the Sepoy Boys attached to Corps, shall receive half of the allowance granted to Troops and Public Followers, which shall be paid for on the same terms as regulate the adjustment of the amount for the Rice issued to the Troops; Sepoy Recruits are accordingly to be considered as excluded from the list of Public Followers described in the 15th Paragraph of the 11th Section of the Commissariat Regulations.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 25th January 1812.

Officers Commanding Regiments of Infantry are allowed to ornament the wings of the Officers of the Flank Companies of their respective Corps, in such manner as they may deem proper; observing however, that the straps are invariably to be of the colour of the facings, and that the distinguishing grenade or bugle is to be worn —alterations made in consequence of this Order, are immediately to be reported to the Adjutant General's Office.

G. O. C. C. 31st January 1812.

All applications from Officers attached to the Pioneers, *when employed under the Quarter Master General*, to be removed from one Battalion or Station to another of that Corps; will in future be transmitted to the Quarter Master General of the Army, for the purpose of being submitted thro' the regular channel, to the Commander in Chief.

In like manner, all applications from the above mentioned Officers, *when employed under the Quarter Master General*, to be removed from the Corps of Pioneers, or from other Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, to be removed from that line of the Service, will be transmitted thro' the Quarter Master General of the Army.

G. O. G. 31st January 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of July 1811, received by the Honorable Company's Ship Baring.

PARA. 2d—" The Letters of the Governor General to the Secret Committee dated Fort St. George, the 12th October 1809 and 5th February 1810, have been submitted to us; in replying to which we shall confine our remarks principally to such parts of their contents as have not been already noticed by us in our correspondence with your Government.

3d—" Upon a subject so painful to our feelings, we wish to avoid repetition of remarks not rendered absolutely necessary by the events which have taken place.

4th—" The support which the Government General of Bengal has afforded to that of Fort Saint George throughout the whole course of the late commotions is entitled to our strongest approbation, and we highly applaud the resolution taken by the Governor General to proceed to Fort St. George and of the delicate and judicious limitation which he imposed upon the exercise of his authority during his continuance at Madras.

5th—" The firm and decisive line of conduct adopted by our Governments, the tempered lenience and severity of the Governor General, and the returning good sense of the Army of Fort St. George, will, we trust, gradually restore that harmony which has been interrupted to so great an extent and will justify that moderation which has been evinced by the Government, both abroad and at home, upon this occasion, of which the Army itself will, we hope, every day become more and more sensible."

6th—" We shall now proceed to deliver our decision upon the several cases of the Individuals which have been submitted to our immediate cognizance and decision, and we do so after a delay which cannot but have been favorable to the Officers, whose cases have been submitted to us and after an impartial review of all the circumstances which could possibly be supposed to throw a light upon them."

7th—" The first case, that of Lieutenant Colonel Boles, we have fully discussed in Paras. 12 to 26 of our Military Letter to Fort Saint George, dated 22d February 1811, and it is unnecessary that we should make any addition to that discussion.

8th—" Upon the second case, that of Lieutenant Colonel The Honorable Arthur Sentleger, we have suspended our judgment, until the receipt of further documents from Madras, relative to the prosecution commenced by him in the Supreme Court.

9th—" We have not thought ourselves at liberty either to reject or to use the evidence obtained in that suit, subject to the restriction under which it has been transmitted to us, and we have not thought it right to come to a decision upon his case subject to this restriction.

10th—" After

10th---" After a most careful attention to the evidence brought forward by the Madras Government, against Captain Marshall, Lieutenant Colonel Martin, Major De Morgan, and Captain Grant, together with what those Officers have stated to us in their defence, we have adopted determinations which we shall now proceed to communicate to you."

11th---" We are of opinion that Major De Morgan, has been guilty of signing a very improper and inflammatory Address to Lord Minto, containing doctrines hostile to the existence of Military discipline, and calculated to lead to the subversion of all due authority in the State, and that he has also in the intended prosecution of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, and his letter to Colonel Cuppage, dated the 14th April 1809, exhibited a spirit deserving of much reprehension."

12th-- " It appears also that Lieutenant Colonel Martin, and Captain Marshall, have been guilty of preparing copies of the factious and inflammatory Memorial intended to be delivered to Lord Minto, at as early a period as the beginning of February 1809, that this fact might lead to the inference of their having had a further concern in the circumstances relating to this Paper and in the most favourable construction that could possibly be put upon their conduct, must prove that they were highly deficient in an essential point of their duty in concealing the knowledge of such a Memorial from the Government of Madras. The evidence against Lieutenant Colonel Martin is perhaps less clear and explicit than that which has been produced against Captain Marshall as far as relates to the preparation of the Memorial to Lord Minto, whilst it seems proper here to allude to Lieutenant Colonel Martin having been equally with Major De Morgan, a party to the prosecution of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, which manifests a spirit deserving of much reprehension."

13th- -" It further appears to us that Captain Grant has been guilty of a very serious offence against Military discipline and the authority of legal Government, in subscribing his name, to an Address to Major Boles, in which a systematic resistance to Government is upheld and an indemnity is offered to the persons suffering under such resistance, and that Captain Grant has moreover added to this offence by the reprehensible manner in which he introduced this Paper to the notice of the Government of Fort St. George."

14th---" The offence of which we have thus adjudged Major De Morgan, Captain Marshall and Lieut. Colonel Martin, to have been guilty, would in our opinion have justified their removal from the Company's Service, and we should have been compelled to adopt a resolution to that effect if their cases stood disconnected from other circumstances; subsequent events however, have disposed us to allow a more favorable result, namely, first, the influence of very general evil examples at Madras early in 1809, and the contagion arising from this source; and secondly the nature of the amnesty granted by the Governor General (with some exceptions only) to the whole of the offending Officers in the Madras Army, as published on the 25th September 1809, which though it could not extend to the interruption of our judgment on the conduct of those who were suspended on the 1st May 1809 and referred home for decision, may have been considered by some Persons to have embraced them in the spirit of the measure; and finally, the possibility that the intended Memorial to Lord Minto might have been abandoned by those concerned in it from their conviction of its criminal nature and tendency, but of which we regret that no proof whatever is to be found."

15th—Actuated by these considerations in mitigation of what we should otherwise deem due to justice and the maintenance of the authority of our Government, we have resolved that the suspension imposed on Major De Morgan, Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Colonel Martin, be removed; but that they shall only be permitted to return to India whenever we shall be of opinion that the complete restoration of order and Military subordination at Madras shall have rendered such a measure justifiable and consistent with that support which it is our paramount duty and our determination at all times to afford to the Civil Authorities.

16—" We are further of opinion that the offence of which we have adjudged Captain James Grant to have been guilty, would also have justified his dismissal from our Service; considerations however, of a nature similar to those which we have stated as having influenced our decision on the cases of Major De Morgan, Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Colonel Martin (as far as the circumstances of those cases apply in this instance) have induced us to determine that Captain Grant's suspension be likewise removed, subject to the same reservation with respect to his return to India as is stated in the concluding part of the foregoing Paragraph."

17th---" The next case brought before us was that of Captain Coombs, upon which we entirely coincide in the sentiments recorded by the Governor General in his Minute dated December 1809."

18th---We are clearly of opinion that Captain Coombs was justly removed from his

his Staff situation, and that his misconduct is much aggravated by the defence which he set up."

19th—"On the cases of Lieutenant Colonels Cuppage and Chalmers, we are equally clear in our opinion that they did not take such steps as they ought to have taken, either to repress, or report to the Government the improper proceedings pursued by part of the Troops under their Command; but on the contrary they appear to have participated in those unmilitary proceedings."

20th—"We also entirely concur in the sentiments expressed by the Government of Fort St. George upon that occasion, namely, "That it is not sufficient for Officers "holding Commands to avoid a participation in such proceedings. It is their positive "and indispensable duty to adopt most decided measures for their suppression and "to report them to their Superior Authorities." We therefore approve of the removal of these Officers from their respective Appointments and Commands."

21st—"Upon the same principles we approve of the removal of Lieutenant Colonel Bell from all Military Charge and Command, until our pleasure respecting him should be known. We are however willing to hope, from the general character of this Officer, that he has before this time become duly sensible of the impropriety of his conduct, and is desirous of atoning for it by a diligent superintendence of the Officers and Men under his command and care; and with these hopes and expectations we shall not object to his being re-appointed to the Command of the Artillery whenever such a measure shall seem proper to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

22d—"We must however decline complying with his application for the difference of allowances from the date of his removal from the Command of the Artillery, or to his drawing any allowances whatever beyond those fixed for him by the Governor in Council at the date of his removal."

23d—"It now becomes necessary for us to advert to the important measure adopted by the Governor General in his Orders of the 25th of September 1809, in which the Governor General has selected some Officers falling under particular descriptions either for trial by Court Martial or for the option of being dismissed from the Service, and has granted a full and entire amnesty to the rest of the Army.

24th—"In considering this subject it is impossible for us not to be fully sensible of the peculiar delicacy and difficulty of the situation in which the Governor General was placed on his arrival at Madras."

25th—"Called upon to investigate and to give his judgment upon, the conduct and upon the fortunes and perhaps upon the lives of more than one thousand British Officers, nothing but a choice of difficulties was left for his selection."

26th—"After an attentive consideration therefore of all the various circumstances which apply to the matter before us, we proceed to confirm the Orders published in the Madras Gazette of the 25th September 1809 and to acquiesce in the extent of punishment which he then thought proper to award, and hope we may be permitted to entertain a confident expectation that the selections made by the Governor General, as well as the otherwise very ample and extensive pardon granted by him, will be followed by a proportionate effect upon the minds of the Army at large, and that tho' the punishment which it has been so absolutely necessary to adopt should have failed perhaps in falling upon the most guilty parties, the ends of justice to a certain extent may have been satisfied."

27th—"We also join in the hope which the Governor General has expressed that "there is a fair prospect not only of the permanent restoration of former security and "tranquillity, but of the improvement of those blessings."

28th—"But for the furtherance of this object it will be absolutely necessary to mark with the severest displeasure of the Government any tendency to that conduct, of which two instances have been brought before us in the 78th Para. of the Governor General's Letter dated 12th October 1809 and in the General Orders published at Madras on the 4th October 1809."

29th—"The highly culpable conduct of the two Officers there noticed, Lieutenants M'Cormick & Rowley, who having ostensibly repented of their errors and accepted the pardon of Government, endeavoured to stigmatize in the grossest manner the laudable conduct of their Superior Officer for having avowed the same sentiments at an earlier period than they had done, has excited our severest displeasure."

30th—"The conduct of these Officers upon this occasion is equally irreconcileable with every principle of private feeling and public obligation. It has also a direct tendency to prevent the return of general harmony and to keep alive the criminal spirit of Military combination; nothing therefore but the consideration of the delicacy of public faith and the possibility that expectations might have been formed that the amnesty granted by the Governor General should cover the cases of these Officers, could have induced us to acquiesce in the extension of amnesty to them."

31st—"We

31st—"We however think it proper to declare, that we shall consider every Officer who may be hereafter guilty of a similar offence or of having entered into combinations or pledges to exclude from society, or otherwise to insult or stigmatize any Person, for instances of attachment to the cause of loyalty and Government, to be utterly improper to be continued in our service; and we accordingly direct that every Officer who shall so offend, shall be immediately brought to trial, or suspended from the Service, and sent to Europe, according to the discretion of the Government under which he may serve."

32d—"We shall hereafter take into our consideration the cases of the Officers who have accepted of the Governor General's option of being dismissed the Service or have been dismissed by the Sentences of Courts Martial, as described in the Governor General's Letter of the 15th April 1810. In the mean time, we think proper to direct that Lieutenant Colonel Doveton be restored to the exercise of his Military functions.

33d—"It is impossible for us to approve of the terms in which the Court Martial on Lieutenant Colonel Doveton expressed their opinion on his conduct, and at least a reasonable doubt may be entertained whether that Officer was entitled to an acquittal on the evidence submitted to the Court Martial."

34th—"We do not think it necessary however, to express any opinion on the latter point and we are unwilling after a review of the whole of his trial, to refuse to him the benefit of an acquittal by that tribunal to which his case had been formally referred, or to exercise upon this occasion that paramount authority which exists in the Court of Directors (as it does in the State) of removing without the intervention of any other tribunal, from the Service of the Company any Servant, whose continuance in that Service may be deemed incompatible with the public interests."

Lieutenant Colonel Doveton of the Native Cavalry, will resume the Military functions of his rank in conformity with the foregoing Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to re-appoint Colonel Robert Bell to the Command of the Artillery and to a Seat at the Military Board.

G. O. G. 24th January 1812.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Regulations for the conduct of the department of Barrack Supplies, shall be substituted for Section V. of the Commissariat Regulations, and shall have effect from the 1st March 1812.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPLIES OF THE BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

1st—All Barrack articles and Attendants for the use of the Troops, are to be supplied by the Commissariat, on monthly indents, agreeably to the annexed forms A, from Officers Commanding Stations, Corps and Departments.

2d—European Troops in Garrison and Cantonment not being victualled at the public expense, shall be entitled to receive the following

BARRACK ARTICLES.

Mat	1	Per month for each European under the rank of Conductors of Ordnance.
Mully	1	
Mundays	50	Per month for every 100 Europeans under the rank of Conductors of Ordnance.
Rice Pots	20	
Water do	20	
Drain do	20	
Conjee do	20	
Small Chatties	20	
Large do	10	
Frezalls	10	
Tea Kettles	10	
Guglets	10	
Fire stands	10	
Ropes	10	
Baskets	10	
Broom bundles	10	
Gram Pots	10	
Oil for eight lamps	8 ollucks.	
Cotton thread for do.	9¼oz	

Tin

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* *The 2d Para of these Regulations is republished with some alterations, in G. O. of the 19th February 1812.—Vide Page 248.*

* Tin lamps................ To be issued once in every six months, in the proportion of 8 to every 100 Men present with the Corps.

† Oil Lamp, Oilluck 1 per month for every 2 Serjeants.

Oil Lamp, Oilluck 1 per day for each Sub-Conductor, Garrison or Regimental Staff Serjeant, (who receives pay as such) whatever may be the denomination of his employment.

3d—The proportion of Barrack articles allowed to any number of European Troops less than ten, is specified in the following Table.

TABLE *shewing the proportion of* BARRACK ARTICLES *allowed from* 1 *to* 9 MEN.

	PROPORTION TO							
	1 Man.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mats	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mullays	0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mundys	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
Rice Pots	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Water do.	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
Drain do.	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
Conjee do.	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
Small Chatties	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
Large do.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frezzalls	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea Kettles	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Gugletts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire stands	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Ropes	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Baskets	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Broom Bundles	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Gram Pots	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Lamps	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

4th—One Measure of Coconnut Oil shall be issued monthly in Garrison for every 100 Stand of Arms, present with Corps, or Detachments; and the Arms of a Dragoon or Trooper shall be considered equal to a Stand of Arms, and Coconnut Oil issued accordingly.

5th—The issue of money in lieu of Barrack supplies, is strictly prohibited, such practice being declared to be at variance with the rules of the Service.

6th—If any European Corps or Detachment should arrive in Barracks on or after the 15th of the month, the Men will be supplied with Barrack articles the same as if they had arrived on the 1st of that month; but no further supply will be issued to them until after the conclusion of the following month. On the other hand, should an European Corps or Detachment, arrive in Barracks at any time previously to the 15th of the month, they will receive their Barrack articles on their arrival and also on the 1st of the following month, the same as if they had been issued on the 1st of the preceding month. This Regulation however, is not considered to be applicable to the article of Lamp Oil, which will be issued daily by the Commissariat Servants, as usual.

7th—No extra allowance of Oil for Regimental Guards in European Corps is authorized, the quantity supplied to the Troops according to their numbers being considered sufficient, whether the Men be in the Barracks or employed on Regimental Guards.

8th—European Troops in the receipt of Barrack articles shall also be entitled to be

* *The Tin Lamps will be delivered to Quarter Masters of Corps or Commanding Officers of Detachments who will grant receipts for them and will be considered responsible for the number that may be issued to them. If it should happen that Tin Lamps are not procurable, Earthen Lamps will be delivered in the proportion of 8 per 100 Men present with the Corps on the 1st of every month, along with the other Articles of Earthen Ware which are issued to the Troops.*

† *The Quantity of Oil will be regulated by the following measures :—*

4 Ollucks of Oil are equal to 1 Quart.

8 do. do. are equal to 1 Measure.

1 Measure is equal to 1 and half Pucca Seer.

be supplied with Attendants according to the following rule, viz. A Detachment not exceeding ten Men shall be supplied with one attendant of the most useful kind, and the number of Attendants shall be increased in the proportion exhibited in the following

TABLE.

No. of MEN.	Number and Description of Attendants.			
	Sweepers	Toties.	Lamp Lighters.	Total.
From 10 to 50	1	1	0	2
50 to 100	2	1	1	4
100 to 150	3	2	1	6
150 to 200	5	2	1	8
200 to 250	6	3	1	10
250 to 300	8	3	1	12
300 to 350	9	3	2	14
350 to 400	10	4	2	16
400 to 450	11	5	2	18
450 to 500	12	6	2	20
500 to 550	12	6	3	21
550 to 600	12	7	3	22
600 to 650	13	7	3	23
650 to 700	13	8	3	24
700 to 750	14	8	3	25
750 to 800	14	9	3	26
800 to 850	14	9	4	27
850 to 900	14	10	4	28
900 to 950	14	10	5	29
950 to 1000	15	10	5	30

For Detachments above 1,000, the number of Attendants shall be increased at the rate of one Attendant of the most useful kind for every 50 Men. In small Garrisons where there are two or three Europeans only, the Attendant which will be allowed to them under the 8th Paragraph of these Regulations, is considered to be fully equal to the Barrack duty of the Garrison also. All bills for Barrack supplies to European Troops shall have annexed an abstract of the strength of the Troops receiving Barrack articles and the number of Stand of Arms for which Cocoanut Oil has been supplied, supported by the signature of the Senior Officer present at the Station. The form of this abstract is annexed C.

9th—It is clearly to be understood that where there are different Corps or Detachments from different Corps, at the same Station, the Attendants for each Corps, or Detachment, are to be indented for and provided separately in proportion to their strength, with exception of the Depot at Poonamallee, where the Detachments of King's Troops, &c. shall be considered as one Corps.

10th—Officers Commanding Corps or Detachments are authorized to direct their Quarter Master or such Officer as they may think fit, to muster the Barrack Attendants daily, and to see that they are kept up to the extent authorized by the Regulations; and all charges for Garrison establishments shall be supported by the certificate of the Commanding Officer, as follows:

I do hereby certify that the number of Lamps charged for in this bill is the number that has been found necessary, and that Oil has been furnished for them by the Commissariat during the period for which the charge is made.

11th—The pay of Attendants in the Barrack department is not henceforward to be considered as fixed, but is left to the discretion of the Commissary General, who will regulate the pay of all descriptions of Attendants at the several Stations of the Army, on the most economical principles, consistent with the circumstances which must in some instances cause the pay of Attendants to vary, in different Divisions of the Army.

12th—The duty of the Barrack Attendants is to be strictly confined to cleaning and lighting Barracks and Barrack offices. None of them are on any account whatever to be employed either permanently or occasionally in any Public or Private Quarter out of the Barracks, Guard Rooms, &c. nor are any such Quarters to be lighted at the public expense, excepting those which are already lighted and cleaned by the Barrack department at Fort St. George; and it will be the special duty of Officers Commanding to report to the Commissary General any deviation from these orders which may come under their notice at their respective Stations.

13th. If

13th—If a proportion of the European Soldiers at any Station be permitted to live out of the Barracks, altho' no diminution of the number of Barrack Attendants, will be made on that account, still it is to be fully understood that by living out of the Barracks all claim to the attendance of the Barrack Servants is forfeited; neither will the Servants be permitted to give any attendance whatever to the Soldiers huts, or houses detached from the Barrack.

14th—Barrack Attendants are not to be liable to any punishment under any other authority than that of the Officers of the Commissariat, but all cases of neglect of duty on the part of the Attendants, as well as all the particulars of such cases, are to be made known to the Officer of the Commissariat on the spot, or in the Division by the Officer Commanding the Corps or Stations when the Persons so offending, shall if necessary be discharged. The Barrack Attendants will be liable to be employed by the Officers of the Commissariat in the removal of Cots and on other duties, at such times as they may not be required in the Barracks, that is to say between the hours appointed for the purpose of cleaning the Barracks.

15th—On the march of a Detachment from a Station, the Commissariat Officer will be held responsible that the number of Attendants is immediately proportionably reduced, and he will note at the foot of his Barrack bills for that month the date and extent of this reduction; and on the arrival of a Corps or Detachment an additional number of Barrack Attendants will be supplied for their use on indent, under the following rules, viz.

16th—A whole Corps, or a Detachment not belonging to any Corps already at the Station, will receive on an indent countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station, the number of Attendants to which, by the foregoing table they are entitled; but a Detachment joining a Corps or Detachments already at the Station, will only receive the difference between the number of Attendants already supplied to the Corps or Detachment which they join, and the number to which the aggregate amount of that Corps or Detachment are entitled to after their having joined.

17th—No Cart is to be allowed on account of the Troops in addition to the regulated number of Attendants, but when it may be convenient to the Public Service to employ Carts in lieu of Attendants, the Officer of the Commissariat will be permitted to do so, when the number of European Troops shall exceed 300 Men, in communication with the Officers in Command of Stations. In such cases, one Cart may be employed in lieu of five Attendants of such description as the Commanding Officer may think it most convenient to dispense with.

18th—Packallies attached to Garrisons are to be kept up under the Commissariat to such extent as may have received the sanction of the Military Board, and are to be considered as exclusively for the use of the European Details permanently attached to Garrisons, and for the use of the Garrison Guards; it being clearly understood that Persons under the rank of a Conductor, are alone entitled to receive water in Garrison at the public expense. The establishment for the extra supply of water to the European Troops at Masulipatam shall also be kept up under the Commissariat, and shall consist of one Packally or four Water Coolies for every hundred men, independent of the regimental establishment of Packallies.

19th—The number and description of Barrack establishments, such as Lamps and Attendants for all Garrisons, Stations, and Posts, are ordered to be regulated by the Military Board. These establishments will be revised quarterly by that Board, and no charges for additional establishments at Out-Stations will be admitted, unless the Military Board shall have ordered them on the application of the Officer Commanding the Station or of the Town Major at the Presidency. If on any case of emergency a Commanding Officer should order any additional Lamps, Carts, or other Garrison establishments, the Officers of the Commissariat, will immediately comply with a written order or indent to that effect, the Officer Commanding being answerable for the expense incurred, if the Military Board should not confirm his orders. It will therefore be proper that Commanding Officers should on all occasions refer in the first instance to the Military Board, unless they can shew that the Service would suffer by any delay in making the supplies.

20th—All Lamps will be supplied by the Commissariat, but being considered as fixtures, they will be under the charge of the Officer or Person responsible for the care of Public Buildings, at each Station respectively. All bills for new Lamps of this description will require to be accompanied by an indent for the supply of them signed by the Staff Officer in charge of the Public Buildings, countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station, and passed by the Military Board; and that Board will pass no indents for the supply of new Lamps, unless they are fully satisfied that they are absolutely necessary, and that the deficiency has been caused by unavoidable accident. Commanding Officers forwarding indents for new Lamps will therefore invariably submit to the Board the fullest information of the deficiency; which if caused by wantonness or neglect

neglect, the necessary steps must be adopted for the recovery of the value of the new Lamps, from the Persons who may have destroyed or neglected to take proper care of those that may have thus become deficient. Officers of the Commissariat will invariably obtain the receipt of the Officer in charge of Public Buildings endorsed on the Indent, for such Lamps as may have been delivered, that receipt being indispensable in passing the charge incurred for the Lamps supplied.

21st.—One Oilluck of Oil shall be allowed daily for all Garrison Lamps, with exception of those in Guard rooms and Gateways, for which one and a half Oilluck shall be allowed; Cotton Thread for Lamps shall be allowed at the rate of three-fourths of an Ounce per month for each Lamp of one Oilluck, and one Ounce per month for each Lamp of one and a half Oilluck. Every Garrison Guard commanded by an European Commissioned Officer shall be supplied with one Wax Candle per night. The Oil consumed with the Guards allowed to Collectors, Commercial Residents, and other Officers not in the Military department, will not be supplied nor charged by the Commissariat.

22d—At all Stations where Gates are kept in repair, a proportion of Cocoanut Oil will be issued to the Key Serjeants for oiling the locks, bolts and hinges, the monthly proportion of which will be regulated in the first instance by the Military Board on receiving Indents from Officers Commanding such Stations respectively, and the quantity so allowed will be liable to revision whenever the Military Board shall think proper. The quantities of Oil at present issued for the purpose described in this Paragraph will be authorized, until the Military Board shall have revised the allowance at the several Stations.

23d—All Native Corps at Stations where the usual Barrack articles are issued to the Troops, are considered entitled to receive one Oilluck of Lamp Oil daily, for the Guard at the Place of Arms of that Corps.

24th—It shall be at the option of the Commanding Officer to cause the Garrison Lamps to be inspected and the Carts and Attendants to be mustered by such Officers as he may appoint, as often as he shall think proper. The same rules which have been prescribed to prevent the employment of Barrack Attendants in Private Quarters or with the Soldiers out of the Barracks, are directed to be considered applicable to the Garrison Attendants; and the Carts allowed to Garrisons shall not on any account whatever, be employed otherwise than for the purposes for which they are kept up by Government; except for the occasional movement of Barrack Cots, and other Stores of that department, as proposed with regard to the employment of Barrack Attendants by the Officers of the Commissariat in the 14th Paragraph of these Regulations.

COTS FOR EUROPEANS.

25th—The Officers of the Commissariat shall be in charge of all the Cots within their Divisions, and they shall be responsible for keeping them at all times in repair and good condition, according to the complement of Cots allowed by Government for the service of their respective Divisions. All Barrack Cots shall be surveyed quarterly, and the survey reports shall be made out in triplicate, one copy to be sent to the Quarter Master General, a second to the Commissary General, and a third to the Officer of the Commissariat under whose charge the Cots are immediately placed. These surveys shall be held on the last day of April, July, October, and January, the Commanding Officer of the Station always sitting as President.

26th---The following form of report shall be observed.

REPORT OF A QUARTERLY BOARD OF SURVEY ON BARRACK COTS AT ———— ON THE ———— DAY OF ———— 1811.

	State								
	On return.				Found by the Committee.				
	Serviceable	In want of repair.	Unserviceable.	Total.	Serviceable.	In want of repair.	Unserviceable.	Total.	Remarks of the Committee.
In Use.									
With H. M.'s Regiment,	734	0	0	734	0	0	0	0	Three broken by care-
„ Detail 1st Bat. Att.	73	0	0	73	70	3	0	73	lessness to be repair-
„ Pensioners.	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	ed at the expense of—
„ Regiment of Cavalry	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
In Store.	271	76	30	386	0	0	0	0	These Cots appear to be well made and ac-
New Cots made up since last Qr.	50	0	0	50	50	0	0	50	cording to muster.
	145	76	30	1260					

FORM

FORM OF A CERTIFICATE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE REPORT.

We do hereby certify, that on a survey of one thousand two hundred and sixty (1260) Cots held by us at ———, we found them to be in the state and condition contained in the above report.

(Signed) *by the President and Members.*

27th—No new Cots additional to the established complement of the Divisions shall be made, but under the express authority of Government, on indents to be given in by the Quarter Master General thro' the channel of the Military Board. These indents shall be addressed to the Commissary General, who will direct their being complied with in such manner as may be of most advantage to the public interests. Unserviceable Cots of the established complement are required to be replaced under the directions of the Commissary General, when he shall have authorized the unserviceable ones to be written off the returns, on the production of adequate survey reports, or other adequate vouchers, by the Officers in charge.

28th—All new Cots, whether additional or for the completion of the establishment, shall be surveyed and certified to be according to muster, and of the following dimensions, before they are delivered to the Troops.

DIMENSIONS OF A BARRACK COT.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of the Cot	6	3
Breadth	2	7
Height	1	6
Legs.........Square	„	3½
Sides and ends, Breadth	„	4
Ditto.......Thickness	„	1¼

Reports of Committees on new Cots shall be made out in triplicate, of which two sets shall be sent to the Officer of the Commissariat who made the supply, as vouchers to be sent with his accounts to the Commissary General. One of these sets shall accompany the bill for new Cots when sent for audit, and the other will remain with the Commissary General. The triplicate will be sent direct to the Quarter Master General of the Army by the Officer ordering the survey.

30th—New Cots will be considered as deliverable to the Troops when they shall have been passed by the Committee of Survey.

31st—The subordinate Officers of the Commissariat will render to the Commissary General, monthly and quarterly returns of all Cots under their charge. From the latter returns, the Commissary General will prepare a general return for the information of the Military Board, agreeably to the G. O. of the 9th October 1810.

32d—If at any time it shall appear that Barrack Cots, or other Furniture, or any part thereof, have been damaged or broken through carelessness or neglect, the expense of repairing or replacing them shall be defrayed by the Corps, the Commanding Officer of which is hereby directed to recover the amount by stoppages from the Company or Companies in whose particular division of the Barrack such deficiency may have happened. This Paragraph and the two annexed Tables shall accordingly be hung up in every European Barrack as a Standing Regulation, the spirit of which shall be strictly enforced.

TABLE OF RATES REQUIRED TO BE STOPPED, TO REPLACE EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

COT OF THE OLD PATTERN.	Each article.			Total amount.		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
1 Head Piece	0	9	0	0	9	0
1 Foot Piece	0	8	0	0	8	0
2 Sides	0	18	0	0	36	0
12 Cross Planks	0	7	53¼	2	2	0
8 Small Iron Clamps (large Clamps 2 Fanams)	0	1	0	0	8	0
30 Plank Nails	0	0	8	0	8	0
32 Clamp Nails	0	0	3¼	0	1	40
Total amount of cost of a new Cot,				3	22	40

COT

COT OF THE NEW PATTERN.

TABLE OF RATES REQUIRED TO BE STOPPED, TO REPLACE EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

	Each article.			Total amount.		
	P.	F.	C.	P.	F.	C.
2 Planks	0	33	60	2	11	20
2 Truss heads	0	19	55	0	39	30
8 Do. Legs	0	2	8¾	0	16	70
Total cost of a Cot of the New Pattern.				3	22	40

33d.—No Barrack Cots shall ever be allowed for the use of such Men as may be permitted to sleep out of the Barracks; nor shall any be allowed to be issued to Surgeons of European Corps, the medical allowances received by them being considered applicable for the provision of Cots for the sick of their Corps. Staff Serjeants of Native Corps to whom Public Quarters may be allotted, shall be permitted to have their Cots in those Quarters.

34th.—When European Pensioners are allowed to live in Barracks, Cots shall be issued to them if the state of the Stores will permit that indulgence without detriment to the regular Troops.

35th.—All Barrack Serjeants shall be considered as immediately attached to the Officers in charge of Public Buildings, who will draw the staff allowance for them in the usual manner; but as their services are also required for assisting in taking care of the Cots in Store, and in use with the Troops, it will still be a part of their duty to inspect them; and it is hereby ordered that they shall make daily reports of their state to the Officer of the Commissariat on the spot. At such Stations of the Army where Cots are in use, and where there is no Officer of the Commissariat, they will make a weekly report of the Cots to the Officer of that department, in their respective Divisions, and their reports are required to be countersigned by the Officer in charge of Public Buildings, as a mark of their being correct. At Stations where there are no Officers specially appointed to the charge of Barracks and Public Buildings, nor any Public Staff Officer, the pay and allowance of Barrack Serjeants will be drawn by the Officer Commanding.

36th.—Quarter Masters of Corps will indent for Barrack Cots for the use of their respective Regiments, and will pass a receipt for the number delivered to them. It will be their duty to see that the Cots are kept in constant repair under the following Regulation, viz. When Cots are broken or destroyed, it is required of the Quarter Masters to fix the charge on the Individuals who may have been guilty, in order that the stoppages may be made for the damage committed, as prescribed by the foregoing Regulations; and when the charge cannot be attached to any particular Person or Persons, the stoppages will be made from the Company amongst whose Cots the damage may have been sustained. But when Cots may have been broken by unavoidable accident or may require repair from any incidental cause, Quarter Masters will indent on the Commissariat in the annexed form (B) for the execution of such repairs, specifying the occasion of their being necessary, and certifying the nature and extent of the casualty. The duties above prescribed for Quarter Masters will be executed by Officers Commanding Detachments from Corps, and by Staff Officers or others in charge of European Details, when no Quarter Master is present.

37th.—These indents with certificates attached will form the proper vouchers, in support of the charges for the repairs executed by the Commissariat, and must invariably accompany the bills for such repairs, when transmitted with the accounts to the Commissary General.

A:

No. 1.

INDENT ON CAPTAIN OR LIEUTENANT A. B. ——————— ASSISTANT OR SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL AT (HERE ENTER THE STATION).

SIR,

Please to order the delivery of the regulated proportion of Barrack articles and Attendants

Attendants for the use of the (here insert Corps or Detachment) for the month of July 1811.

Station and Date.	Staff: Serjeant Major.	Staff: Quarter Master Serjeant.	Serjeant.	Rank and File including Farriers, Trumpeters or Drummers.	Total.	Attendants: Sweepers.	Attendants: Totties.	Attendants: Lamp Lighters.	Attendants: Total.	Number of Arms with the Corps.	Coconut Oil for Arms. Quantity: Measures.	Coconut Oil for Arms. Quantity: Ollucks.
Present Strength												

(Signed) A. B.
Qr. Mr.

C. D.
Commanding.

No. 2.

INDENT ON ——— A. B. ——— ASSISTANT OR SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Sir,

Please to order the delivery of the regulated proportion of Barrack Supplies to the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, for July 1811.

	Serjeant Major.	Qr. Mr. Serjeant.	Lamp Oil. Ollucks: Serjeants.	Lamp Oil. Ollucks: Guard.	No. of Arms present with the Corps.	Cocoanut Oil for Arms. Quantity: Measures.	Cocoanut Oil for Arms. Quantity: Ollucks.
For Staff Serjeants	1	1	62	0	0	0	0
For the Battalion	0	0	0	31	975	9	6
Total	1	1	62	31	975	9	6

Station
and date

(Signed) A. B
Adjutant.

C. D.
Commanding.

No. 3.

No. 3.

A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

			Artillery attached.		Lamp Oil Ollucks.		Cocoanut Oil for Arms.	Quantity.	
	Serjeant Major.	Qr. Mr. Serjeant.	Serjeant.	Gunner.	Serjeants, &c.	Guard.	No. of sets present with the Corps.	Measures.	Ollucks.
For Staff Serjeants..........	1	1	1	1	80$\frac{1}{10}$	0	0	0	0
For the Regiment..........	0	0	0	0	0	31	500	5	0
Total	1	1	1	1	80$\frac{1}{10}$	31	500	5	0

Station
and date.

(Signed) A. B.
Adjutant.

C. D.
Commanding.

No. 4

GARRISON INDENT.

INDENT ON THE ASSISTANT OR SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL. (HERE INSERT THE STATION.)

SIR,

Please to order the regulated portion of Barrack articles for the use of the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Rank and File attached to the Garrison of (here enter the names.)

CORPS, &c.	Staff Serjeants.								Serjeants.	Rank and File including Drummers.	Total.
	Serjeant Major.	Qr. Master Serjeant.	Barrack Serjeant.	Store Serjeant.	Park Serjeant.	Laboratory Serjeant.	Arrack Godown Serjt.	Key Serjeant.			
Effective Supernumeraries......											
Carnatic European Veteran Battalion......											
Pensioners......											
Musicians......											

Station
and date.

(Signature) of the Commanding Officer.

(This form to be observed by Officers in charge of small Details, as well as Staff Officers, omitting the columns that may not be required.)

Receipts under the signature of the Commanding Officer to be attached to the back of all indents, when they shall have been complied with.

N. B.—These indents are to accompany the Barrack bills when transmitted by the Officers of the Commissariat to the Commissary General, in whose Office they will be deposited agreeably to the rule now obtaining; the certificates attached to the Barrack bill together with the abstract of Troops under the signature of the Commanding Officer, will be the vouchers on which the charges will be passed in the Office of Audit.

INDENT

B.

INDENT on ———— ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL for REPAIRS of the undermentioned COTS, in use with H. M.'s —— REGIMENT (or DETACHMENT as the case may be.)

Number of Cots to be repaired.	When broken.	What repairs wanted.	How broken or damaged.	Remarks.

Station and date.

(Signed) A. B.
Q. Master.
or in Detachments by the Officer Commanding.

Countersigned.
C. D.
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

FORM of CERTIFICATE to be ANNEXED to the INDENT after the REPAIRS have been EXECUTED.

This is to certify that the Repairs required in this indent have been executed by the Commissariat.

C.

ABSTRACT of the NUMBER of COMPANY'S TROOPS in the GARRISON of FORT ST. GEORGE, for the month of NOVEMBER, 1811.

	Serjeant Major and Q. Mr. Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Gunners.	Drummers and Fifers.	Privates.	Total.
Invalid and Pensioned Artillery	1	6	6	6	2	20	41
Detachment of the 1st and 2d Battalion Artillery	0	4	4	8	2	70	88
Supernumeraries	5	18	0	0	27	3	53
European Invalids	0	9	0	0	0	5	14
Cavalry, Body Guard	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1st Battalion 8th Regiment ,, ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2d Battalion 16th Regiment ,, ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madras Volunteer Battalion	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sub-Conductor of Stores	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Engineer department	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laboratory Serjeant	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Native Invalids	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL....	18	37	10	14	31	98	208

GENERAL ABSTRACT.	Serjeant Major and Q. Master Serjeant.	Serjeants.	Rank and File.	Total.
Company's Troops..	18	37	153	208
TOTAL...	18	37	153	208

OIL FOR THE ARMS.

Europeans	88
Cavalry, Body Guard	100
1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.	1000
1st Battalion 8th Regiment ,, ..	990
2d Battalion 16th Regiment ,, ..	900
Madras Volunteer Battalion ..	1000
Native Invalids	412
TOTAL	4100

N. B.—The same form of abstract to be attached to the bill for Barrack Supplies to King's Troops.

C. O. G.

G. O. G. 31st January 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that a Palanquin with the usual allowance, shall be presented to Subadar Shaik Hussain, lately transferred to the non-effective establishment from the 2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, and as a further remuneration of his long and meritorious services, that a pension equal to the half pay of a Subadar of the First Class, shall be granted on his decease to his nearest Heir for the support of his family.

G. O. C. C. 4th February 1812.

The following General Orders by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, are published for the information and guidance of the Army.

HORSE GUARDS,
18th June 1811.

All General Officers are henceforth to wear one aiguillette on the right shoulder, in lieu of epaulettes.

Aides-de-Camp to Generals of Cavalry, to wear one aiguillette on the right shoulder.

Aides-de-Camp of Infantry to wear epaulettes as heretofore.

All General Officers to wear plain hats with white ostrich feathers round the brim:—Generals of Infantry with the stand-up infantry feather, and Generals of Cavalry, the cavalry feather.

No other Officers or Soldiers of any description are to wear white ostrich feathers, which are to be exclusively the distinction of General Officers.

This Order is to cancel the Order of the 8th instant, on the subject of the hats for General and Staff Officers.

By Command of His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief.
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

G. O. G. 4th February 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the 7th Paragraph of the 1st Section of the Commissariat Regulations, and the 16th and 18th Paragraphs of the 11th Section, shall be rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu of them.

SECTION I.

Para. 7th.—When Rice is issued to the Native Troops in Cantonment where Field allowances are not paid to them, it shall never be granted to a greater extent than at the rate of one Seer per Man, for every Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned, Drummer and Private, and they shall pay for it at the rate of 70 Pagodas per Madras Garce, or 12 Seers for 7 Fanams 70 Cash. When it is necessary to issue Rice to the Native Troops at Stations where they receive field allowances, it shall be issued to them to the same extent as in the other instance; but the rate of payment shall be Pagodas 106 30 per Madras Garce, or 12 Seers for 12 Fanams.—In either case, the Officers of the Commissariat will forward to the Paymaster on the last day of the month, a return of the Men who received Rice, which shall also shew the quantity issued to them; and with that return he will forward an account against the Corps to which the issues were made, which shall be adjusted at the issue of pay. The Paymaster will grant a bill for the amount of the Rice account on the Accountant General, in favor of the Commissary General, which will then be disposed of, by those Officers, as directed in the 5th Article of this Section. But Rice will never be issued to the Troops, unless it shall exceed, at Field Stations, the rate of Pagodas 106 30 per Madras Garce & Pagodas 70 at other Stations. It is also to be understood, that issues of Rice shall be made, only when the markets cannot supply it in sufficient quantities to the Troops, at, or under, the abovementioned rates. Paddy may be occasionally issued under the above Regulations,

Regulations, but in that case, two Seers shall be issued at the same rate, and under the same conditions as one Seer of Rice. That is, every garce of Paddy issued to the Troops shall be charged, at Stations where the Troops are on Field allowances, at the rate of Pagodas 53.15, and at other Stations at the rate of Pagodas 35 per Madras Garce: when Rice is issued to Public Followers to Corps and Departments, which shall only be allowed in times of scarcity, it shall be paid for at the rate of 80 Pagodas per Madras Garce, and the bills for the amount to be prepared and adjusted, agreeably to the rule prescribed in the 8th Paragraph of Section XI. This rate will obtain at Stations where the Troops are not on field allowances; but when they are in the receipt of these allowances, the Public Followers of Corps and Departments, when it may be considered absolutely necessary to issue Rice to them, it shall be paid for at the rate of Pagodas 106 30 per Madras Garce.

SECTION XI.

Para. 16th:—The above Followers will only be allowed to receive Rice from the public stock in Camp, in case of extreme emergency, which will be judged of by the Officer Commanding the Army: and on such occasions, they will receive an allowance of half a Seer each only per day.

Para. 18th—Private Servants with Corps, &c. in cases of extreme emergency will also be allowed to receive Rice according to a fixed proportion, to be determined by the Officer Commanding the Army, and which shall be paid for at the rate of 2 Fanams per Seer.

G. O. G. 11th February 1812.

The whole of the Native Troops, employed on the late Expedition against the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, having returned to Fort St. George; The Honorable the Governor in Council performs a satisfactory part of his duty, in requesting that His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to convey to the several Native Corps and Detachments which served at the conquests of those Islands, the public thanks of the Government, for the alacrity with which they embarked on that service, for the gallantry which they displayed when opposed to the Enemy, and for their uniform good conduct on all occasions, during the period of their absence from the Coast.

G. O. G. 19th February 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the 2d Paragraph of the Regulations for Barrack Supplies, as promulgated in the G. O. of Government under date the 24th January, and to direct, that the necessary corrections on the amount of Lamp Oil and Cotton Thread may be made from the following.

Para. 2d—European Troops in Garrison and Cantonment not being victualled at the public expense, shall be entitled to receive the following

BARRACK ARTICLES.

Mat	1	Per month for each European under the rank of Conductors of Ordnance.
Mallay	1	
Mundays	50	Per month for every 100 Europeans, under the rank of Conductors of Ordnance.
Rice Pots	20	
Water do.	20	
Drain do.	20	
Conjee do.	20	
Small Chatties	20	
Large do.	10	
Freezille	10	
Tea Kettles	10	
Gugletts	10	
Fire stands	10	
Ropes	10	
Baskets	10	
Broom bundles	10	
Gram Pots	10	

Oil

Oil for eight Lamps....8 Ollucks—Per day for every 100 European Rank and File.
Cotton Thread for do..6 Ounces—Per month for do. do.
Tin Lamps.. {To be issued once in every 6 months, in the proportion of 8 to every 100 Men, present with the Corps.
Oil Lamp, Olluck 1 per day for every 2 Serjeants.
Oil Lamp, Olluck 1 per day for each Sub-Conductor, Garrison, or Regimental Staff Serjeant, (who receives pay as such) whatever may be the denomination of his employment.

G. O. C. C. 23d February 1812.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that the following Extract from the General Orders dated Head Quarters : Choultry Plain, 18th of September 1801, be republished for general information.

☞ "Upon an Officer's arrival at, or departure from Fort St. George, he is to "report himself to the Deputy Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, leaving "at his Office, his address, during his residence at the Presidency."

The above Order is not to be considered as superseding the Orders which require Officers in His Majesty's Service, to report their arrival at, or departure from the Presidency, to the Adjutant General of the Army and the Town Major of Fort St. George.

G. O. G. 25th February 1812.

His Majesty's 33d Regiment being under orders of embarkation for Europe ; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army, his entire approbation of the conduct of that Corps, during the long period of its services on the Establishment of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

G. O. C. C. 2d March 1812.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Serjeants and Havaldars, of the Madras European Regiment and of all Corps of Native Infantry, shall in future, be armed with Halberts and Swords, slung in Frog Belts, with the exception of the Serjeants or Havaldars of Light Companies, who are to carry Fusils and small Fusil Cartouch Boxes.

Officers Commanding the abovementioned Corps, will immediately indent for the necessary exchange of Arms and Accoutrements, to conform to this Order.

G. O. C. C. 5th March 1812.

An irregularity having occurred in the course of this trial, (*Trial of Jemadar Ra-mahenamy of the 1st Company 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry*), I cannot confirm the Proceedings of the Court. One of the Members who was taken sick appears to have absented himself, and afterwards to have resumed his seat, when the Proceedings which had been recorded in his absence, were read over ;— This mode of proceeding is irregular, as all the Witnesses should be sworn and give their evidence in the presence of the several Members who compose the Court. I therefore direct the Prisoner to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 10th March 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information and guidance of the Army, that in consideration of the inadequacy of the regular Sick Carriage in cases of extraordinary sickness prevailing in Detachments of Native Troops, on route through the Company's Territories; orders have been issued to the several Collectors, directing the supply of Country Cots when required and where practicable, amongst the other articles enumerated in Section 3, Regulation 3, 1810.—The expense of hire thereby incurred to be adjusted as in other cases of supply therein provided for.

G. O. C. C. 17th March 1812.

The Commander in Chief does not think it necessary, to animadvert at length on the conduct of the *Prosecutors* on this trial.—The Sentence of the Court and His Excellency's approval of their proceedings and opinion ought to convince Cornets Macdonald and Fullerton how reprehensible it is; and should stimulate them to regain the good opinion of their Brother Officers, which they have justly forfeited.

It is with concern the Commander in Chief finds himself obliged to observe, that in his opinion, the Commanding Officer of the Corps has not correctly supported his rank and situation.

Instead of confining the Officers to the strict line of their duty, and affording to every one under his command that advice and encouragement they have a right to expect from him, he has suffered himself to be guided, if not dictated to, by his Subaltern Officers, and has made himself a party in a prosecution, which the least investigation must have convinced him, was frivolous and vexatious.

The Prisoner, Lieutenant Bayn, is to be released from his arrest and to return to his duty, and the Commander in Chief trusts, that in future, he will be more guarded than to jest on points, which may be construed to the prejudice of his own character.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 25th February 1812.

The Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to direct that the following Order should be re-published for general information.

"HEAD QUARTERS: Muttra, 18th *October* 1805.

"General Orders by the Right Honorable Lord Lake.

"In obedience to the Orders received from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, The Right Honorable Lord Lake directs that in future all applications from Officers in His Majesty's Service for leave to return to Europe shall be accompanied by a declaration upon their honor, that it is not their intention to retire from the Service at the expiration of such leave.

"No leave is in future to be granted, until the determination of the Officer making the application (whether on sick certificate, or otherwise) shall be made known."

G. O. C. C. 21st March 1812.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that whenever any demands are made on the Commissariat, for Sick Carriage on emergent occasions, when Troops are marching, the Officer making the demand, if beyond the frontiers, shall immediately transmit direct to the Office of the Quarter Master General of the Army, a duplicate of that demand, with a full explanation of the circumstances which led to it: if the duplicate demand, under the explanation submitted, should be sanctioned by the countersignature of the Quarter Master General, it will be immediately returned to the

the Officer who transmitted it, who will be held responsible to forward it to the Officer of the Commissariat, who may have complied with the original demand, or whose servants may have complied with it, on account of the latter. The duplicate will of course be forwarded thro' the Quarter Master of Brigade, if the Carriage be required at any place within the Divisions of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 24th March 1812.

In publishing there proceedings (*Proceedings on the Trial of Subadar Venketram of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.*) to the Army, the Commander in Chief thinks it proper to notice the occurrence of some irregularities, which though not sufficient to vitiate the Sentence, are at variance with the strict rules which should be observed, in conducting trials by Court Martial.

The ostensible Prosecutor on this trial is Lieutenant Colonel Scot, who, tho' he was not sworn, was permitted to conduct the prosecution, and to make observations in Court, tending to govern the proceedings of the Court, and in two instances, it would appear, that he objected to the examination of Witnesses on the part of the defence, on the grounds, that one of them had been convicted of perjury (of which however Lieutenant Colonel Scot's statement was the only proof) and that charges had been preferred against another for a similar offence.

Before a Court should have admitted the validity of the first objection, it should have satisfied itself by evidence, that the Witness had been convicted by a Court of competent jurisdiction. The mere declaration of an Officer, however respectable he may be, should not be received as sufficient evidence of a circumstance, which is capable of proof.

On the objection against the other evidence, it is necessary to point out that, it should only have been received as an objection to his credit, but could not effect his competentcy as a Witness. The Court ought to have received the testimony of this Witness, leaving to the opposite party the right to establish by evidence that such Witness was unworthy of credit. The admission of the Prosecutor of the facts which it was intended to prove by the examination of the latter evidence gave to the Prisoner the full benefit of his testimony, but, this does not exempt the proceedings of the Court from the imputation of irregularity.

The Commander in Chief is further pleased to remark that, when a Court Martial shall be of opinion, that any circumstances are brought to their notice, which render a Prisoner a proper subject for recommendation to mercy, those circumstances should be stated by the Court in a letter addressed to him, and should not be inserted in the body of the Sentence.—His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty directs the particular attention of the Army to this point, as the practice is not only at variance with former orders published under this Presidency, but is also contrary to the orders of His Majesty.

It having been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that a practice prevails in some Corps, of allowing the Drum and Fife Majors and Band Master to wear epaulettes *of bullion*, and other distinctions which frequently create mistakes injurious to the objects which distinctions in dress are intended to promote; The Commander in Chief strictly forbids any deviation in these points from the Regulations established by His Majesty's Command for the King's Troops, or from those of the Commander in Chief for the Honorable Company's Service.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having also remarked on several occasions, the very unmilitary and un-soldier-like appearance of the European Non-Commissioned Staff of the Army, both Field, Garrison, Cantonment and Regimental, calls the attention of Commanding Officers of Divisions, Stations and Corps, to the Regulations on this subject, (vide Military Code, Para. 75, Sect. 5, Page 46, with reference to the 12th Paragraph of the G. O. 12th October 1810) and directs, that they enforce with scrupulous exactness, obedience to those orders, and also that European Non-Commissioned Staff may be restricted from wearing any dress or ornament other than those established for them, either by General or Regimental Orders, and that they may be obliged at all times when out of quarters to appear properly dressed and with their side arms and shoulder belts.

The Commander in Chief also directs that the Drummers and Fifers of Native Corps may be dressed as directed in the foregoing Paragraph and G. O. therin quoted.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 1st April 1812.

☞ The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish to the Army for general information, the following Extract of General Orders dated Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 16th March 1809, and to direct the attention of Officers Commanding Divisions, &c. to the periods therein fixed, for sending the Invalids of His Majesty's Regiments to Pondamallee: No deviation will be allowed from these instructions, but under express orders from Head Quarters.

" HEAD QUARTERS:
" General Orders. Choultry Plain, 16th March 1809.

" The following copy of a Letter from the Adjutant General, dated Horse Guards, 10th September 1807, and of the Letter of the 10th March 1806 to which it refers, are published for general information; and the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs, that the instructions contained in them, be strictly complied with."

" (*CIRCULAR.*)"

" HORSE GUARDS,
" *10th September* 1807."

" Sir,

" It having been reported by the Commandant of the Army Depot, that the returns required by my Letter of the 10th March 1806, to be transmitted with Invalids from Foreign Stations, are frequently not sent at all, or not filled up with sufficient accuracy and precision, whereby, much inconvenience is experienced; I have the Commander in Chief's commands to request, that when it is found necessary to send Home, Invalids from the Troops under your Excellency's orders, you will give positive injunctions that the contents of my Letter abovementioned, shall be strictly complied with.— The discharges, and returns, as far as regards the causes for which the Invalids are considered unfit for duty on the Station, being for the most part particularly vague and unsatisfactory, you will be pleased to direct, that the Medical Officer shall carefully specify the disorder under which each Man labours, and state its origin.

" The information required on these points, being essential for the disposal of the Soldiers, on their arrival in this country, and involving in a considerable degree their future comfort; His Royal Highness is persuaded, this circumstance in itself, independent of other considerations, will induce Commanding Officers to be very particular and accurate, in filling up such discharges and returns, as they may hereafter have occasion to transmit, with Invalids of their respective Corps.'

" I have the honor to be, &c &c.
" (Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
" *Adjutant General.*"

" *His Excellency*
" *Lieutenant General* Hewitt,
" *&c. &c &c.*
" *Bengal.*"

" (*CIRCULAR.*)"

" HORSE GUARDS:
" *10th March* 1806"

My Lord,

" It having been represented to the Commander in Chief, that, notwithstanding the explicit orders on this head, contained in Page 27 of the King's Regulations, many instances have recently occurred, wherein the conditional discharge of Invalids from Regiments on Foreign Service, do not contain an account of their age, former services, and characters, sufficiently exact, to enable the Inspector General of the Recruiting Service to comply with the General Order of the 10th February 1806; His Royal Highness desires, your Lordship will require from Officers Commanding Regiments under your orders, a return of the Men discharged, made up agreeably to the form annexed to the enclosed General Order of the 10th February 1806, and that in all future cases, your Lordship will cause a return, so prepared, to be transmitted with the Men to the Inspecter General at the Army Depot."

" I am directed at the same time, to request your Lordship will cause it to be explained, that this return is not, on any account, to be considered as cancelling the necessity of forwarding a conditional discharge with each man, in which should be distinctly stated, the particulars of his age, person and services."

" I do myself the honor of enclosing for your Lordship's reference and information, a form of provisional discharge, together with copies of the General Orders above alluded to."

" I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
" (Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General."

" *His Excellency*
" *General* Lord Lake,
" *&c. &c. &c.*
" *East Indies.*"

Major

"Major General Gowdie is pleased to direct, that in future a Committee consisting of three Medical Men, of which the senior will be President, shall be assembled at the Station where each of His Majesty's Regiments is quartered, for the examination of such Men as may be deemed unfit for service, previous to their being sent down to Pondamallee; that no Invalids be sent there except at the period of the two regular despatches in each year; and that their march be so regulated, as to arrive at the Depot by the 20th of January and 1st of October annually; at which time, a Medical Committee will be assembled for the final inspection of all such Invalids, previous to their embarkation for Europe, and which will be composed as follows:—

"A Member of the Medical Board, President."

"The Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital, and the Garrison Surgeon at Pondamallee, permanent Members."

"One Surgeon from His Majesty's and one from the Honorable Company's Service, Members for the time being."

"Such Officer and Surgeon as arrive in charge of the Invalids from the different Corps will attend, to furnish the Committee with every information in their power."

"Commanding Officers of Corps shall invariably transmit to the Deputy Adjutant General of His Majesty's Troops at Fort St. George, and with the Officer in charge of Invalids to the Depot at Pondamallee, a roll (agreeably to the accompanying form) of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates who are deemed unfit for service by the Invaliding Committee assembled at the Regimental Station; and such Men as are not found unfit for further service by the Medical Committee to be held at Pondamallee, shall be sent back to their Corps with such remarks, as the Officer Commanding there may deem expedient."

"The Officer Commanding at Pondamallee will forward to the Deputy Adjutant General of the King's Troops the usual general return of Invalids to be embarked for Europe, accompanied by the report of the Medical Committee who examined them."

"The Officer under whose charge the Invalids proceed to Europe, to be in possession of the conditional discharges of the Men, in obedience to the orders on this head, contained in Page 27 of the King's Regulations, and according to the forms prescribed by General Orders, dated Horse Guards, 18th May 1808."

ROLL *of* NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS *and* PRIVATE MEN *of His Majesty's Regiment of quartered at proceeding to the Presidency under charge of who are deemed fit objects to appear before the Invaliding Committee the day of*

NAMES.	Date to which subsisted by the Regiment.	By what General or other Officer inspected.	Period of service, stating also in what Corps.	Cause of being deemed unfit for active service.	REMARKS On the general character, as well as services of the Men transferred.

MEMORANDUM.

Much inconvenience and additional expense being experienced, by the Officers of the Army having their Letters despatched from the General Post Office erroneously addressed; it is recommended to all Officers, to acquaint the Post Master General by Letter, whenever they change their place of residence; and that the Commanding Officers of Corps will in like manner acquaint the Post Master General when the Corps changes its Quarters, giving, at the same time, a list of the Officers present with it. Such Letters may be addressed by Commanding Officers, "*On the Service.*"

G. O. G. 24TH MARCH 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the 1st, 2d and 3d Paragraphs of the 4th Section of the Code of Regulations of 1806, and to establish the following

following Regulation for the future purchase of Horses required for the service of the Cavalry under this Presidency.

Horses purchased for the Cavalry must not be under 3½ years old in time of Peace, or under 4 years old in time of War; or above the age of six, except when the exigence of the Service requires their being purchased at 7 years old, when they must be perfectly free from blemish, and evidently fresh.

The height of Horses purchased for the Cavalry is fixed at 14 hands 2 inches, and none under that height are ever to be selected for the Dragoons; but blood Horses of a strong, compact make, good sinew and bone, and light and active, may be purchased for the Native Cavalry at the height of 14 hands and 1 inch; but the Commissary General will limit as much as possible the number of Horses to be purchased of this height.

Horses purchased for the Cavalry shall be received for the service under examination by Committees of Officers; and it shall be the duty of such Committees to cause each Horse passed by them as fit for the Service in conformity to the foregoing Regulations, to be branded in their presence, on the near haunch with the Company's stamp, and the year of admission into the Service; when the Horses are trooped the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will cause the Horse to be marked on the off haunch with the letter of the Troop and the number the Horse bears in the Troop. These marks are never to be allowed to be obliterated and when Horses are cast, they are, previously to being sent from the Corps for sale, to be fired on the right shoulder, with the letter C. so deep as not to be likely to grow out, with an iron edged as a firing iron.

G. O. C. C. 3d April 1812.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having observed in his late Tour through the Stations of the Army, that duty was not equally allotted, but in many instances fell heavily on the smaller Detachments at Out-Stations from the Head Quarters of Divisions, which from their limited strength are most liable to suffer in efficiency from any unusual fatigue, and which from their weakness, and the importance of the charge generally entrusted to them, it is most essential to maintain complete; he is pleased to order:—

That it be considered a general rule of the Service, that not above one-third of the effective part of any body of Troops be put on duty at the same time, unless in the Field, or under such extraordinary circumstances as may render the employment of a larger proportion necessary—a necessity which ought rarely to occur in Peace, and at the usual Stations of the Army.

His Excellency further directs, that at all Stations and with all Detachments when above a third of the effective Troops may now be required for the duties to be performed, a report of the circumstance be made by the Officer Commanding on the spot, to the Officer Commanding the Division, accompanied by a detail of the manner in which the Troops are employed, and an opinion of the necessity of the Guards &c. furnished, also of any practicable and safe reduction in their strength.

On receiving these reports, Officers Commanding Divisions will adopt the measures necessary to equalize, on the principle adverted to, the duty at the different Stations and with the different Detachments, under their authority; applying to Head Quarters for such sanction as may be necessary in ordering the reduction in the strength of Guards, &c. and the movements of Troops, which will probably become requisite in carrying this measure into effect.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Officers Commanding Divisions, Garrisons, Cantonments, and Stations, shall on application being made to them by the Officers of the Commissariat, assemble Committees of Officers qualified for the duty, to examine all Horses produced as fit for the Cavalry service. Horses passed by these Committees as being fit for the Cavalry duty, are to be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, who will issue orders for their distribution.

The Committees will be guided in the form of their proceedings by the Code of Regulations, Section 6, Page 77, and by the G. O. by Government of the 24th ultimo.

The Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, the Officer Commanding the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard and the Senior Officer of the Horse Artillery at the Mount, are appointed a permanent Committee for examining Horses offered for the Service by the Commissary General at the Presidency.

G. O. C. C. I. I.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 16th March 1812.

The Commander in Chief in India adverting to the large proportion of Officers belonging to Corps serving in the East Indies, who appear by the returns to be absent without leave, or have not joined since appointed, is pleased to direct that on the arrival in India, or return to their Corps, of Officers under such circumstances, Commanding Officers of Regiments will call upon them to account for their absence, in writing, of which a copy is to be forwarded (through the regular channel of the local Commander in Chief, or General Officer Commanding at the Presidency in which they are stationed) to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, for His Excellency the Commander in Chief's information.

G. O. G. 31st March 1812.

It having been represented to Government, that under the authority of the 5th and 6th Paragraphs of the 1st Section of the new Code of Pay Regulations, applications have been forwarded for the allowance of Pagodas 6, per hundred set, for cleaning new Accoutrements; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify to the Army, that the above allowance is only to be granted, when Country Accoutrements are issued to Corps, as laid down in the 12th Paragraph of the 7th Section of the Ordnance Regulations published in the year 1797.

G. O. G. 31st March 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Subadar Sheikh Mohiuddeen to assume the title of Khan Bahader, and to wear the Sword and Badge conferred upon him by his Royal Highness the Prince Royal Abbas Mirza, for his good behaviour and successful diligence in training the Persian Artillery.

G. O. G. 2d April 1812.

It having been represented to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that considerable inconvenience would be experienced by the Native Troops of the Army, from the Regulations contained in the 88th Paragraph of the XVIth Section of the New Code of Pay Regulations, respecting the Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned Officers and Private Sepoys not being allowed to draw their pay when on leave of absence from their Corps, until they rejoin, which having been reported by His Excellency to the Honorable the Governor in Council, with His Excellency's recommendation that the same should be cancelled; The Honorable the Governor in Council has accordingly been pleased to annul the 88th Para. of the XVIth Section of the New Code of Pay Regulations, and to direct that the Regulations in the G. O. of the 8th September 1807 shall be in force, as far as they relate to the Pay of Native Commissioned, Non Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Fifers and Private Sepoys when absent on leave from their Corps, and they will be enabled under the documents therein prescribed to receive their full pay when absent on furlough, in place of it being drawn in arrear when they rejoin their Corps.

G. O. C. C. 8th April 1812.

Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty has been pleased to direct the following Orders from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, to be published for the information of the Army serving under this Presidency.

HORSE

HORSE GUARDS,
5TH JULY 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In consequence of the operation of the act for allowing the mutual interchange of the British and Irish Militias, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the Commanding Officers of Regiments shall be particularly attentive, that no Soldier professing the Roman Catholic Religion, shall be subject to any punishment for not attending the Divine Worship of the Church of England, and that every such Soldier shall be at full liberty to attend the worship of Almighty God, according to the forms prescribed by his Religion, when Military duty does not interfere.

HORSE GUARDS,
20TH JULY 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to direct, that Soldiers shall not be discharged from the Army, except in consequence

1st—Of having fulfilled the term of their engagements.

2d—Of having become unfit for service, or

3d—Of having, by permission, provided Substitutes.

In cases of the last mentioned description, the following Regulations have been established, which it is His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's command shall be strictly adhered to in future.

1st—Commanding Officers of corps (by whom only applications must be made through the Adjutant General for the discharge of Soldiers) are to be particularly diligent and circumspect in the first place, in ascertaining the grounds on which such applications are founded, and are to detail the same for the Commander in Chief's consideration, who will thereby be enabled to decide whether, and on what terms, the indulgence is to be granted. These reports are invariably to include a statement of the Man's age and services, and the character he has maintained in the Regiment, in addition to the other circumstances on which he may rest his claim to indulgence.

2d—Commanding Officers are in no instance to sanction or encourage any steps being taken to procure Substitutes, until the Commander in Chief's pleasure shall have been regularly notified.

3d—The Substitutes are in every case to be provided solely by the friends of the Party applying for his discharge, and no interference whatever on the part of the Regiment, either by means of the Recruiting Parties, or otherwise, is to be permitted; if any such agency be discovered to have taken place, the Parties concerned will be punished, and the Commander in Chief's sanction for the discharge will be withdrawn.

4th—No Soldier is to receive a furlough on the plea of assisting to provide Substitutes for himself, or on any other account connected with his discharge, nor is he to quit the quarters of his Regiment until his Substitutes have been finally accepted; the Substitutes must be provided with as little delay as possible, and if they shall not have joined the Regiment within six months from the date of the Commander in Chief's authority, it is to be considered as cancelled, which must also invariably be the case if the Corps in the mean time should be ordered on service.

5th—Substitutes are not to be received above twenty-five years of age, or under the regulated standard, nor is any man to be deemed eligible who has been previously in the Service; they are to be brought to the Head Quarters of the Regiment entirely at the expense of the Soldier or his friends, and are to remain there one month before they are finally accepted as Substitutes,—they will, however, be subsisted from the dates of their attestations, which are always to take place at Head Quarters; every Soldier, previous to his discharge, is to lodge in the hands of his Commanding Officer a certificate from his Substitutes, that they have no unsettled claim on him or the Regiment, and the Commanding Officer is to satisfy himself, that the Substitutes are either fully equipt with necessaries, or that a proportion of their bounty adequate to that purpose, is deposited with the Captain or Officer Commanding the Troop or Company to which he may be attached.

6th—Commanding Officers are required to be very strict in enforcing the due execution of these instructions, and to be particularly careful in causing them to be fully and minutely explained to the men under their orders, so that there may be no plea for deviations or irregularities in consequence of ignorance or misconception, and that each Individual applying for his discharge may fully comprehend the risk and responsibility he thereby takes upon himself.

7th—To prevent an unnecessary multiplicity of correspondence, applications of this nature from Commanding Officers are to be confined to stated periods, and are to be made only on the first day of each month.

8th—The names of such men as are discharged under the conditions of this Order and

and the names of the Substitutes provided by them, are to be inserted in the proper column, on the back of the monthly return, together with the date of the Commander in Chief's sanction.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

G. O. G. 14TH APRIL 1812.

Indents for Puckallies having in many instances been presented to the Officers of the Commissariat, and as the provision of this description of Followers, except for the Barrack department, is not considered as forming a part of the duty of the Commissariat; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all authorized Puckallies, with the above exception, shall in future be furnished in the manner prescribed by the 12th Paragraph, page 251, of the new Code of Pay Regulations, supported by muster rolls as usual.

Demands have been also made on the Commissariat for Artificers on various occasions, for Corps, Detachments and Establishments, it is therefore necessary to direct that attention may be paid to the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Paragraphs of the 1st Section of the new Code of Pay Regulations; under the head of Artificers, as the Commissariat can only supply Artificers required on estimates in the Ordnance department for the repair of Doolies, Carriages or Camp Equipage.

G. O. C. C. 15TH APRIL 1812.

The Proceedings on the Trial of Lieutenant Dore having brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief that on the occasion of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment passing thro' the Chingleput Zillah, no creditable Native Officer was sent to accompany the Corps for the purpose expressed in the 1st Para. of the 3d Clause of Regulation III. Anno Domini 1810, published in G. O. 21st December 1810; is pleased to direct, that all Commanding Officers of Detachments, Corps or Detachments of Corps shall in giving notice to the Collectors or Magistrates on the points required by the 2d Clause of the same Regulation, add a request, that they may be met at the first stage by a creditable Native Officer, to accompany the Detachment, Corps, or Detachment of a Corps, through his jurisdiction for the purpose of aiding in procuring supplies, and of facilitating the march of the Troops; and it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding, to attend to, and adjust, all complaints, made by such Native Officer, deputed by the Magistrate or Collector, and on quitting the Zillah, to intimate by Letter to the Magistrate or Collector, the manner in which such Native Officer may have fulfilled the duty he was deputed upon; and copy of such reports are to be sent to the Commander in Chief's Military Secretary, on the Corps reaching its destination, unless circumstances should render it necessary to forward them at an earlier period; and Commanding Officers will, in like manner, report any occasion that may occur of their Corps, &c. not being accompanied on the march by such Native Officer, and any consequences which may result from it.

Such Native Officers, when deputed by Magistrates or Collectors, are to have every protection and proper respect shewn to them.

G. O. G. 21ST APRIL 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to suspend Captain Charles Stuart of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, from the Honorable Company's Service, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

From the satisfactory report made by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the state of the several Divisions of the Army, personally inspected by him, the Governor in Council had reason to believe, that every trace of the late events had been obliterated, and that any recurrence to that calamitous period, would have been unneces-

sary

sary. The obstinacy of Captain Stuart has disappointed his expectation, and he is under the painful necessity of removing him from all Military authority.

From the report, and official Letters, submitted to Government by the Commander in Chief, it appears, that the Officers of the 1st Battalion of the 21st Regiment, on their arrival at Jaulna, were invited to dine with Colonel Conran, who commanded at the Station. This mark of attention was refused by several of them, and Captain Stuart, who was not only the senior in rank, but the first in ability and influence of those who declined the invitation, in the course of a subsequent enquiry, expressly declared his intention of refusing every invitation of a similar nature from Colonel Conran. A declaration so decidedly insulting, and contemptuous to his Commanding Officer, so subversive of every principle of subordination and respect, and so pointedly connected with measures that threatened to dissolve the Government, and dismember the Empire, could not be permitted, with impunity, and Captain Stuart was ordered to quit his Regiment, and proceed to the Presidency.

It was to be expected, that on cool reflection, Captain Stuart would perceive the dangerous tendency of such principles, which in their consequences might interrupt the harmony, impair the discipline, and weaken the obedience, of the Army. It was to be hoped, that a regard for his own honor, for the credit of his profession, and for his future prospects in life, would have induced him to retrace his steps, and to abandon those pernicious sentiments, that were leading him to ruin. With a view to give sufficient time for reflection, the decision respecting his conduct, was deferred, until the return of His Excellency the Commander in Chief from Foreign Service.

Shortly subsequent to the Commander in Chief's arrival at Cannanore, His Excellency desirous of avoiding the painful necessity to which he has since been reduced, embraced a favorable opportunity that was afforded him, of permitting a friendly communication to be addressed to Captain Stuart, detailing his sentiments, with respect to that Officer's conduct; and recommending him, for his own sake, as well as for the general good, to adopt a different course of procedure. This endeavour unfortunately proved ineffectual, and His Excellency was obliged to have recourse to the only measure which was left for the purpose of obtaining Captain Stuart's final determination on a point which so deeply involved his own interests and those of society.

A Letter was addressed to that Officer, by the Adjutant General of the Army, in which the sentiments of the Commander in Chief were fully expressed. In that communication, Captain Stuart was informed, that His Excellency considered the general invitation, by Colonel Conran to the Officers of the Battalion, not only as a compliment to them in his public capacity, but as intended to efface from their recollection, any impression, unfavourable to that mutual confidence, which he wished all ranks to feel towards each other, and to which the unfortunate events of a former period, might have given rise; such, the Adjutant General stated, was the fair, and liberal construction, which ought to have been put on Colonel Conran's civility; and that Officer had an undoubted right to expect a different result, from Men, who had accepted the conditions of the Amnesty granted to them in September 1809, by the Right Honorable the Governor General. On Military principles too, abstracted from the above considerations, the Commander in Chief pointed out the disrespect, which a refusal to dine, on such an occasion, with the Commandant, evinced towards his situation.

The inevitable consequences of a perseverance in a line of conduct so subversive of all order, were endeavoured to be impressed on Captain Stuart's most serious reflection. The sacred obligation, imposed by the Amnesty, on every Individual who accepted its conditions, was recurred to, and the variation from their spirit, which Captain Stuart's recent demeanour indicated, was contrasted with the honorable, and praise-worthy example of subordination, and obedience, which now so eminently marks the conduct of the rest of the Army.

On these arguments, which to the Commander in Chief, appeared unanswerable, the Adjutant General founded the necessity of Captain Stuart's yielding all feelings of a private nature, to a sense of public obligation; of his acknowledging his error to Colonel Conran; and of conforming, in every respect, to those habits of true subordination, which are essential to the existence of a good Army. He was told, that a compliance with these stipulations would be honourable to himself, advantageous to the Army, and grateful to the feelings of the Commander in Chief; but, if a contrary line of conduct should, unhappily, continue to be adhered to, he was apprized that His Excellency would, in that event find it indispensably necessary to recommend to Government such decisive measures, as his duty demanded of him.

In reply to the Letter, which contained these observations, Captain Stuart transmitted to the Adjutant General a communication, in which he expressed his sincere and ardent desire to shew every known, and defined, mark of respect, to his Superiors, which any ascertained and established principle prescribed; he professed that he had always

always done so; he solemnly promised, to continue to conform to the obligations of a Soldier's duty, in yielding obedience, respect, and submission, to all Officers placed in authority over him. But he qualified these declarations, by the denial, that any obligation, Religious, Moral, Political, or Military, existed within his personal knowledge, which could prescribe the necessity of the acceptance of Colonel Conjan's invitation: and this declaration he founded, on an overstrained interpretation of an Order, published by that distinguished character, the late Marquis Cornwallis, which states, that Officers have a right to choose their private society, but which was never meant to extend to cases like the present, of which the consequences tended to hold up a Commanding Officer, as a Person unfit, or unworthy, to be associated with by his subordinates.

After the full exposition of the Commander in Chief's sentiments, which Captain Stuart had received, and to which his reply was, in itself, not merely disrespectful, but in substance, a refusal of the conditions, which His Excellency had offered to his acceptance, no alternative was left consistent with his situation, and with the obligations of his duty, but that of recommending to Government the measure of which the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the 31st Paragraph of their General Letter to this Government dated the 5th July 1811, and published to the Army on the 1st of February 1812, direct the adoption, in regard to every Officer who may be hereafter guilty of entering into combinations or pledges, to exclude from society, any Person, for instances of attachment to the cause of loyalty and government.

G. O. G. 21st April 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the 5th Paragraph, under the head of Pay & Allowances, in the Supplementary Section of the new Code of Pay Regulations for the Military department, and to direct, that all Medical Officers who may serve with the Squadron of Horse Artillery, with His Majesty's Regiments of Light Dragoons, or with Corps of Native Cavalry, shall be permitted to draw the Cavalry pay and allowances of their rank, on their appointment to perform that duty being published in General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, such publication being the requisite authority in all cases for the payment of those allowances.

G. O. G 24th April 1812.

The very meritorious conduct of Pensioned Subadar Abdool Cawder during a long period of service, having been brought to the notice of the Government by His Excellency the Commander in Chief; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a Palanquin, with the established allowance of twenty Pagodas per month, shall be presented to that Native Officer, and that after his decease his family shall be pensioned for the term of one life on the half of his pay.

G. O. G. 24th April 1812.

Considerable inconvenience to the Public Service have occasionally arisen, from unnecessary delay on the part of Officers Commanding Detachments, in furnishing the prescribed receipts and certificates for hired Followers and Equipments; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, the first of these documents shall invariably be given on the back of the indent immediately on the supply being made, and that the certificates of the time during which the Followers and Equipments may have been employed on the Public Service, shall be furnished in duplicate, as soon as may be practicable after a Corps or Detachment has arrived at the place of its destination; the original being forwarded to the Commissariat Officer who made the supply, and the duplicate delivered to the Maistry or principal follower of each description of equipment. Any delay on the part of the Officer, whose duty it is to grant the certificates, will subject him to be held responsible for the amount of the extra batta, which will become due to the Followers and Equipments, in consequence of such unnecessary detention.

The

The Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that in all cases where hired Followers and equipments may be employed for a period exceeding one month, monthly certificates shall be invariably forwarded on the 1st day of each month, by the Officer in charge of them, to the Commissariat or other Officer by whom the supply was made. In all cases where hired cattle and Followers are entertained at one Station for the purpose of taking up Equipments there, for the use of a Detachment which may be under orders to march from another Station, the receipt on the back of the indent will be given by the Person in charge of the Camp Equipage so taken up; and the Quarter Master of Brigade of the Division will grant a certificate from the date of that receipt, up to the day when the Camp Equipage, as well as the Cattle, and Followers may be delivered to the Officer Commanding the Detachment, whose duty it will thereafter be, to grant the usual certificate for the time that the Cattle and Followers were under his orders.

When hired Cattle and Followers are employed in the transportation of Camp Equipage or Stores, without a European Officer, it becomes necessary that the receipt for the supply should be signed by the Officer despatching, and the certificate for the time of employment, by the Officer receiving the Camp Equipage or Stores.

A form of an indent, receipt and certificate is annexed for general information, and is directed to be invariably observed in future.

And, as it appears not to have been universally understood, that the Commissariat can only pay and charge the hire of such Followers and Equipments as may be actually and bona fide entertained, and provided by that department; The Honorable the Governor in Council deems it necessary to direct, that it may be fully understood, that the Officers of the Commissariat are strictly and positively prohibited from disbursing money in lieu of supplies, on any account or under any pretext whatever, and that they are held responsible, that no deviation from this order shall occur, either in those branches of the department, immediately under their own management, or under that of Native Servants in detached situations.

As the Native Servants at subordinate Out-Stations cannot be supposed to be so well acquainted with the Regulations, as the Officers who may have occasion to present emergent indents; and as the Public Service might suffer by delay, if these indents were to be previously referred for examination; The Governor in Council directs, that these indents, countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station, shall be immediately complied with on the spot; it being clearly understood that the Indenting Officer, and collaterally the Commanding Officer, will in such cases be responsible for the expense of any unauthorized equipments, supplied on their requisition.

It is also directed, to be considered, as an invariable rule, that duplicates of every emergent indent for the equipment of Troops, connected with the Camp Equipage department and the Carriage of sick, shall be immediately despatched to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's department in the Division; and that duplicates of all emergent indents for Military Stores, and Carriage for the conveyance of Military Stores, shall in like manner be sent to the Secretary of the Military Board: the Indenting Officer, and the Officer who countersigned the indent being held jointly responsible for the correctness of these indents, until duly passed by the Quarter Master General, or by order of the Military Board.

No. 1.

FORM OF INDENT.

TO BE MADE OUT IN DUPLICATE.

ONE TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, AND THE OTHER TRANSMITTED TO THE QUARTER MASTER OF BRIGADE.

To

Assistant Commissary General.

SIR,

Please to order the delivery of the following for the use of a Detachment from the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry, ordered on command. The Detachment consisting of one Lieutenant, 2 Subadars, 2 Jemadars, 10 Havildars, 10 Naigues, 2 Drummers, 2 Puckallies, and 160 Sepoys—Total 189.

	Carriage Bullocks.	
To carry (6) six one-poled Private Tents....................	6	
Spare Bullocks one to every six....................	1	
Total	7	

Station and date.

(Signed) A. B.
Lieut. Col. Comg.

(Signed) A. B.
Lieut. Comg. Detachment.

N. B.—Whether

N. B.—Whether one-poled, or two-poled Private Tents, to be always expressed.
The same form is to be observed in indenting for Dooly Bearers and Bamboo Coolies, and the strength of the Corps or Detachment, to be always specified.

No. 2.

FORM OF A RECEIPT TO BE GIVEN ON THE BACK OF THE FOREGOING; AFTER BEING COMPLIED WITH.

This is to certify that Captain —————— Assistant Commissary General of the —————— Division, did furnish on the (10th) tenth day of May 1811, seven (7) Carriage Bullocks with Drivers complete, for the service expressed in this Indent.

(Signed) A. B.
Lieutenant Comg. Detachment.

No. 3.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the three (3) * Carriage Bullocks supplied by the Assistant Commissary General of the Northern Division were actually and bona fide employed on the Public Service from the fifth (5th) day of June, until the fourth (4th) day of July 1811 (" or for the whole month of —————— ") inclusive.
Station and Date. (Signed) A. B.
Lieutenant Comg. Detachment.

* or Draught Bullocks
Bamboo Coolies
Dooly Bearers
as the case may be.

N. B.—A separate certificate is required for each description of equipment, and all numbers and dates to be expressed in words as well as figures.

G. O. G. 28TH APRIL 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that medical aid shall be afforded to the Tent Lascars, under the Regulation established by the General Order of the 29th of October last in favor of the Store Lascars employed in the Ordnance department.

G. O. G. 1ST MAY 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Regulations be observed in applications for leave of absence, &c. by Officers belonging to this Establishment, when employed under the authority of any of the other Presidencies.

1st—Applications from Officers for leave of absence, from their Stations, and within the limits of the Presidency under which they may be immediately serving, to be addressed to the Commander in Chief of that Presidency.

2d—Officers desirous of proceeding to Europe, on furlough, having previously obtained the sanction of the proper authority under whose orders they are employed, will forward their applications, agreeably to the forms prescribed by the Regulations, to the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

3d—Officers who may find it necessary to leave their Stations, or to proceed to sea, on sick certificate, will address their applications, to that effect, to the Government of the Presidency under which they may be serving.

4th—In the event of circumstances of an urgent nature or extreme indisposition requiring the immediate departure, for Europe, on furlough, or sick certificate, of any Officer, his application will, in like manner, be addressed to the Government of the Presidency under which he may be employed, and a duplicate will be forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George, through the usual channels.

5th—

5th—Officers Commanding Corps, or Detachments, serving under the orders of any other Presidency, will immediately report, all leaves of absence, &c. granted in consequence of applications, made agreeably to the above Regulations, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

6th—In all applications addressed by Officers of this Establishment, to the Commander in Chief or Government, of any other Presidency, the utmost attention is required to be paid to the forms prescribed by the Regulations of *that* Government, for such communications.

G. O. C. C. 2d May 1812.

Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty has been pleased to direct, the following Order from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, to be published for the information of the Army serving under this Presidency.

HORSE GUARDS,
16th September 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has observed with much regret, that a practice prevails in the Army, of recommending Officers, who have by their misconduct rendered themselves obnoxious in the Regiments to which they belong, to be removed by exchange to other Corps.

A moment's consideration must convince Commanding Officers, that when Officers may be deemed unfit to serve in any particular Corps, they must be equally unfit to serve in any other of His Majesty's Regiments, and that on these occasions, through a misplaced lenity towards an undeserving Individual, they are in fact doing a manifest injury to the Service at large.

In order to put a stop to this practice, by which improper characters are, in some cases, not only screened from justice, but retained in the Army, to the prejudice of discipline, and to the disgrace of the Military Profession; His Royal Highness commands, that with every paper recommending an exchange, a certificate shall be forwarded by the Colonel or Commanding Officer, to the following effect:—

"I. A. B. Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, or Captain Commanding the
" ——— Regiment, do hereby certify upon my word and honor as an Officer and
" a Gentleman, that the Exchange recommended in the papers now accompanying
" this certificate, does not originate in any Regimental proceeding of any kind, or in
" any cause affecting the honor and character of ———, nor are there any grounds
" of personal objection to the Individual, of which I am aware, that have in the
" smallest degree induced an application for such Exchange."

No recommendation for an Exchange will hereafter be attended to, unless accompanied by a certificate according to the above form, addressed to the Commander in Chief, through his Military Secretary.

HORSE GUARDS:
8th October 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to command that the clothing of the Trumpeters and Buglers of Regiments shall in future be of the same colour as that worn by the Serjeants of the Regiments, and that the Trumpeters and Buglers shall be distinguished from the Serjeants by the lace.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

G. O. G. 8th May 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Officers in command of Divisions of the Army, or in charge of Forts, under this Presidency, shall not permit Private Buildings of any description to be erected within the walls of Forts, until they shall have obtained the sanction of Government, through the Military Board; and all Officers, or other Persons, in submitting applications for this purpose, will be particularly careful to explain the extent, and site of the ground, and whether

whether it be the property property of the Public, or of Individuals. They will also submit plans of the Buildings, which they may desire to erect, and the estimated amount of the expense, which is never to be exceeded, except under the sanction of the same authority.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has further resolved, that no Buildings shall be erected on the Esplanade of a Fort, within 1200 yards of the ditch, and that no Officer or other Person, shall be permitted to erect any Buildings on ground belonging to the Company, within the walls of a Fort, or within the limits of any Cantonment, but on condition of its immediate surrender to the Government at a fair valuation, to be determined by their authority, if at any future period, it shall be required for Public purposes, nor shall the grant in perpetuity of any piece of ground, within the precincts of a Fort or Cantonment be hereafter accorded to any Individual.

On occasions, when applications for grounds may be laid before the Government, it will rest with them to grant, or not, as may be deemed expedient, a lease for twenty-one years, renewable at their pleasure, at the expiration of every seven years, subject to the yearly payment of a ground rent, or tax, and of a certain fine, at the renewal of every lease, proportioned to the extent, or relative value of the ground.

In order also, to prevent the impositions, to which Officers are occasionally exposed, in renting houses in Forts or Cantonments; The Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, that from the date on which the abovementioned agreement may be concluded between the Government and an Individual, the latter shall, if required, restrict the rent of his house, to an estimate, which the Engineer will be directed to submit on the occasion; and in default of such valuation being acceded to by the Proprietor, it will be reported to the Government, who will decline to sanction the renewal of the lease.

G. O. G. 19TH MAY 1812.

Separate register rolls of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, Puckallies, Privates, &c. &c. &c. of Invalids and Pensioners, belonging to this Establishment, agreeably to the subjoined form, to be sent to the Town Major's Office as early as possible, that the general register kept there may be corrected; the same to be punctually transmitted hereafter once in every three months, namely, on the 1st January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October.

FORM.

REGISTER ROLL OF NATIVE INVALIDS OR PENSIONERS IN THE GARRISON OF ———

No. of Certificates.	Names.	Rank.	Corps.	Country.	Years of age.	Years of Service.	Height. Feet.	Height. Inches.	Colour and Cast.	Personal defects or peculiar marks.	Why Invalided or Pensioned.	At what Time.	On what Pay per Month.		

Frequent applications having lately been made to the Town Major of Fort St. George by Officers Commanding Out Stations, for duplicates and triplicates of invalid and pension certificates, which the holders state to have been lost by accident; The Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that in future all applications of this nature shall be accompanied by the proceedings of a Committee assembled for the purpose of ascertaining, that the original certificates have been actually lost.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 23D MAY 1812.

Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty has it in Command from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to convey in Public Orders, and in the strongest terms, to the Troops who achieved the Conquest of Java, His Royal Highness's approbation of the distinguished gallantry and spirit displayed by them, during a succession of the most brilliant operations, and in particular, on the 26th of August, when the Enemy's entrenchments were assaulted and carried, and their Army defeated and destroyed.

In communicating so gratifying an acknowledgment of their valuable services, the Lieutenant General is convinced, that the Army, it was his good fortune to Command, will justly appreciate the distinguished honor conferred on them by His Royal Highness's gracious approbation.

The marks of royal approbation bestowed on their leaders are a source of pride and gratification to every rank in well-constituted Armies; with this impression, the Lieutenant General cannot refuse the assailants at Cornelis the satisfaction of knowing, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has graciously announced his intention, of bestowing Medals, on the Superior Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces, who distinguished themselves on that memorable service.

G. O. C. C. 22D MAY 1812.

MEMORANDUM.

* Government having been pleased to resolve that the Regimental Stores of His Majesty's Corps, which were hitherto temporarily deposited in Fort St. George, in charge of the respective Serjeants appointed for that purpose, by the Commanding Officers of Corps, should in future be deposited at Poonamallee, and it being expedient that on the arrival of Ships from Europe a proper Person should ascertain whether such Ships contain Stores for any of His Majesty's Regiments serving under the Madras Presidency—His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs that the Quarter Master Serjeant of His Majesty's Regiment in Garrison at Fort St. George, for the time being, be charged with the performance of this duty and that on information being received of a Ship's arrival from Europe, (Man of War excepted), the Officer in Command of the Regiment will order him to proceed without delay on board and report to the Deputy Quarter Master General, or in his absence, to the Brigade Major of His Majesty's Troops, whether there be any Stores freighted on the late arrival for His Majesty's Regiments, who will take the necessary steps to get them landed and conveyed to Poonamallee.

In the event of there being several Regiments on duty at Fort St. George, the respective Quarter Master Serjeants are to take the above duty by turn.

G. O. G. 29TH MAY 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve, that the Intrenching Tools, which under the General Orders dated 3d May 1808, are directed to be carried with Corps, when detached on service, shall be at all times allowed whether in Cantonment or otherwise; Officers Commanding Corps and Companies of Artillery detached from Head Quarters will immediately indent for these articles and transmit their indents, for the purpose of being passed, to the Secretary to the Military Board; these articles will be included in the quarterly returns of Corps sent to the Military Board, and Officers Commanding will be held answerable that they are not made use of, except for purposes connected with the Public Service.

G. O. C. C.

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* *The part of this Order which directed the Quarter Master Serjeants of the Corps in Garrison to go off to Ships in the Roads in search of Stores, is rescinded by a G. O. of the 3d November* 1812.—*Vide page* 285.

G. O. C. C. 2D JUNE 1812.

The General Orders of the 27th February 1808, having in a variety of instances been partially complied with by Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments on this Establishment, when transmitting recommendations for promotions by purchase or otherwise; Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty is pleased to direct, that the said Order be republished for general information and to notify his intention not to transmit in future for the Commander in Chief's consideration any recommendation which may be sent unaccompanied by the requisite certificates, and in other respects strictly conformable to the clear and distinct instructions contained in that General Order.

"HEAD QUARTERS:
GENERAL ORDERS. "CALCUTTA, 27th February 1808."

"To obviate the serious inconvenience which has been heretofore too frequently experienced by Officers selling their Commissions on retiring from the Service, or on promotion, as well as by the Purchasers when their promotion has not been confirmed by His Majesty; His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the following rules and Regulations be henceforth rigidly observed in the sale and purchase of Commissions in His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies.

"1st—The most strict attention shall be paid by Commanding Officers of Corps to enforce His Majesty's Regulations in respect to the prices prescribed for the respective ranks of Officers in his Regiments on promotion or exchange.

"2d—No applications for promotion (with or without purchase) or exchanges will be attended to, which do not pass through the regular channels, supported by the usual certificates from the Parties concerned and their respective Commanding Officers.

3d—Officers applying to purchase, or exchange from Infantry to Cavalry service, shall deposit the amount of the purchase money, or of the difference between the two services, with the Paymaster of the Corps, or some respectable Agent, and shall forward his or their certificate of being in possession thereof, and of its being forthcoming with the interest which may have accrued thereon when His Majesty's confirmation of the promotion or exchange shall be notified in General Orders.—This certificate is to bear the signature of the Officer in command of the Corps, signifying his belief that the Agent is a person of sufficient responsibility for the fulfilment of his engagement,—it being nevertheless clearly understood, that, until the money be paid, the Purchaser is to be answerable for the amount the same as if it had been lodged with the Agents of the Regiment.

"4th—When Officers succeed by purchase to the Commissions of Officers retired from the Service, or promoted in Corps not serving in India, the purchase money (with interest from the day of promotion to the day of remittance) is to be remitted by the very first opportunity to the Agents of the Regiment, and a certificate of the nature of the remittance and the conveyance is to be transmitted by the Regimental Paymaster thro' the Commanding Officers of Corps to the Agents, and duplicate thereof thro' the regular channel to the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Commander in Chief; Commanding Officers stating on such certificate their belief of the correctness of its contents.

"5th—When an Officer is recommended for promotion with or without purchase, his length of service in the Army and the ranks purchased by him, are to be invariably notified to Head Quarters, as well as the name of the Officer entitled to the purchase money when the Commission is on sale.

"6th—When an Officer is recommended for promotion with or without purchase, who is not the senior of his rank, the reason of such recommendation is to be particularly explained.

"7th—No Gentleman is to be recommended for a Commission, with or without purchase, without reporting his age, address, and that he is not a half cast or person of colour."

G. O. G. 9TH JUNE 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in addition to the present establishment of Artificers authorized to be drawn for each Battalion of Artillery, the Quarter Masters of that Corps shall be allowed to entertain the following proportion of Artificers, viz.

Armourer

	Armourers	Smith.	Hammerman.	Bellows Boy.	Chickledar.	Chuckler.
	1	1	1	1	1	1

and that they shall also be authorized to draw 1 Pagoda in addition to the present quarterly allowance on account of the Company of Golundauze; when the Companies of Golundauze are detached from the Head Quarters of the Battalion to which they belong, the establishment of Artificers and quarterly allowance to be drawn by the Officer in immediate charge.

The above increase to have effect from the 1st of this month.

G. O. G. 9th June 1812.

It having been brought to the notice of Government, that in some instances, Committees appointed for the inspection of Public Buildings and Repairs, have neglected to examine the works in a satisfactory manner, and have even from apparent carelessness, reported repairs to have been executed which had never been commenced; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the attention of Officers, to this branch of their duty, which is prescribed by the Regulations of the Service, and to apprize them, that any neglect of, or deviation from, the spirit of these Regulations, will be considered as a breach of the orders of Government, and noticed accordingly.

G. O. G. 2d June 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the Fort Adjutant at the undermentioned Stations shall be permitted to draw Horse Allowance at the rate of six Pagodas per month.

Vellore,—Bellary,—Cannanore,—Trichinopoly,—Seringapatam.

This allowance will commence from the 1st instant.

G. O. C. C. 8th June 1812.

REPRIMAND.

Lieutenant Bell,

You have been found guilty of very un-Officer-like conduct in striking a Soldier, which your duty to the Service, your feelings towards a brave Man whose profession would seem to forbid so ignominious an act, ought to have restrained you, and the Commander in Chief views with great displeasure both the act and the motive—your future conduct His Excellency hopes will be more guarded, and that with reference to your own feelings, you will learn to appreciate those of every other Soldier, even those serving in the ranks; and that you will remember, that their valour, their pride and fidelity to their King and Country can only be maintained by preserving with unblemished purity, the principles that dictate those virtues which enable their Officers to reap honors and distinctions at their head.

It is the duty of every Officer to keep in mind, that discipline and subordination, is to be maintained without severity, that the faults of soldiers more frequently arise from relaxation of discipline than from bad disposition; the remedy therefore is not severity, it rests with the Officers whose characters are to be traced by the state of their Corps and Companies.

The

The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of directing, that the use of Rattans at Drill may be abolished, and that no Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer is ever, on pain of being tried *for disobedience of orders*, to strike or cause any Soldier to be struck without the previous Sentence of a Court Martial.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 28th May 1812.

G. O. By Commander in Chief in India of the 23d Dec. 1807, 31st July 1809, 8th June 1810, and 9th of August & 29th October 1811.

By the Officers Commanding in Chief at Madras and Bombay of 4th October 1809.

The Commander in Chief having observed that in many instances the monthly returns from His Majesty's Regiments are not filled up in a clear and satisfactory manner, is pleased to recal the attention of Commanding Officers of Corps to the instructions contained in the General Orders of the dates specified in the margin,—and to impress on them the necessity of the strictest accuracy being observed in making up their monthly regimental returns, which it is required should correspond in size, most exactly, with the printed form circulated to Corps respectively.

N. B.—The G. O. of the 31st of July 1809, is applicable to Corps serving under the Bengal Presidency, and those of the 4th of October 1809, to Regiments on the Madras and Bombay Establishments respectively.

G. O. G. 13th June 1812.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army, the following Extracts of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Letter dated 18th December 1811.

37th—In consequence of a representation made to us from the War Office of the great inconvenience that has been experienced in remitting to the Agents of England, the fees of Commissions and the effects and credits of deceased Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments stationed in India; we have agreed, on application to that effect, to authorize our Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, to grant bills to the Paymaster of those Regiments for the sums they may have to remit for the services above mentioned, on such bills being applied for by the respective Commanding Officers, the remittances to be made half yearly on the 25th June and 25th December, and the bills to be drawn at 90 days sight, and at

"Bengal 2*s*. the Current Rupee.
"Madras 8*s*. the Pagoda.
"Bombay 2*s* 3*d* the Bombay Rupee."

Letter dated 21st February 1812.

6th—We have agreed at the request of the Secretary at War, that the bills for the amount of the effects of deceased Officers, and Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments in India, shall be drawn quarterly and at forty-two days sight, instead of half yearly and at ninety days sight, as directed in our despatch of the 18th December last."

G. O. C. C. 10th June 1812.

Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty has been pleased to direct, the following Orders from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, to be published for the information of the Army serving under this Presidency.

HORSE GUARDS,
24th *December* 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty,

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* *The mode of applying for the bills of exchange, and stated periods, is laid down in a G. O. of the 17th July* 1812.—*Vide* page 273.

Majesty, been pleased to command, that the following Regulations relative to the Dress of Officers shall be observed in future; The Commander in Chief directs, that the same shall be notified for the information of the Army.

General Officers of Heavy Cavalry. General Officers of Heavy Cavalry to wear the Staff uniform of their rank, with a cocked hat: When in Command of Divisions or Brigades of Cavalry, they will be permitted to wear the helmet of the Heavy Cavalry, with the Staff or Cavalry uniform; a pouch belt, and a sabre-tache; which latter is to be fastened close to the sword belt, in the manner in which it is worn by the Heavy Cavalry.

General Officers of Light Dragoons. General Officers of Light Dragoons, when in the Field, to wear blue jackets faced with scarlet, and embroidered with gold, according to their respective ranks, and made according to the pattern established for the Light Dragoons: a crimson and gold sash, the same as the Officers of Light Dragoons, sabre-tache, pouch and chakos.

When attending a Drawing-room or Levee, they may appear in the Staff uniform of their rank, with a cocked hat, or in the dress above described.

General Officers of Hussars. General Officers of Hussars to wear the uniform which has been established for them: when at a Drawing-room or Levee, they are to appear in scarlet pantaloons ornamented with gold.

General Officers. All General Officers, when dressed in their uniforms as such, are hereafter to wear one aiguillette on the right shoulder instead of epaulettes. They are likewise to wear plain hats with the usual cord and tassels, with ostrich feathers round the brim. No other Officer or Soldier of any description whatever, is to wear white feathers round the brim of the hat: this is henceforth to be considered the exclusive distinction of a General Officer.

General Officers of Cavalry are to wear the cavalry feather with the star loop.

General Officers of Infantry are to wear the stand-up infantry feather with the scaled loop.

Aides-de-Camp of General Officers of Cavalry and Majors of Brigade attached to Brigades of Cavalry, are to wear aiguillettes on the right shoulder.

Aides de-Camp to General Officers of Infantry, and Brigade Majors attached to Brigades of Infantry, are to wear epaulettes as heretofore.

Officers of Heavy Cavalry. Officers of heavy Cavalry to wear jackets faced in the same manner as the jackets of the Private Men; a small sabre tache fastened close to the sword belt in a manner similar to the Men's; with the sash at present worn by the Heavy Cavalry, tied on the left side. When at a Drawing-room or Levee, they are to wear long coats as at present, with an aiguillette on the right shoulder, and a cocked hat with a star loop.

Officers of Light Dragoons. Officers of Light Dragoons to wear jackets similar to the Private Men's, with epaulettes, according to the established pattern: crimson and gold sashes, pouch belts, and sabre-taches. In Parade dress they are to wear white leather pantaloons and hussar boots, with gold or silver binding, according to the lace of their uniform.

On ordinary duties, or on the march, they are to wear overalls of a colour similar to the Private Soldiers, and a short surtout or great coat made according to pattern, which is calculated to be worn likewise, as a pelisse on service.

When attending a Drawing-room or Levee, they may appear in long coats with lappels and epaulettes, the same as are worn with the jacket, but without lace on the seams; or in the regimental jacket, as they may prefer.

Officers of Light Cavalry are likewise to wear the star loop with the dress regimentals.

Officers of Infantry. Officers of Infantry to wear a cap of a pattern similar to that established for the line:

A regimental coat similar to the Private Men's; but with lappels to button over the breast and body.

A grey cloth great coat, corresponding in colour with that established for the line, with the stand-up collar and a cape to protect the shoulders, and regimental buttons.

In the case of Regiments employed on Foreign Service, the Officers are to wear grey pantaloons or overalls, with short boots, or with shoes and gaiters, such as the Private Men's.

The Field and Staff Officers of Regiments are to conform to the aforegoing Regulations, the same as the Officers of Companies; these Regulations are not intended to apply to the Officers of the Rifle Corps, whose present dress is to be continued.

When at Court, the Officers of Infantry are to appear in long coats, with cocked hats as at present.

The

The epaulettes and wings of all Regimental Officers are in future to be of the same description, without any other distinction than what is prescribed by the General Order of the 19th February, 1810, in the case of Colonels and Field Officers, viz.

Field Officers. 1. All Field Officers (those belonging to the Rifle Corps excepted) whether by brevet or otherwise, are to wear two epaulettes.

2. The epaulettes of a Colonel to have a crown and a star on the strap; a Lieutenant Colonel's, a crown; and a Major's, a star; which distinctions are also to be observed by Field Officers of Light Dragoons.

3. Field Officers of Fusileer and Light Infantry Corps, as likewise the Captains of Flank Companies who have the brevet rank of Field Officer, are to wear wings in addition to their epaulettes: The epaulettes of the Grenadiers to have a grenade on the strap, and those of the Light Infantry a bugle horn, below the device pointed out in the preceding Paragraph, No: 2.

By Command of His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

N. B.—The button of General Officers having been altered, a pattern of that which has been approved, has been lodged at the Clothing Office in Great George Street, where patterns of the different uniforms, &c. may be seen.

G. O. C. C. 26TH JUNE 1812.

The Commander in Chief deems it necessary to explain in Public Orders, that no consideration will in future ever induce him to pardon any Soldier, Camp Follower, or other Person who may unduly interfere with the Military bazars at any Station of the Army, or presume to receive bribes or levy taxes otherwise than for the Public Revenue when duly authorized, and that it is his determination to punish in the most exemplary and public manner, any person who may offend against this Order.

G. O. C. C. 29TH JUNE 1812.

All Cast Horses ordered to be delivered over to the Commissariat department for the purpose of being disposed of, are only to be struck off the strength of Corps from the date on which they are actually sold.

G. O. G. 26TH JUNE 1812.

It having been ascertained that the sum of 30 Fanams per month, at present allowed to each Troop and Company in His Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons and Foot, on this Establishment, for the provision of Stationary, is insufficient for that purpose; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the said allowance for Stationary to each Troop and Company in His Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons and Foot shall be increased to Pagodas 1 24 F. per month.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant the same increased allowance for Stationary, on account of Troops and Companies in the undermentioned European Corps.

HORSE ARTILLERY.
FOOT ARTILLERY——not including the Golundauze or Gun Lascars.
MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.
CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

This allowance will be drawn on the 1st of August next, being payable for the preceding month.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 30TH JUNE 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from the 1st of July, the Establishment of Artificers for Regiments of European Cavalry serving under this Presidency, with the allowance to be drawn quarterly in lieu of materials for the repair of Arms and Accoutrements, shall be as follows, instead of the establishment detailed in the G. O. of 10th December last.

IN CANTONMENT.

Carpenters	No. 2
Armourers	5
Smiths	2
Hammermen	2
Bellows Boys	2
Chickledars	2
Chucklers	2
Quarterly allowance, Pagodas	8

Addition to the above when ordered on Field Service.

Maistries	2
Carpenters	2
Armourers	2
Smiths	2
Hammermen	2
Bellows Boys	2
Chickledars	2
Chucklers	2

G. O. G. 3D JULY 1812.

It having been brought to the notice of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Native Invalids and Pensioners at Out-Stations are frequently mustered and paid without a reference to their certificates as prescribed in the Regulations for mustering the Army ; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future, no Invalid or Pensioner shall receive pay, unless his or her certificate shall exhibit the Mustering Officer's notification of the last regular muster, thus :

" September 1812, Exd. A. B. Mr. Mr.

" January 1823, Exd. A. B. Mr. Mr.

and all Officers in charge of Invalids and Pensioners will be held strictly responsible, for the most punctual adherence to the present Order.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the duty of paying the Heirs of Gun Lascars, shall in future devolve upon the Town Major of Fort St. George.

G. O. C. C. 7TH JULY 1812.

It having been brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, that in several recent instances, the Tarpaulins which have been furnished for the preservation of the Clothing of Corps on the route to its destination, have been detained by Commanding Officers ; and as these articles are sent for a temporary purpose only, it is in future to be clearly understood, that immediately on the delivery of the Clothing to Corps, &c. the Tarpaulins are to be returned to the Person who has charge of the articles, and that the practice of detaining them, is expressly prohibited.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 14th July 1812.

With a view to enable the Military Secretary of the Commander in Chief to fill up the register of warrants, which may from time to time be issued in a blank form under His Excellency's hand and seal, to Officers in Command of Divisions, &c. the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that so soon as the Presidents and Officiating Judge Advocates may have been determined on, by the Officers authorized to appoint them, a report of their names and designation shall be immediately transmitted for the above purpose, to the Military Secretary.

It is also directed that the Officer officiating as Deputy Judge Advocate at any General Court Martial, shall, when the Proceedings of the last tried Prisoner are forwarded to Head Quarters, make a report to the Adjutant General of the Army, that the Court is adjourned, and that they have no further Prisoners to try.

It having been lately brought to the notice of the Commander in Chief, that the General Orders under date the 12th of October 1810, relative to certain particulars of the Dress of Officers as therein detailed, have not been sufficiently regarded; His Excellency calls the attention of all Commanding Officers, especially those of Stations and Divisions, to enforce the strict observance of those orders, and cannot too strongly recommend to the Field Officers of the Army, to set an example to the juniors by the propriety of their own appearance.

G. O. G. 14th July 1812.

The long and meritorious services of Subadar Shaik Emam late of the 1st Battalion of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, having been brought by His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the particular notice of the Government; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to mark his approbation of them, by directing that a Palanquin, with the usual allowance, shall be presented to that deserving Officer.

G. O. C. C. 18th July 1812.

REPRIMAND.

To Lieutenant Newell,
1st Battalion 11th Regiment.

The General Court Martial by which you have been tried, having sentenced you to be reprimanded for disobedience of the orders of your Commanding Officer, the Commander in Chief, in the performance of that duty, calls to your remembrance, that obedience is the first and most important feature in the character of every Soldier, from the highest to the most subordinate rank; It is to the habit of obedience, that we owe discipline, and discipline promotes the useful direction of that zeal and valour, which render our arms formidable to the Enemies of our Country, and is the basis on which every Soldier builds his hope of participating in the honor and glory to which every Officer looks forward when he embraces the profession of arms, if animated by a true Military spirit.—You it appears were led into the error of disobedience of the Commands of your superior, from an erroneous idea, that his orders were not directed to any Military duty, and here your youth and inexperience pleads the only possible excuse, for you are to learn, that the Commanding Officer can never divest himself of the duties of his commission or of the responsibility attaching to his high situation, he is at all times, and in all places, answerable for the good conduct of the inferior Officers placed under him, and this responsibility being established, your obedience at all times, and in all places, as far as relates to your conduct as an Officer and a Gentleman, follows of course, and upon these immutable principles, it would be as gross a dereliction of duty in a Commanding Officer to refrain from sending an Officer out of private society who had violated the established rules of decorum, as it would be, were he to permit an Officer to remain on his parade under similar circumstances.—If a contrary principle could be admitted, the Private Soldier might riot in the streets and urge

in

in his defence, that it was unconnected with his Military duty and in the hours of private recreation, but is an Officer or a Soldier to commit the character of his Regiment and his Commanding Officer have no controul over him? Is an inferior Officer, who ought ever to look up to his Commanding Officer and consider his displeasure as one of the greatest misfortunes which could befal him, to arrogate to himself under any pretext to sit in judgment upon his conduct? Is any inferior Officer who has pledged obedience and respect to his Superiors, to hold them up as unfit to be associated with and say, that my Commanding Officer is too severe, is unkind, or in more general terms I do not like him, we will form a Mess without him or exclude him from the one in existence? Can any Soldier of experience who has justly estimated the fundamental principles of his profession, view the case without abhorring the un-Soldier-like principles which dictate them, or the dangers which threaten an Army where such insubordinate sentiments exist; or who can contemplate the unworthiness of any Commanding Officer to hold a commission, that is capable of submitting to be judged by his subordinate Officers, owing him obedience and respect from the tenor of the Commission they have accepted, when the Commanding Officer from a similar obligation is bound to exact and maintain obedience, discipline and subordination in every rank placed under his controul and command.

The Commander in Chief having now distinctly and unequivocally explained the principles upon which authority is to be maintained and obedience enforced, has only to express his anxious desire (which the improving discipline of the Army is a pledge that he will see realized) that from the Field Officers he shall meet with every support, that their exertions will be directed to these points with temper, moderation and firmness, and he is equally sanguine in his expectation, that the zeal, honor and Military pride of the subordinate ranks will render their duty both pleasing to themselves and advantageous to the Army, in whose reputation, honor and welfare he will ever feel the most anxious solicitude, and to which important objects, as they regard themselves and their country, it will be his pride and study to promote.

G. O. C. C. 16th July 1812.

Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty has been pleased to direct, the following Order from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's *Forces*, to be published for the information of the Army serving under this *Presidency*,

HORSE GUARDS,
G. O. *16th January* 1812.

In order to guard against the losses which have, in various instances, occurred to the Colonels of Regiments and to the Public, from the Accoutrements and Regimental Appointments not being duly marked; The Commander in Chief Commands that every article of either description shall have conspicuously marked on it, the *Number* or *Appellation* of the Battalion and Regiment to which it may belong, as well as the *Number* or *Letter* of the Troop or Company.

The marks are to be carefully and legibly placed on the inside of the belts, pouches and slings.

This order is to be carried into effect by every Corps in His Majesty's Service, with the least possible delay, in whatever country it may be serving at the time of its receipt.

By Command of His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

G. O. C. C. 21st July 1812.

The following Medical Pupils are appointed to the Corps specified opposite to their names, the Surgeons of which will take charge of them, and instruct and employ them in the elementary parts of the medical profession.

William

William King..................	89th Regiment.
William Smith....	25th Light Dragoons.
John Hunter......	84th Regiment.
David Halliburton......	56th Regiment.
James Macmanus..	Garrison Bangalore.
Thomas Peacock..	Royal Regiment.
John Brown....	80th Regiment.
Alexander Esson..	80th Regiment.
Thomas De Cruz..	Garrison Poonamallee.
Thomas Gray............	86th Regiment.
Richard Hughes.............	Garrison Poonamallee.
Martin Cornelius..	30th Regiment.
Thomas Shillingsworth...... ..	Garrison Seringapatam.
Richard Hall Kerr............	22d Light Dragoons.

The Garrison and Regimental Surgeons under whom these Boys have been placed, to draw 6 Pagodas monthly for each, agreeably to the orders of Government under date the 23d March 1811, and to make monthly reports to the Medical Board through the medium of Superintending Surgeons, of their progress and behaviour.

G. O. G. 17th July 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulation, in pursuance of the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, bearing date the 18th of December and 21st of February last, and published to the Army on the 13th ultimo.

Commanding Officers of His Majesty's Regiments having occasion to apply for bills of exchange on the Honorable the Court of Directors, for the purposes expressed in the orders of the Honorable Court, will address their applications direct to the office of the Accountant General, accompanied by drafts on the Paymaster at the Presidency for the sums proposed to be remitted. The quarterly periods for granting bills on the Honorable Court are fixed on the 25th of March, the 25th of June, the 25th of September, and 25th of December, and bills will be issued at the close of each quarter, in compliance with the applications received in the course of it.

It is farther directed, that this arrangement shall have effect from the 13th ultimo.

G. O. G. 28th July 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following very favourable report received from the Committee appointed for the examination of Officers, Assistant Surgeons and Cadets in the Hindoostanee Language.

To WILLIAM THACKERAY, Esq.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In conformity with the directions conveyed to us in the Letters from the Secretary to Government in the Military department, dated the 16th and 27th ultimo, we proceeded to examine Mr. Assistant Surgeon Monteath and Ensign Lee in the Hindoostanee language; and we have the honor to report the result, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

2d—The course of examination pursued on a former occasion was adopted by us; and we required Mr. Monteath and Mr. Lee to translate from Hindoostanee into English, and from English into Hindoostanee.

3d—The exercise which we selected for translation into English was an extract of considerable length from the Hindoostanee version of the Arabic work entitled the Ikhwan-oossufa.

4th—

4th—For translation into Hindoostanee we presented, 1st, a Dialogue, in which were introduced many of the degrees of relationship and some of the fractional parts of numbers; and 2dly, an anecdote related of the Khuleefee Mamoon.

5th—Mr. Monteath's translation into English was performed with great correctness. The few inaccuracies, which it contains, are of a very trifling nature.

6th—In his translations into Hindoostanee Mr. Monteath has not always expressed himself with strict idiomatic propriety; some of the words are misspelt; and he has in a few cases had recourse to a paraphrasis, where he might more properly have used a single appropriate term.

7th—With these defects, which it is obvious to remark, are of comparatively trifling importance, Mr. Monteath's Hindoostanee compositions exhibit no inconsiderable acquaintance with the genius and idiom of the language; while the correctness of his English translation shews that he possesses a knowledge of words which could be acquired only by extensive reading; his pronunciation is correct and he reads with sufficient fluency and ease.

8th—With these observations we have no hesitation in recommending that the Honorable the Governor in Council may be pleased to bestow on Mr. Assistant Surgeon Monteath the established reward—a distinction to which we consider his successful diligence in the prosecution of his studies to have given him a fair title.

9th—Mr. Lee's translation into English does him great credit; it is written with a freedom which evinces a perfect acquaintance with the spirit of the original, although he seems not to have understood the precise signification of a few of the words.

10th—In his Hindoostanee translations Mr. Lee has shewn himself to possess a very accurate knowledge of the idiom of the language; The correctness of diction, by which these exercises are distinguished, and the facility and readiness with which they were executed, have impressed us with a high opinion of this Gentleman's proficiency; and we doubt not, that the Honorable the Governor in Council will concur with us in considering these * early proofs of assiduity and talent to be highly creditable to Mr. Lee's character; with these sentiments, we have particular satisfaction in recommending that Mr. Lee may receive the established reward.

* *Note.—Mr. Lee has not yet attained his 19th year.*

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Fort St. George, 11th July 1812.

(Signed) J. LEITH,
„ W. OLIVER,
„ P. V. AGNEW,
„ R. B. OTTO.

The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in conferring, on Ensign Lee of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment, and on Mr. Assistant Surgeon John Monteath, the honorable reward, which they have so fully merited.

G. O. C. C. 4th August 1812.

REPRIMAND.

To Assistant Surgeon Boardman.

You have been found guilty of being drunk on the evening of the 1st October, of breaking your promise, and of disobedience of orders, and the Court Martial in lieu of a more adequate punishment, have imposed upon the Commander in Chief the task of reprimanding you.—There is but too much reason to fear, that the first part of your guilt arose out of the shameful practice of habitual intoxication, and it is not matter of surprize, that when the mind of a Gentleman bred to a liberal profession and supposed to enjoy the advantages of education, is debased by habits disgraceful to the character of his rank in life, and utterly disqualifying him for the discharge of his professional duties, he should hold a promise as light as his character.

The lenity of the Court has however opened to you the means of retrieving your lost reputation and the Commander in Chief hopes, the opportunity may not be cast away; but His Excellency warns you, that if any future circumstances should subject your conduct to a more adequate award by the sentence of a General Court Martial, the Commander in Chief will not hesitate, after this warning, to confirm it, however severe.

G. O. C. C. I. I.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 10TH JULY 1812.

The following Copy of a Circular, No. 56, dated War Office, the 15th October 1811, is published for the information of His Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies,—and the Commander in Chief in India desires that the instructions therein contained, be strictly attended to.

CIRCULAR, No. 56.

WAR OFFICE,
15th October 1811.

SIR,

11,800
28

The Army Medical Board, having recommended that the surplus, or deficiency of the hospital expenses of Corps abroad, should be paid into, or taken out of the Military Chest, instead of being remitted to, or drawn for upon, the Agent for Army Hospitals, and the same being approved of; I have the honor to acquaint you therewith, and to request that you will give the necessary orders to the Troops under your command for carrying the measure into effect, directing at the same time, that the Army Medical Board may be furnished with quarterly statements of all such payments and receipts.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Lieutenant General
SIR GEORGE NUGENT, BART.
or OFFICER COMMANDING
His Majesty's Forces,
East Indies.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 11TH JULY 1812.

The following Copy of a Circular, No. 58, dated War Office, the 18th October 1811, is published for general information,—and the Commander in Chief in India desires that all applications from Regimental Paymasters, or from Officers acting in that capacity, for leave of absence, may be accompanied with statements of the dates to which the public accompts have been rendered,—and no applications are to be forwarded by the Commanding Officer, of any of His Majesty's Regiments, unless accompanied by a certificate stating that the accompts of the Regiment have been made up and transmitted to the latest possible period.

CIRCULAR, No. 58.

WAR OFFICE,
18th October 1811.

SIR,

33,344
8

It appearing that in some instances, Paymasters of Corps abroad have obtained leave of absence, without having previously rendered their public accompts for the periods required by the Regulations; I have the honor to request, that in all cases in which Regimental Paymasters apply for leave of absence, they may be required to give in, through their Commanding Officers, statements of the dates to which their accompts shall have been made up and transmitted, and that no leave be granted, unless it be shewn that the accompts have been completed and sent in to the latest possible period.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Lieutenant General
SIR GEORGE NUGENT, BART.
or OFFICER COMMANDING
His Majesty's Forces,
East Indies.

G. O. G. 7TH AUGUST 1812.

1st—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Paragraphs of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military department, dated 10th July 1811, for general information.

Para. 11th—"It appears that the Senior Colonels who by our orders of the 20th April

April 1803, were to be placed on the retired list, from the 1st January of that year, have been considered as actually retired from that date and full shares of the Off-reckonings have been allotted to their Successors, altho' three of the former, Major Generals Nixon, Collins and Conyngham were continued on the effective strength of the Army until April 1804, owing to the delay in carrying our orders of April 1803 into execution.

12th—"In Bengal a different arrangement has been adopted, the Officers whose promotion was retarded by the delay abovementioned have received compensation at the rate of £500 per annum, for the period between 1st January 1803 and 30th April 1804, which is conformable to the directions contained in our Letter to Bengal of 12th July 1805 and in that to Fort St. George of 30th July 1806, *Para* 340."

13th—"Considerable difficulty has been experienced from these different modes of distributing the Off-reckonings at the two Presidencies, for if the plan of distribution at Fort St. George be confirmed, the Officers who are not placed on the retired list before April 1804 will have some reason to complain of being deprived of their full shares of Off reckonings from 1st January 1803, seeing that they were continued on the effective list liable to be called on for actual service, and the Officers of the Bengal Establishment who were kept from the receipt of full shares by the continuance on the effective list of some of their Seniors, who should have retired receiving only compensation at the rate of 500£ per annum will expect that the rule which has been followed in regard to the Madras Officers, shall have effect at that Presidency."

14th—"On the other hand, if the principles of distribution observed at Bengal were generally followed, whereby compensation at £500 per annum was allowed to the Officers whose promotion was retarded by the delay in carrying our orders into effect, the Madras Officers in the same predicament who have been paid full shares of Off reckonings would be liable to refund the difference, which must necessarily be productive of great inconvenience and disappointment to the survivors and render it extremely difficult to recover from the estates of those who were deceased, the balances that may be due from them.

15th—"To remove these difficulties, and with a view of affording ample justice to all concerned, we have determined that Officers who should have retired from 1st January 1803, but were continued on the effective list until April 1804, as well as those who would have been promoted from the date first mentioned, if the others had retired in strict conformity to our orders of April 1803, shall be included in the distribution making the share to each Colonel on the whole in a small sum less than it would otherwise be, but distributing no more than the amount of the surplus of each year."

16th—"We have also determined, that our orders of 20th April 1803 relative to the formation of the Cavalry into Brigades shall be considered as in operation from the 1st January 1803, and that all the Colonels of those Brigades, shall participate in the Off reckonings from that date, except in regard to the fourth Brigade at Fort St. George, one Regiment of which (the eighth) was not raised before October 1803, and the Colonel of that Brigade is to draw his share from the 1st November following."

17th—"We forward in the Packet a computation made on the foregoing principles, by which you will adjust the Off-reckonings for 1803, and the first four months of 1804, deducting any overpayment that may have been made to the Colonels at Madras, from their Off-reckonings of subsequent years."

18th—"We direct that in future, no payments be made at Fort St. George on account of Off-reckonings for Officers who are in Europe."

G. O. C. C. 15th August 1812.

Several instances having occurred, in which furloughs have been granted to Bearers of the Dooley Corps, substitutes accepted, and vacancies supplied by the Medical Officers of Corps to which those Bearers have been attached, the Commander in Chief is pleased to prohibit this practice in future, as entirely at variance with the Regulations of Government vesting the charge of the Dooley Corps in the Commissary General, by whom therefore, and by the Officers of his department, the authority of the nature above alluded to, can alone be exercised.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 25TH AUGUST 1812.

The Commander in Chief, at the recommendation of the Court and in consideration of the Prisoner's youth and inexperience, is pleased to remit the punishment so justly awarded to Lieutenant Harkness of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment.

To the force of bad example, influencing the mind of an insubordinate and inexperienced young Solider, Lieutenant Harkness has to attribute the disgrace of the crimes which have been so fully proved against him; but the Commander in Chief hopes, that the lenity now shown him, at the recommendation of the Court, will have its full weight, and that Lieutenant Harkness will hereafter be guided in his conduct, by the strictest principles of subordination and respect for authority.

G. O. G. 1ST SEPTEMBER 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following Extracts from Letters addressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to this Government and to the Government of Bombay, dated the 25th of April 1810 and 17th of January 1810, respectively:

Letter dated 25th April 1810.

147 & 148. On the employment of General Officers not on the Staff and the batta allowed them.

29th—Upon the subject of these Paragraphs we have to observe, that our orders to which they are a reply, appear to have been misconstrued, for it was not our intention that the directions contained in our letter of the 20th April 1803, by which General Officers not on the Staff, or employed on other service, were restricted from receiving batta, should be rescinded; this however, is evidently the effect of your resolution, communicated in the 148th Paragraph; and it must be obvious on the smallest attention to the 345th Para. of our Letter of the 30th July 1806, that altho' we explained the grounds upon which we had been induced to determine, that Officers when promoted to the rank of Major General should discontinue the exercise of regimental duties, we did not mean to make any alteration in that determination; you will therefore, on receipt of this Letter, shape your proceedings in conformity to the present observations.

Letter dated 17th January 1810.

66. Major General Waddington whilst unemployed, allowed the full batta of his rank, subject to Court's confirmation.

139th—The Government of Fort St. George on whose example you have acted on this case, have misunderstood our orders on the subject of allowing batta to General Officers not employed. We have in our despatches to that Government, signified our resolution, that no batta be allowed to any General Officer not employed and we direct this Regulation to be strictly observed at your Presidency also.

In obedience to the foregoing orders of the Honorable Court, General Officers under this Presidency, when not employed, will cease to draw batta from the 1st of October next.

G. O. C. C. 10TH SEPTEMBER 1812.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that whenever the exigency of the Service may render it necessary, for Officers in Command to appoint an Officer to act in any Staff situation, without waiting the previous sanction of Government or Head Quarters, the earliest practical report of the same shall be transmitted for the Commander in Chief's information, to the Adjutant General of the Army; and the Officer so appointed, is himself immediately to report to the head of the department of the Presidency, to which his duties relate.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 15th September 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Regulations regarding the Commands, to which they respectively refer, shall take effect, on and from, the 1st of October next.

On the appointment of an Officer to the Government Command of Travancore, if proceeding with Troops towards the Head Quarters, and if Senior to his Predecessor, he shall be entitled to assume the functions of the Command, and to draw the allowances annexed to it, from the date of his entrance within the defined limits of the Travancore Country.

Should, on the contrary, the relieved Officer be the Senior, and if, on the arrival of his intended Successor at the Head Quarters, he be instructed to retire from Travancore, at the head of a Battalion, or of other Troops, he shall in such case, be entitled to retain the Command, and to receive its established allowances until the date of his actual departure from the District.—In either event, it will of course be understood, that the Officer exercising the Command, shall alone be entitled to receive the allowances. The existing Regulations of the Service on this head, will continue to obtain, in the cases of Officers proceeding *alone* to assume the Command of Travancore.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to extend the operation of this principle, to the Government Command of Malabar and Kanara.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has further resolved that a similar rule shall be observed, with respect to the Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, limiting however the assumption of that Command by the succeeding Officer (if Senior and situated as described above) to the date of his arrival at Secunderabad, or Jaulnah, according to the circumstances of his march, or to that of his taking personal Command of any Detachment of the Subsidiary Force of strength proportionate to his rank, within the Dominions of his Highness the Nizam.

On the approaching relief of the preceding Commandant (if Senior, and under the circumstances particularized above) he shall, on similar principles, be permitted to retain the Command, until the date of his actual departure from Jaulnah, or Secunderabad, or of his resignation of the Command of any proportionate Detachment of the Force, within the Nizam's Territories.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct, that in all cases when Officers, especially appointed to Government Commands, may be detached from their Stations on *public duty*, they shall nevertheless be authorized during their absence to receive the established salaries of their Commands, inclusive of the Table, or Brigadier's allowances, which the existing Regulations would enable them to draw in the event of their remaining at their Station.

The allowance, however, which may be established for the performance of the duty, on which they may be detached, will not be drawn during the period of such detachment, unless it may be greater than that of their Commands, in which case the superior allowance will be authorized.

The next Senior Officer will, at the same time, be permitted to receive the superior batta of his rank, during the temporary absence of the Commandant, but he will communicate with the latter, on all points of duty, and receive his orders in every case, where the delay may not be likely to prove injurious to the Public Service.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 13th August 1812.

The Commander in Chief has very great pleasure in expressing the entire satisfaction which the Review of the 1st Battalion of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, afforded him in every particular.

With the correctness of their manœuvres in the field, and the interior discipline of that well regulated Corps, His Excellency is perfectly satisfied—they reflect great credit upon the exertions of Lieutenant Colonels Gordon and Huskisson, and the Officers of that Battalion.

Sir George Nugent cannot avoid marking his approbation of the dress and soldier-like appearance of all Officers of the Corps, and the good order of the Arms, Clothing, and Accoutrements of the Men.

The healthiness of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, is at once a strong proof

proof of the great care and attention bestowed upon them by Lieutenant Colonel Huskisson, and the Officers, and of their own regularity and good conduct.

G. O. G. 15th September 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to order, that quarterly reports of Cots shall be transmitted in future to Quarter Masters of Divisions, instead of direct to the Quarter Master General's Office as heretofore, the former Officers being hereby directed to prepare from those documents, a general report of Cots for the information of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

G. O. G. 22d September 1812.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Aldwell Taylor of the Honorable Company's Service, to be a Major General on the Staff from this date, vice Major General Pater who is relieved from Staff duty.

The usual period of four years for which Major Generals in the service of the Honorable Company are appointed to the Staff having been completed by Major General Pater on the 22d September 1811, the foregoing arrangement will be considered to have taken place in conformity with the established usage; but the Governor in Council avails himself of the occasion to express in General Orders his entire approbation of the conduct of Major General Pater, as an Officer of the Staff, especially while in Command of the Army during the late absence of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and Major General Pater is requested to be assured that he retires from Staff duty in full possession of the confidence and esteem of the Government, which he has faithfully and honorably served.

G. O. C. C. 23d September 1812.

At the recommendation of the Court, supported by that of the Prisoner's Commanding Officer Major Greenhill, the Commander in Chief remits the sentence passed upon Lieutenant Thomas Higgins, 2d Battalion 17th Regiment N. I.

The Commander in Chief in yielding this ready compliance, which he considers due to the wishes of such a Court and to the Commanding Officer of a Corps, founded on the favourable character the Prisoner bears for attention to his duty, would with greater pleasure have extended his limits to Lieutenant Higgins had there been more reason to hope, that his intemperance were not habitual. The present serious charges and the result of the Court's deliberation, will it is hoped, promote that reformation, which the Commander in Chief is anxious to accomplish, without having recourse to measures, which must result from any future irregularity, on the part of the Prisoner.

G. O. G. 22d September 1812.

1st—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Regulations respecting advances of cash to Officers and Assistant Surgeons in His Majesty's service, and to Assistant Surgeons and Cadets in the Honorable Company's Service on their *first* arrival at this Presidency from Europe.

2d—Officers, Assistant Surgeons and Cadets on their *first* arrival from Europe, are permitted to receive an advance of one month's regimental pay and allowances, and a further advance, when proceeding to join their respective Corps, according to the distance,

distance, viz: if under 300 Miles, one month's pay and allowances; if above 300 Miles, two months pay and allowances.

3d—These advances are to be obtained by application in writing to the Military Auditor General.

4th—The application for the *first* advance is to be supported by a certificate from the Adjutant General of the Army, or the Deputy Adjutant General King's Troops, to the following effect.

☞ "This is to certify that Captain (Assistant Surgeon or Cadet,) A. B. reported "his arrival on the Honorable Company's Ship ——— on the——day of——1812."

5th—In the application for the *further* advance, the Corps and Station to which the Officer, Assistant Surgeon or Cadet (if not previously promoted) is proceeding, must be mentioned, referring also to the Order or enclosing a Copy of the Letter directing him to proceed to join his Corps or Station.

6th—The advances are to be made on regular abstracts signed by the Parties, with exception of that to the Cadets, which is to be drawn, as at present, by the Officer appointed to take charge of them.

G. O. C. C. 26th September 1812.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the establishment of a Corps of Native Infantry be reduced from the 1st of October next, to seven hundred and eighty Privates, and that the Men extra to that establishment be returned as Supernumeraries, until the strength is reduced to the establishment now fixed, or orders issued from Head Quarters regarding them.

The Battalions of Native Infantry serving with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force will each maintain one hundred and twenty Privates, supernumerary to the establishment of seven hundred and eighty, during the period of their being attached to that Force, and will return them accordingly.

G. O. C. C. I. I. 18th August 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having been pleased, in the name, and on the behalf of His Majesty, to approve of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot, being in future styled the 1st Regiment of Foot, or Royal Scots. The Commander in Chief in India notifies the same to the Army under his command.

G. O. G. 29th September 1812.

The Native Detail of Horse Artillery lately employed in Persia, having returned to this Presidency, and their accounts having been examined and adjusted; The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to take into consideration their further claims on the Public Service as brought most forcibly to his notice by the British Ministers successively deputed to the Court of Persia, and by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Governor in Council is pleased to mark his high approbation of the conduct of Subadar Sheikh Mohiuddin Khan Bahauder, by granting to that Officer a pension of one hundred and ten Star Pagodas monthly, inclusive of his present pay and Palanquin allowance. The Governor in Council has also resolved, that on the decease of the Subadar, a monthly pension of fifty Pagodas shall be granted to his nearest Heir for the maintenance of his family.

The

The Governor in Council has further resolved, that a Palanquin and Horse, with appointments complete, shall be presented to Subadar Sheikh Mohiuddin Khan Bahauder, and that a grant of sixteen Cawnies of Land shall be conferred on him, as a site for a dwelling house for himself and his family for ever.

The Governor in Council has been also pleased on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief to resolve, that the Non-Commissioned Officers and such of the Privates of the Detail in question as are fit for effective duty, shall be promoted to the rank of Jemadar and Havaldars of Cavalry respectively, and that such of the Privates as are now no longer capable of Field Service shall be pensioned on the full pay of Naigues of Cavalry.

G. O. G. 2d October 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having lately learnt, that the distribution of the property captured at Amulnair in 1803, by Detachments of the Hyderabad and Poonah Subsidiary Forces, has not yet taken place, in conformity with the decisions passed on the subject by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council; and the Prize Agents having declared their inability to realize the property for division, in consequence of the omission of those who made purchases at the Prize Sales to refund what they thus received in excess of their shares; is pleased to direct, that the Prize Agents transfer to the Seringapatam Prize Committee, the accounts and prize rolls in their possession, and to empower and instruct that Body to take the steps necessary for collecting and distributing at the earliest period practicable, the whole of the Amulnair Prize Money, agreeably to the rules of division which have been already determined by the Supreme Government, and passing the shares of Corps, Detachments and Individuals, on abstracts in the forms which have been observed in the late payments of Seringapatam Prize Money, to Colonels Brown and Read's Detachments.

The share of the Officers and Troops of the Bombay Establishment entitled to participate, the Committee will hold disposable, until directions regarding it can be given.

In cases where the amount to be recovered from any individual, but particularly, from those in the Native Ranks of the Army, be considerable, the Committee will, at its discretion, allow of payment being made within one year by equal monthly instalments.

Officers Commanding Corps and Stations are required to afford to the Committee, every assistance in their power, in effecting these objects, and Paymasters are directed to receive any sums which may be tendered to them on account of the purchases before noticed, and to bring the same to account in a column to be opened in their books, under the head of "Amulnair Prize Money."

The Accountant General in the Military department of accounts will also forward quarterly statements of the sums thus received, for the information of the Prize Committee.

G. O. G. 6th October 1812.

Major General Wilkinson being under orders to proceed to his duty as a Major General on the Staff of the Army of Bombay, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve that Officer from the Command of the Southern Division of the Army.

The Governor in Council is pleased at the same time to publish in General Orders, his high approbation of the conduct of Major General Wilkinson during the period of his employment under the authority of the Government of Fort St. George, and to convey to him the cordial acknowledgments of the Government for his zealous and valuable services.

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 6th October 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following alteration in the boundaries separating the Centre Division, from the Southern and Mysore Divisions; all the country below the Ghauts South of Cavery-poram, the Tapoor pass, Attoor, Verdachellum and Porto Novo, will be considered hereafter as forming part of the Southern Division of the Army, and the Company's Territory above the Ghauts, from the Mugles pass to that of Guzzlehutty, including the Post of Ryacottah will form part of the Mysore Division, agreeably to a plan of demarkation which will be furnished to the Officers Commanding the aforementioned Divisions respectively, by the Quarter Master General of the Army.

G. O. C. C. 10th October 1812.

The return of the Detachment of His Majesty's 89th Regiment from Java, affords His Excellency the Commander in Chief an opportunity, which he gladly embraces, of assuring them, that their conduct since their separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment has been highly creditable to themselves as Soldiers; has conferred honor on that excellent and distinguished Corps of which they form a part, and holds out to the Army at large, an example of zeal, gallantry and subordination that has never been surpassed.

The behaviour of the Detachment under Major Butler, during the operations which ended in the capture of Java, though eminently conspicuous, has been already noticed, and the Commander in Chief should not have thought it necessary to repeat his thanks for their services on that occasion. The Detachment of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, the 69th Regiment, and the Detachment of Pioneers on their return to the Coast, would equally with them require his warm and grateful acknowledgments. It is their uniform good behaviour in several trying situations since that event when commanded by Major Trench, that now induces His Excellency to notice them in this public manner, and to direct, that the General Orders by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Java and by Major General Gillespie Commanding the Forces, on the occasion of their departure from that Island, may be published to the Army under this Presidency.

"GENERAL ORDERS by the HONORABLE the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

"Batavia, *August* 15, 1812.

'On the departure of the Detachment of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, the Lieutenant Governor in Council has much satisfaction in bearing testimony of the high sense which he entertains, of the meritorious services of that distinguished Corps: and although, its gallantry has been already most honorably recorded on the memorable conquest of this Island, the Lieutenant Governor considers it still incumbent on him, to communicate to the Supreme Government, and Government of Fort St. George, the sentiments of approbation entertained by this Government, and his satisfaction on the honorable and successful termination of the service, on which the Detachment was ordered from the latter Presidency."

"By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. O. TRAVERS,

Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

"GENERAL ORDERS by the COMMANDER of the FORCES.

"Weltevreden, 21st *August* 1812.

"The Detachment of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, under the command of Major Trench, being on the eve of embarkation, to join the Head Quarters of their Corps at Madras, the Commander of the Forces cannot permit their departure, without marking his regret, at losing the services of a body of Men, who have on all occasions so eminently distinguished themselves."

"Boldness conspicuous, prompt and ardent desire to meet the Enemy when an opportunity offered, have marked the character of this Detachment since it first trod on the shores of Java, under the command of Major Butler."

"His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty placed them in the advance of the Army under

under the command of Colonel Gillespie and during the late service marked their gallantry,—having such dignified and high authority to support him, Major General Gillespie can with more confidence contribute his humble mite of applause, and on the present occasion has the satisfaction to express to Major Trench, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, his grateful sense of their former, as well as subsequent soldier-like conduct."

"*Praise is often unthinkingly lavished* when it is not perhaps *strictly deserved*.—On the present occasion it is *distinctly pure*, and *deservedly* a tribute to a Corps, from an Officer who has often seen it, to face death with intrepidity, and cheerfulness; and maintain the honor of their beloved King and Country, at the point of the bayonet."

G. O. G. 13th October 1812.

The following Battalions having been fixed upon by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to perform the duties of Light Infantry, they are to be denominated

The 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, or Palamcottah Light Infantry.
1st ....12 h „ Wallajahbad.
1st ....16 h „ Trichinopoly.
2d ....17th „ Chicacole.

These Battalions are to be reformed and organized under instructions from the Commander in Chief, and are to be entitled to take the right agreeably to their respective seniority, of all other Corps of Native Infantry.

The establishment of a Battalion of Light Infantry is fixed as follows;

BATTALION.	*STAFF.*
10 Subadars	1 Serjeant Major
10 Jemadars	1 Quarter Master Serjeant
50 Havildars	1 Native Adjutant
50 Naigues	1 Drill Havildar
10 Drummers	1 Drill Naigue
10 Fifers	1 Drum Major
10 Buglers	1 Fife Major
20 Puckallies	1 Bugler Major
700 Privates	1 Vakeel
70 Sepoy Recruits.	2 Native Dressers.

With an establishment of Artificers the same as other Battalions of Native Infantry, to be formed into ten Companies and numbered from 1 to 10.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that all expenses attending the necessary alterations in the Arms, Accoutrements, Dress and Appointments of the Light Infantry Battalions, shall in the first instance be defrayed at the expense of Government, and that the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File shall be supplied with Europe Broad Cloth Cloaks once in 5 years.

The Cloaks to be supplied by the Agent for Army Clothing, and charged to Government.

With a view also to enable the Light Battalions to act in the Field with vigour and celerity, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that on all occasions of their being employed *on actual Field Service*, that Public Cattle shall be supplied for the carriage of their Knapsacks.

G. O. G. 9th October 1812.

The object of the Government in establishing a General Hospital at Arnee for the reception of the Native Sick returned from Foreign Service, having been fully accomplished; The Honorable the Governor in Council has directed that the establishment shall be discontinued from the 30th ultimo.

The result of that arrangement is considered to be in the greatest degree creditable to Mr. Surgeon Annesley the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital, and to its Military Superintendent Captain Rochead of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry; and

and the Governor in Council is pleased to express his highest commendation of both those Officers, for the zealous and humane attention which they have shewn in the discharge of their respective duties.

G. O. G. 13th October 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council being desirous of affording every encouragement, to the Junior Officers of the Military and Medical services under this Presidency, to study the Hindoostanee language, has been pleased to resolve, that they shall be furnished with Books from the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, under the following Regulations.

1st—All Officers, who may be resolved to study the Hindoostanee language, with a view to obtain the honorary reward held out to the Army by the G. O. of the 9th October 1810, shall notify to the Officer Commanding the Regiment in which they may be serving, their intention to apply themselves to that purpose, stating at the same time, whether they have made any, and what, progress in the acquirement of the language. This communication will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, by whom it will be submitted to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who will determine how far it may be advisable to comply with the several applications.

2d—Under the authority of His Excellency, the Adjutant General will transmit to the Board of Superintendence, a list of the Officers, with a statement of the progress which they may each have reported to have made in the study of the language, and that Board will decide, what Books shall be furnished to those Officers respectively.

3d—The Secretary of the Board will send to the Adjutant General, a list of the Books which may be considered requisite for each Student, and the Adjutant General is authorized to forward them to the Head Quarters of the Corps, addressed to the Officer Commanding; by whom a receipt will be transmitted to the Adjutant General, for the purpose of being lodged with the board of Superintendence: This receipt will specify the state in which the books are, when received, and with a view to ensure a proper attention being paid to their preservation, it is to be understood that if they are lost, or damaged, otherwise, than what may reasonably be expected from their being made use of, the Person in whose possession they may have been will be liable to refund the whole amount value as borne on the books of the College.

4th—As the detention of the Books beyond a reasonable period might be attended with inconvenience, Officers Commanding will report, quarterly, for the information of the Commander in Chief, the degree of progress which each Student may have made, and also, whether it be the intention of the Students to persevere in the acquirement of the language. On these reports, it will be determined, whether the Books shall be returned to the College, or the Student be permitted to retain them for a longer period.

5th—All Officers who may obtain Books in the manner above laid down, and who may arrive at the Presidency on furlough, or otherwise previously to the conclusion of their studies, shall report to the Adjutant General of the Army the progress which they may have made, in order that they undergo such examination, as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may deem requisite.

6th—If in the opinion of the Committee of Examination, any Officer shall not have made the progress which might be expected from the period of his study, or does not evince a capacity for acquiring the language, orders will be given for returning the Books to the College.

Although the foregoing arrangement is generally confined to the Junior Officers of the Army, and of the Medical service, the Governor in Council will be happy to extend it occasionally to Officers of higher rank on the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

G. O. G. 23d October 1812.

☞ Adverting to the augmentation recently made by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the establishment of Chaplains, The Honorable the Governor in Council is of opinion,

opinion, that no necessity can in future exist, for the performance of the ceremony of Marriage by any Military Officer, and accordingly directs that all Military Officers do consider themselves precluded from discharging that part of the duty eventually assigned to them, in the General Orders dated the 27th of March 1805.

The Governor in Council likewise directs, that the same restriction may be considered applicable to the ceremony of Baptism, except, in the case of such children as may be in a weak or precarious state of health.

G. O. C. C. 6th November 1812.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, are published for the general information of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS:

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. CAWNPORE, *24th September* 1812.

The Commander in Chief was much gratified by the steadiness and soldier-like appearance of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons at the Review this morning.

The condition of the Horses and state of the Appointments were highly satisfactory to the Commander in Chief, and His Excellency noticed with approbation that the dress and equipment of the Regiment was in every respect fit for instant service, and in strict conformity to His Majesty's Regulations.

Altho' some of the movements were not executed with that precision which might be attained by a continual course of exercise, and which His Excellency confidently anticipates at his next inspection of this distinguished corps, yet the Commander in Chief was well satisfied with the general performance of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, and accordingly requests Colonel Johnston and the Officers under his command will accept his best thanks.

Extra batta to be served to His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons.

HEAD QUARTERS:

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. CAWNPORE, *26th September* 1812.

The performance of His Majesty's 53d Regiment at the Review this morning, afforded the Commander in Chief a satisfactory proof of the assiduity and ability with which the discipline of that corps is superintended and directed by Lieutenant Colonel Mawby and the Officers under his command.

The steadiness and soldier-like appearance of the Men under arms, were as conspicuous as the subsequent performance of the corps throughout a long course of evolution was animated and correct.

The manual and platoon exercises, the march in review both at ordinary and quick time, the several changes of position, and particularly the advance in line, were executed with a celerity and precision which evinced a high degree of perfection in the discipline of this valuable Corps, and entitle Lieutenant Colonel Mawby and the Officers of His Majesty's 53d Regiment to the Commander in Chief's best thanks.

Extra batta to be served to His Majesty's 53d Foot.

G. O. C. C. 3d November 1812.

The General Orders of the 22d May last directing the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Regiment stationed in Fort St. George to send the Quarter Master Serjeant of his Corps on board such Ships as may anchor in Madras Roads in search of Stores for His Majesty's Regiments under this Presidency, is rescinded in consequence of a new arrangement.

G. O. G. 10th November 1812.

Doubts having occurred, with respect to the Persons, entitled under the existing Regulations of the Service to receive Rice from the Public Stores; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following list of those Persons, for the information and guidance of the Commissariat department and of Officers Commanding Corps and Stations, or in charge of any Public Establishments.

LIST of PERSONS entitled to receive RICE as FIGHTING MEN.

1. Native Officers and Men of Corps of Native Cavalry and Infantry.
2. Native Officers and Men of the Golundauze and Gun Lascars.
3. Native Officers and Men of the Pioneers.
4. The Maistries and Bearers of the Dooley Corps.
5. The Corps of Guides.
6. Drummers, Fifers, Trumpeters and Packallies, attached to Native Corps.
7. Native Invalids.
8. All Pensioners whether European or Native, who have been transferred from Corps, and who *actually* reside at Stations where Rice is issued; the Europeans of course receiving the quantity allowed to Troops of that description, viz. ½ a Measure per day, and the Natives one Seer.
9. Families of Troops on Foreign Service, or actually in the Field, at the rate of 1 Seer per day to each family, but it would probably be more acceptable to them to receive compensation, whilst this plan would be less liable to abuse than the other.
10. Sepoy Recruits, at half the allowance of fighting Men.

The following Persons to receive Rice in Garrison as Public Followers.

1. Tent and Store Lascars.
2. Horsekeepers and Grass Cutters of Horse Artillery and Regiments of Cavalry.
3. Artificers of Corps.
4. Native Dressers and Toties of the fixed Establishment of Surgeons of Corps.

G. O. C. C. 12th November 1812.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the Light Infantry Battalions of Regiments of Native Infantry, shall be entitled to take the right (agreeably to their seniority respectively with each other) of all other Corps of Native Infantry, and although they are liable in common with the other Troops of the Line to be called upon to perform all duties to which Infantry are subject, yet in order to maintain their discipline more perfect in Cantonment, and to keep them in readiness in the Field for their more active services, they are not to be included in the rosters for fatigue and ordinary duties, unless in cases of urgent necessity.

The lowest standard height of the Men of the Light Infantry Battalions is fixed at 5 feet 4 inches; they must be stout, well limbed, active, of good cast and connexions, and free from all natural or contracted complaints.—No man is to be enlisted for these Battalions above the age of 20 years.

The Commander in Chief calls to the particular attention of the Commanding Officers of the Light Infantry Battalions, the honorable distinction which has been conferred on those Corps which have been selected for this important and distinguished service; His Excellency has already had reason to know, how justly it is appreciated by all ranks, which is in itself a pledge of their future efficiency and perfection, but it must be recollected, that the fame and honor of these Corps will depend on the first exertions of all their Officers, and the uniform and steady attention of every rank to the system of discipline, manœuvre and organization which will be laid down for their guidance.

The Commander in Chief is satisfied from the well known zeal and established character of the several commanding Officers, that these objects, as well as the internal economy of the Battalions will be attained and fixed, upon the most lasting foundation, and he assures himself, that the Light Infantry Battalions on this Establishment will maintain in an eminent degree, that character for spirit, discipline and subordination which is confidently expected from such selections from the Madras Army.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to establish the dress of the Light Infantry Battalion as follows:

Colour

Colour of Cuffs and Collar.	Colour of Lace.	Colour of Cloathing of Drummers and Fifers, including lining.	Colour of Officers buttons and how put on.	Officers Trimmings.
Deep Green.	White with Green Stripe.	Green and Red.	Yellow 3 and 3.	Gold with a Green Stripe.

G. O. C. C. 15TH NOVEMBER 1812.

The following Regulations regarding the numbering of Troops, Companies, and Men, are to be strictly attended to.

Troops and Companies, Grenadiers and Light Infantry excepted, are to be distinguished by letters commencing with A and continued regularly through the Alphabet;—to the letter is to be subjoined the Officer's name who commands it, as *A, or Captain S's Troop; D. or Lieutenant C's Company.*

The distinguishing letter of the Troop or Company is on no account ever to be altered, although the situation of the Troop or Company, in the Corps may; a Man on being entertained, is to have two numbers assigned to him, one in his Troop or Company, and the other in the Regiment—he is in all returns or reports, to have the first of these affixed to his name, with the letter of the Troop or Company, but either of his numbers are never to be changed. In a Troop or Company there can be no higher number than the established strength of it, as on a vacancy occurring, the Recruit is to have the number of the Man in whose room he is entertained, but in the regimental register, the general number is to go on progressively, and the regimental number of a casualty is never to be filled up; by this means the number of the last entertained Recruit will shew the total number of Men that have been in the Corps.

The general number however is *only* required to be noted in the register books, but it is not necessary, it should be made known to the Soldier, altho' he must know distinctly his number in the Company.

☞ In Cavalry Corps the same rules are to apply to the Horses, and the Troop letter, and number, as well as the number of the Corps, are to be branded on the near hip, in the following manner:—

S. I. C.
B. 35.

The Arms and Accoutrements of all Corps are to be marked with the Troop or Company letter and number, and those articles which consist of more than one part are to be distinctly marked on each; for example a Musket is to be marked with the letter of the Company and the number of the Man on the brass in front of the butt, and the ramrod is to be marked on the same manner on the head.—A Sword is to be marked on the handle, and also on the scabbard above the upper ring, and all other articles to be marked in like manner.—Care must be taken that the Man's letter and number and the letter and number of his Arms and Accoutrements be the same.

G. O. G. 17TH NOVEMBER 1812.

The honorary reward established by the General Orders of the 9th October 1810, for the study of the Hindoostanee language, having been confined to such Officers and Gentlemen Cadets as should have arrived in India subsequently to the 1st of May 1809, and the period for their attainment of the language having been limited to three years from the date of their arrival; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel those limitations, and to declare the reward open from this date to all Subaltern Officers in the Service of the Honorable Company without distinction.

With a view also to encourage the Junior Officers of the Army in the study of the Persian Language, The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that an honorary reward of five hundred Pagodas shall be given for its attainment under the

the same regulations in every respect, as have been established for the grant of a similar reward for the attainment of the Hindoostanee language.

It is however to be understood, that no Officer or Gentleman Cadet will be entitled to undergo an examination in the Persian language, who shall not have previously obtained the reward for his knowledge of the Hindoostanee.

Adverting to the nature of the studies and pursuits of the Medical profession, to which it is the duty of Assistant Surgeons to devote their leisure; the Governor in Council has deemed it inexpedient to extend the reward for the attainment of the Persian language to Gentlemen belonging to that branch of the Public Service.

G. O. G. 17TH NOVEMBER 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following Extract from a Report, submitted by the Military Committee of Examination, and to direct that the honorary reward for the attainment of the Hindoostanee language, be presented to

Ensign A. Williams of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry.

EXTRACT.

"We beg to have the honor of reporting, that in conformity to the instructions "contained in Mr. Secretary Strachey's Letter to our address of the 29th September, "we have proceeded to the examination of Ensign A. Williams of the 13th Regiment "Native Infantry, as to the proficiency which he has made in the study of the Hindoostanee language."

"After a very particular examination, we are enabled to say, that Mr. Williams "has attained a very satisfactory and competent knowledge of that language. He "both reads and writes it with considerable accuracy, and speaks it with peculiar "fluency and precision, and we accordingly beg leave to recommend that the established reward be granted to this Gentleman."

FORT ST. GEORGE, 10th November 1812.

(Signed) J. LEITH,
W. OLIVER,
P. VANS AGNEW,
R. B. OTTO.

G. O. C. C. 18TH NOVEMBER 1812.

G. O.

HORSE GUARDS; 10th September 1810.

It has been represented to the Commander in Chief, that, notwithstanding the former Orders which have been issued on this subject, the Commissioners of the Royal Hospitals of Chelsea and Kilmainham are much embarrassed in the performance of their duty, by the very loose and vague manner, in which, in many instances, the services of Soldiers, who are presented to them, are ascertained.

The Order of the 18th of May, 1808, has been revised with the most scrupulous attention, and has been found perfectly adequate to its object. It should therefore be unnecessary to repeat what has been so recently and clearly explained; but the inattention of Officers in Command of Regiments to this essential part of their duty, renders it indispensable, on the part of the Commander in Chief, to repeat his injunctions, that the most exact obedience be paid to this Order, and to point out the following irregularities, as those which have generally occasioned the difficulties complained of viz.

1st—Stating generally the number of years and days which Men have served, without specifying the period or periods from———to———

2d—Not specifying service in the East and West Indies, in conformity to the Regulations.

3d—Neglecting to state the manner in which Men have been disabled,

4th—Inattention to the memorandum on the back of the discharge.

5th—Omitting to give a certificate in the case of Men, who have distinguished themselves, or served faithfully, and

6th—

6th—In various instances, the obsolete forms of discharge have been used.

These various points have been so clearly explained in the Regulations, and their object must, it is presumed, be so in unison with the feelings of every Officer, that the Commander in Chief cannot but be much surprized at the want of attention to them, which has called for these animadversions.

If it was necessary, or proper, to suggest any additional incentive to a sense of duty, the Officers to whom this order is addressed would find it in the present instance, in the interest they cannot but take in the welfare of those, who having served their best days under their command, are sent home to avail themselves of the bounty and provision, which the gratitude of their Country and the gracious care of their Sovereign, have prepared for them, but which is frequently withheld, from their not being furnished with the documents, which are necessary to ascertain their claims.

It is most distressing to the Commander in Chief, to state the evils to which Soldiers at the close of their services are exposed by such omission; but he feels it so imperiously his duty to redress them, that he has judged it expedient thus publicly to declare, that should any similar instances hereafter occur, he will consider any Commanding Officer who gives his signature to a discharge which is not made up in conformity to the late Regulations, as personally responsible for a disobedience of orders, and for the consequences, with which his neglect may be attended as affecting the interest of the Soldier.

By Command of The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT, *Adjutant General.*

His Excellency Lieutenant General *Sir* Samuel Auchmuty enjoins the most scrupulous attention to these instructions and desires that the form of conditional discharge contained in the General Orders of the 18th May 1808, may be implicitly observed in future.

On ascertaining, from Provisional Invaliding Committees, the number of Men to be sent to Pondamallee, for final medical examination, Officers Commanding Regiments are required to transmit returns, according to the following form, to the Commandant of the Depot and to the Deputy Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

RETURN *of* MEN *belonging to the —— Regiment of —— at ——, proceeding to Pondamallee in charge of —— in consequence of being deemed unfit for service abroad, for the medical causes herein assigned.—Dated at —— this —— day of ——*

Names.	Regiments.	Date to which subsistence has been issued.	By what General or other Officer inspected.	Period which each Man has served, stating also in what Corps?	Period of service yet unexpired.	Cause of being deemed unfit for service abroad.	Remarks on the general character, as well as services of the Man.

G. O. C. C. 30th November 1812.

Government having determined, that all unadjusted claims to Prize Money shall be referred to, and decided upon, by the Seringapatam Prize Committee; His Excellency the Commander in Chief in furtherance of the view in which this measure has been adopted, to bring under early adjustment all undetermined claims to Prize Money now existing, directs, that Officers Commanding Corps and Stations will assemble Committees of experienced and intelligent Officers, to investigate any claims of this nature, which may be possessed by the Troops under their command, whether European or Native; the proceedings of which, after being rendered as satisfactory as possible by the insertion of the best and most authentic information which can be obtained, are to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Seringapatam Prize Committee.

It will be the duty of these Committees, to obtain every information possible, regarding the claims brought before them.—They will correspond with the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the Claimant, or the Person on whose account the claim is

is made, may have belonged, and when practicable, procure written documents to substantiate it, and when such is not procurable, they will be *cautious* with respect to the admission of any other kind of evidence in support of claims.

When claims for the shares of Persons deceased are brought before Committees, they will be particular in investigating the right of the Party to inherit the property of the deceased.

The proceedings of these Committees are to be transmitted from time to time to the Secretary to the Seringapatam Prize Committee until the 1st of July 1813, and Officers in Command of Corps and Stations are required to give public notice, that after that period (unless very satisfactory reasons are assigned) no claim for unadjusted Prize Money now *due*, will be attended to.

G. O. C. C. 30th November 1812.

Several instances having occurred, in which Commanding Officers of Regiments and Battalions have recommended the discharge of Native Soldiers, in consequence of complaints stated by medical certificates "to be incurable," and that, notwithstanding these respectable apparent proofs of their insufficiency for the Service, many of the Individuals have presented themselves at Head Quarters perfectly recovered, within a few months, and requested their re-admission into the ranks, and to those advantages of the Service, to which 12 and 14 years, not unfrequently of active duty, had given them strong claims; His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to establish as a general regulation, that no Native Soldier shall be discharged except by the Sentence of a Court Martial,—at the recommendation of the Reviewing Officer at the half-yearly inspections, by the Periodical Invaliding, Pensioning and Discharging Committees, or when a Soldier may request his discharge; in which latter case, Officers Commanding Corps will be guided by the instructions contained in the following Extract of a Circular Letter from the Adjutant General's Office, under date the 12th December 1808, and transmit their applications to that effect, through the Officers Commanding Stations and Divisions.

EXTRACT of a CIRCULAR LETTER to OFFICERS COMMANDING CORPS, dated ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 12*th December* 1808.

"In consequence of the almost daily appearance at this Office of Native Soldiers, "whose removal from the Service they generally impute to the ill-will, or misre- "presentation of Native Officers, tho' the discharges they produce, state them to "have been allowed to quit the Service "*at their own request*";—I am directed by "His Excellency the Commander in Chief to convey to you his orders, that no ap- "plication for the discharge of a Native Soldier "at his own request" shall be for- "warded to Head Quarters, unless such Soldier shall have clearly and explicitly "stated, to the European Officer in charge of his Troop or Company, in the presence "of the Officer Commanding or in charge of the Corps, that his request to be dis- "charged is perfectly voluntary; and this measure, it is hoped, will put it out of "the power of discharged Native Soldiers hereafter, making such assertions."

G. O. C. C. 30th November 1812.

Adverting to the Proceedings of Committees frequently transmitted to Head Quarters, on which very young and inexperienced Officers have sat as Members, the Commander in Chief directs, that all Regimental, or Battalion Committees assembled for the examination of Men, to be brought before the General Invaliding, &c. Committee, or Recruits—for the purpose of casting or transferring Horses, shall invariably be composed of the senior Officers present, available for that duty, without reference to roster (including the Commanding Officers and Staff) and that the proceedings of such Committees as are to be transmitted to Head Quarters, shall be forwarded through the Officers Commanding Stations and Divisions.

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 30th November 1812.

The Commander in Chief calls the attention of Officers in charge of Invalids, to the following Extract of G. O. under date the 22d August 1800.

" Much inconvenience and expense arising from the permission frequently given,
" for European and Native Invalids to proceed from Out-Stations to the Presiden-
" cy on frivolous pretences, when their sole object is to obtain a change of station;
" the practice of granting Passports to Individuals of that description is expressly
" forbid: In cases of obvious necessity, such as want of health not resulting from
" debauchery, or a wish on the part of an European Invalid or Pensioner to return to
" Europe, the circumstances are to be stated fully to Head Quarters, and until the
" pleasure of the Commander in Chief is notified, the Person in whose behalf the
" application is made, shall on no pretext, obtain leave of absence."

G. O. G. 27th November 1812.

* The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that such articles, as under the General Order of the 21 of September 1806 were provided for the use of Lock Hospitals by Military Paymasters, in their capacity as Officers of Supply, shall, in future be furnished by the Commissariat department.

G. O. G. 1st December 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that monthly returns, according to the annexed form, of Guard Room Furniture at the several Stations of the Army, shall be prepared by Staff Officers of Garrisons or Cantonments, and transmitted by the Commanding Officers, who will countersign them, to the Secretary of the Military Board. At Stations to which Staff Officers of this description may not be attached, this duty will be performed by Officers Commanding; similar returns of Guard Room Furniture at Fort St. George, will be made to the Military Board by the Town Major.

FORM.

MAIN GUARD.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Total.	REMARKS.
Guard Room Benches or Cots ..					
Tables					
Chairs					
Couches					
Shades					
Lamps, Globe					
Do. Country Glazed					

G. O. G. 1st December 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the 13th Paragraph of the Code of Pay Regulations, page 105, respecting the payment of batta and other field

* *Vide 1st Vol. page 264.*

field allowances to Troops when warned for Field or Foreign Service, and to direct, that under such circumstances no extra allowances shall be drawn in future beyond the amount of batta, authorized by the former Regulations of the Service, viz. Three days batta previous to the actual march of the Troops."

Although it has been deemed expedient to re-establish this general rule, yet as it has been also ascertained, that in particular cases, extraordinary expense must unavoidably be incurred by Corps and Individuals warned for service; The Governor in Council will not object in such cases to receive applications for relief, when submitted for consideration through the prescribed channel of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to cancel the 14th Paragraph of the Code of Pay Regulations, Page 105, respecting the employment of Public Followers, for Field or Foreign Service, and to direct, that in all practicable cases, Persons of that description shall not be entertained beyond the Peace establishment, without the previous authority of the Government. In cases of emergency, when it may be necessary to entertain Public Followers without previous authority, the charge incurred, with the requisite explanations, is to be submitted for the sanction of the Government with the least possible delay.

G. O. G. 15th December 1812.

With reference to the 8th Paragraph of the G. O. of the 9th October 1810, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to Surgeons of European Corps on actual Field Service, the indulgence of receiving the supplies of Arrack requisite for the Sick, from the public stock in Camp, at the rate of 2 Pagodas per Gallon, to be paid for on delivery. Surgeons of Native Corps on actual Field Service, will also be permitted to receive supplies of Arrack in this manner, and at the same rate; but in both cases, the Superintending Surgeon, or the Senior Medical Officer in Camp, whose duty it will be to ascertain the amount of the supplies that are absolutely necessary, must countersign the Indents of the Medical Officers requiring the supply, and it will ultimately rest with the Commanding Officer to pass such Indents for compliance, consulting of course the convenience of the Service, and being responsible that no injury shall arise to any other part of the Service by such Indents being complied with.

G. O. C. C. 21st December 1812.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, are published for the general information of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS:
CHOULTRY PLAIN, 11*th Dec.* 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency Lieutenant General *Sir* Samuel Auchmuty, *K. B.* directs the following Regulations to be observed on the removal from their Corps of Invalids proposed for embarkation.

On being authorized by Officers Commanding Divisions, to order the movement of Detachments, Officers in Command of Regiments will apply to the Commissariat department, for Conicopolies to attend the Invalids, for the purpose of supplying them with provisions on the march.

Paymasters of Regiments will at the same time despatch, by Tappall, to the Paymaster of the Poonamallee Depot, lists (according to Form I) of the Men's accounts previous to their departure from their Corps, to enable the latter Officer to make out final payments (Form II.) to the period of their embarkation, which are to be conveyed by the Commandant of the Depot under his signature, and that of his Paymaster, to the Commandant of the Army Depot, and Agents of Regiments, in Europe; copies being furnished to Regimental Paymasters in this country, and to Officers going Home in charge of Invalids.

When

When the Detachments move, Commanding Officers of Regiments will send, by Tappal, to the Commandant of the Depot, and to the Deputy Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, returns required by General Orders of the 18th ultimo, the dates being considered notifications of the days on which the several parties shall have been put in motion.

Fair copies of these returns and regimental pay lists, the conditional discharges of the Men, and, (when Officers Commanding Regiments are unable to issue articles actually due, or compensation to their amount,) certificates of the unadjusted claims of each Individual on account of clothing, signed by the Regimental Commandants and Quarter Masters, are to be delivered to Officers Commanding Detachments, by whom they will be transferred, on their arrival at Pondamallee, to the Commandant and Paymaster of the Depot.

After the assembly of the Invalids, the Commandant will report, to the Deputy Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces, particularly noticing irregularities in the form or transmission of the abovementioned documents, for the Commander in Chief's immediate information.

FORM I.

RETURN OF A DETACHMENT OF THE —— OF —— PROCEEDING ON THE —— OF —— 18 TO THE DEPOT AT PONDAMALLEE UNDER THE COMMAND OF ——.

Rank.	Names.	Period of Service, whether entitled to additional Pay therefrom or not. No. of Years.	Days.	Date to which subsisted at the Regiment.	Advance of Net Pay (if any) for each Man, issued by the Paymaster to the Officer Commanding the Party. From	To	No. of Days.	Rate per diem.	Amount. £	s	d.	Remarks.
								Total	£			

We certify that the above Statement is correct.
Dated at ——
this — day of —— 18

—— *Commanding the —— of the —— Regt. of ——*
—— *Paymaster.*

FORM II.

RETURN OF A DETACHMENT OF THE —— OF —— EMBARKED AT —— ON BOARD THE —— ON THE —— OF —— 18 FOR GREAT BRITAIN, UNDER THE COMMAND OF ——

Rank.	Names.	Period of Service, whether entitled to additional Pay therefrom or not. No. of Years.	Days.	Date to which subsisted being the day previous to embarkation for Great Britain.	Advance of Net Pay (if any) for each Man, issued by the Paymaster to the Officer Commanding the Party. From	To	No. of Days	Rate per diem	Amount £	s	d	Remarks.
								Total	£			

We certify that the above Statement is correct.
Dated at ——
this —— day of —— 18

—— *Commandant of the Depot.*
—— *Paymaster of the Depot.*

G. O. C. C.

G. O. C. C. 22D DECEMBER 1812.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to rescind the 1st and 2d Paragraphs of the 3d Part of the 1st Section, Page 34, of the "*General Regulations and Orders for "the conduct of the Forces upon the Establishment of Fort St. George, dated March* 12, 1806," and to direct, that from and after the 1st of January 1813, all General Orders shall be circulated from the Adjutant General's Office to Officers Commanding Divisions, Garrisons, Stations, Cantonments, Field Forces and Corps; Detachments from either are to be supplied with copies of all General Orders by the Public Staff Officer, Officer Commanding, or Adjutant, at the Station where such Detachment may be.

This mode of circulating the G. O. being intended to afford more facility and correctness in keeping general, division and regimental records, it is expected that care will be taken to bind up the pages of G. O. half yearly in volumes, and for preserving them in the most secure and regular manner; those of Corps being produced at the Annual Review and Inspection, with the other regimental and battalion records to the Review Officer.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having approved of Regimental Buttons, different in size and shape, to those now in use, with the Cavalry, Infantry, and Pioneers, directs that all Officers of the above Corps will in future provide themselves with buttons made according to patterns which will be furnished from the Office of the Adjutant General.

G. O. C. C. 23D DECEMBER 1812.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, are published for the general information of the Army.

HEAD QUARTERS:

GENERAL ORDERS. CHOULTRY PLAIN, *14th December* 1812.

His Excellency Lieutenant General *Sir* Samuel Auchmuty, *K. B.* is pleased to direct the publication, for general information and guidance, of the following Preface to General Regulations and Orders for the Army, published at the Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards, 12th August 1811.

HORSE GUARDS:

12TH AUGUST 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been pleased to give his royal approbation to the following Orders and Regulations, and His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief commands that they shall be forthwith circulated and strictly observed throughout the Army.

His Royal Highness is aware that this Publication does not comprehend the whole detail which the various duties incident to the Service, and the interior economy and management of Regiments, require; but the Regulations herein contained are such as apply under all circumstances, and to all situations, and are to be considered as the ground-work of those instructions which Generals Commanding Districts, and Officers in the command of Brigades and Regiments, Forts, or Garrisons, may find it necessary from time to time to issue to the Troops under their respective Commands; nor is any thing contrary to the tenor and spirit of these Regulations, to be ever enjoined to any part of His Majesty's Forces.

It is incumbent on every Officer in His Majesty's Service to provide himself with a copy of these Regulations, and to make himself acquainted with them; Commanding Officers of Corps are responsible that this Order is duly observed.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant General.

G. O. C. C. 15TH DECEMBER 1812.

The arrangements respecting Great Coats prescribed by General Orders of the 11th October

October 1811, will be conducted by the Deputy Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces, to whom the returns required from Officers in command of Corps or Detachments arriving from Europe, are to be addressed in future.

G. O. G. 18th December 1812.

☞ With a view to regulate the proceedings of Military Paymasters of Stations, on their appointment, resignation, removal, or occasional leave of absence, and to define their responsibility on every occasion, as well as of their Substitutes; The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Regulations for the guidance of all the Public Officers concerned in the Pay department.

On the appointment of a Paymaster, and publication thereof in General Orders, the Officer standing appointed, will immediately communicate with the Accountant General in the Military Pay department upon the subject of his Securities, whom he will name, in order that the Accountant General in the Military Pay department may enquire into the credit and circumstances of the Securities proposed, before he shall submit them for the approval of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Paymasters on being appointed, will proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of entering into the obligations required, unless the state of the service, or other circumstances shall prevent it, which is to be explained to the Accountant General in the Military Pay department; who, in such latter cases, will cause to be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the Station, or any other Public Officer, the papers for execution, which are to be returned to the Office of the Accountant General.

After the due execution of these security obligations, a Paymaster will be competent to take upon him the duties of his Office, and he will be considered responsible for all receipts and disbursements.

On receiving charge, a Paymaster is to be careful to take an exact account of the Balance of Cash up to the day on which he receives charge, comparing the same with the balance of account current at the close of the month preceding and the transactions that may have taken place from that period to the day of taking charge.

As the balance of account current and balance of cash in the chest may not agree, a Paymaster will take an account of the vouchers, &c. &c. composing the difference, and he will forward a statement of the same to the Accountant General in the Military Pay department, accompanied by a statement of the amount in hand, on account of the recovery of retrenchment, as likewise, one of those unrecovered. The Paymaster will also submit at the same time similar statements to the Military Auditor General.

Should it be impracticable for a Paymaster immediately to join his Station, he may, after having given the required security, nominate any Officer to transact the duties of his Office during his absence, for whose acts the Principal will be considered responsible, and the substitute being approved of, will be authorized to receive charge of the Office of Pay from the Party immediately retiring; which he is to do according to the mode prescribed.

On occasions of Paymasters desirous of acting by Substitute they will submit for approval by Government through the Accountant General in the Military Pay department, the name of such Substitute.

Paymasters on being transferred to other situations, resigning, or vacating their Office by promotion or from other causes, will continue to act until relieved by their Successor or Substitute; but in cases where such Ex Paymaster may for his own convenience wish to retire, it will be incumbent on him to provide his Substitute, under the same Regulations as laid down for Substitutes in the preceding Articles.

Officers Commanding Divisions, Detachments, or Stations, who may nominate Individuals to take upon them the charge of the Pay department, are to report the same to the Honorable the Governor in Council.

In cases where Paymasters are required by the exigency of the service, or by the orders of Government to relinquish their situations, so that the responsibility of naming a Substitute cannot fall upon the newly appointed Paymaster, it shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Division, Detachment or Station, to name a Substitute to act, who shall take charge of the Office of Paymaster and the responsibility will rest on him until relieved by the Successor appointed by Government or his Substitute, it being understood in such case that the Paymaster retiring cannot be held responsible

for

for acts not done within the period of his charge of Office; the same will prevail on occasion of the death of a Paymaster.

Paymasters applying for leave of absence, will follow the usual course for obtaining the permission of Government, at the same time naming their Substitute, who is to be approved of by the Honorable the Governor in Council, and the publication thereof in General Orders will be sufficient notification to the Public Officers concerned.

To prevent inconvenience, confusion and embarrassment, either by the death or non-return of Paymasters to their Stations, Substitutes are in the first instance to receive from their Principals a full charge of the department, together with a statement of the balance of cash, an exposition of the balance of account current, amount of cash recovered on account of retrenchments, accompanied by another of those unrecovered to the period the Paymaster has received the audits upon his account; statements of which are to be forwarded to the Military Auditor General and to the Accountant General in the Military Pay department, in the same manner as directed in the 6th Paragraph of these Regulations.

G. O. G. 22d December 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the provisions of Paragraphs 28, 29 and 30, of Section XI of the Commissariat Regulations, shall in future be considered applicable to the Grain department in Garrison as well as in the Field; and with a view to facilitate the examination and adjustment of the accounts of the Commissariat in this branch, the following rules have been established and are to be invariably observed.

The registers of Grain issued to the Troops, &c. which the Commissariat Officers are directed to forward to Paymasters at the end of each month, shall be made out in duplicate, and shall exhibit an additional column according to the annexed form to be left blank for the purpose of enabling Paymasters to fill up the same, by shewing the number of Deserters, their rank, and the Corps and Company to which they belonged, as well as the quantity and value of the Grain issued to them. This information is necessary, in order that the Officers of the Commissariat may be apprised of any difference between the registers transmitted by them of Grain issued to the Troops, &c. and the drafts which the Paymasters furnish for the amount of stoppages made on that account. The prescribed endorsements on the back of the pay abstracts, will afford Paymasters the means of accomplishing this object.

One of the registers received from the Commissariat Officers when thus filled up, will be disposed of by Paymasters as directed in the 30th Paragraph of Section XI of the Commissariat Regulations, and the other will be returned to the Commissariat Officer making the supply, who will transmit the same, together with the draft for the amount, to the Commissary General.

FORM

FORM.

REGISTER OF GRAIN ISSUED BY THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL AT TO DIFFERENT CORPS AND PUBLIC FOLLOWERS FROM

CORPS, &c.	FIGHTING MEN.				PUBLIC FOLLOWERS.				TOTAL.			DEDUCT ON ACCOUNT OF DESERTERS.				
	Rice.		Paddy.		Rice.		Paddy.									
	Quantity.	Amount at 70 Pagodas per Garce.	Quantity.	Amount at 35 Pagodas per Garce.	Quantity.	Amount at 80 Pagodas per Garce.	Quantity.	Amount at 40 Pagodas per Garce.	Quantity of Rice.	Quantity of Paddy.	Amount.	Corps, Rank, &c.	Quantity of Rice received by the Deserters.	Quantity of Paddy received by the Deserters.	Rates.	Amount.
	G. M. S.	P. F. C.	G. M. S.	P. F. C.	G. M. S.	P. F. C.	G. M. S.	P. F. C.	G. M. S.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.		Seers.	Seers.		P. F. C.
TOTAL												TOTAL.				

N. B.—Amount of Rice and Paddy issued to Fighting Men and Public Followers—Pagodas " " "
Deduct on account of Deserters .... " " " "
Net amount for which a bill is given on the Accountant General .... " " " "

Station and date.

Signature of the Commissarial Officer. *Signature of the Military Paymaster.*

G. O. G.

G. O. G. 29th December 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that Medical Officers attached to Corps of Cavalry, when permitted to proceed to other Presidencies on leave of absence and not on sick certificate, shall cease to draw Cavalry allowances from the date on which they shall cease to do duty with such Corps ; or if absent from their Corps at the period of obtaining the permission, from the date of the General Order in which it may be published.

G. O. G. 29th December 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to determine, that, from and after the 1st day of February 1813, the distribution, custody, and issue of Arrack, within Fort St. George, and at the several Out-Stations of the Army, shall be placed under the Commissariat ; the following outline of the Regulations which have been adopted in consequence of this arrangement, is now published for general information.

1st—On the receipt of this Order, or as soon after as may be practicable, the Arrack in Store at Fort St. George and at the several Stations will be transferred to the Officers of the Commissariat, under the Survey of Committees to be assembled for that purpose.—The quantity of Liquor will be ascertained by a stamped Gallon measure which will be sent by the Military Board to Officers Commanding Stations, and its quality will be ascertained by hydrometer when practicable. The proceedings of these Committees, together with receipts of the Officer who takes charge, for the quantities expressed therein, will be prepared in triplicate ; one set to be delivered on the spot to the Agents for the Contractors, one set to be sent to the Commissary General by the officer of his department, and one set to be forwarded by the Officer Commanding to the Military Board. The proceedings and receipts will of course include the number, description and quality of the Casks and utensils transferred by the Contractors. The whole quantities transferred will be brought on the returns of the Commissariat, and a general return will be made to the Military Board by the Commissary General, who will also forward a quarterly return of the Arrack department, as well as of the other branches of the Commissariat, as directed in the General Order of the 9th October 1810. The accounts and returns to be made to the Commissary General, will be regulated by that Officer.

2d—The Arrack department will accordingly be conducted from the 1st of February 1813, until further orders, under the following Regulations, viz. The Arrack having been received in the course of the month of January, the Officers of the Commissariat will be prepared to make the issues to the Troops on the 1st of February 1813, in the regulated proportion of two drams per Man, per diem, and which shall be paid for as usual, at the rate of 45 Cash per Dram or 22½ Fanams per Gallon.

3d—Any extra Arrack which may be issued to the Troops at the discretion of Officers Commanding Stations on established holidays, shall be paid for at the above regulated rate ; but all extra Arrack issued on any other occasion, shall be paid for at the rate of 40 Fanams per Gallon, at every Station of the Army.

4th—The daily payments, however, instead of being made by Individuals, as has sometimes been the case, shall always when practicable, be rendered by Corps or Companies, for which Commanding Officers will make the necessary arrangements, and it shall be considered as an invariable rule, that all payments for Arrack shall be made in the coins, which the Troops may have received from the Paymaster. The amount of their payments will be paid by the Commissariat into the hands of the Military Paymasters, who will grant their bills in favor of the Commissary General, whose duty it will be, to dispose of such bills when they reach his Office, according to the Regulations of the Service.

5th—When a supply of Arrack is sent to any of the Out-Stations, musters will be sent along with it, and on its arrival, the Commanding Officer of the Station will order a Committee of Officers to ascertain that the contents are equal to those musters, as also the quantities deficient.—The proceedings of these Committees shall be made out in duplicate according to Form A ; the original of which is to be sent by Officers Commanding to the Commissary General, and the duplicate to the Officer of the Commissariat under whose charge the Arrack is to be immediately placed.

6th—Any

6th—Any Arrack which may be found on examination by a Committee of a quality inferior to the muster, will be noted in the proceedings, and it will be the duty of the Commissary General to adopt measures for recovering the value from the Person under whose custody it may have been despatched. As the quantity which may be deficient will also be ascertained by the Committee, it will be the special duty of the Commissary General to recover the value of any quantity, the loss of which may not be accounted for in a satisfactory manner.

7th—The Commissariat Officers will issue Arrack to the European Troops on the Indents of Quarter Masters of Corps and countersigned by the Officers Commanding the Corps and Garrison. The Indents are to express the number of Men in words as well as figures, and no Indents are to be complied with which are not drawn out in all respects according to Form B.—Indents for extra Arrack to be of the same form, but superscribed with the words "Extra Indent."

8th—Indents for Details are to be made out by the Officer under whose charge they may be, and to be countersigned by Officers Commanding the Garrison or Station.

9th—The expense godown in the different Garrisons and Cantonments for the use of the European Troops shall not be kept open, but from the hours of 7 to 9 in the morning, and from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, when they are to be shut, and the keys lodged in the Guard Room—nor shall the godowns be opened at any intermediate hour for the purpose of making extra issues, which should be served out at the regular hours abovementioned.

10th—All Officers belonging to Garrison and Cantonments, shall be permitted to supply themselves from the Company's Stores at the rate of 1½ Pagoda per Gallon. The Indents of Officers must be in writing, with their proper signature annexed, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Garrison or Station, who of course will regulate the quantity at his own discretion. These Indents will be superscribed by the words "Officers' Indents."

A.

PROCEEDINGS of a COMMITTEE of SURVEY held by order of Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Commanding at——, to ascertain the quality and quantity of Arrack received by the Sub-Assistant Commissary General from the Commissary General.

JANUARY 1813.

Captain C. D. 1st Bat. 15th Regt. N. I.—PRESIDENT.

Lieutenant E. F. of 2d Bat. 7th Regiment. } MEMBERS. { Ensign G. H. of 2d Bat. 4th Regiment.

The Committee having assembled according to order, proceed to inspect the 20 Casks laid before them, and after an attentive examination of them, have subjoined the following remarks.

ARTICLES.	No. of Casks.	Original quantity contained in each Cask.		Found on examination by the Committee.		Remarks.
		Gals.	Drs.	Gals.	Drs.	
Arrack..................	427	90	10	88	25	
	428	95	0	91	0	
	435	83	20	81	30	
	452	81	25	80	5	
Total.						

(Signed) { C. D. Captain 1st Bat. 15th Regt.—President. E. F. Lieut. 2d Bat. 7th Regt.—Member. G. H. Ensign 2d Bat. 4th Regt.—Member.

Station, &c.

B.

INDENT on Captain A. B. Assistant Commissary General at

SIR,

Please to order the delivery of seventeen Gallons and thirty-six Drams of Arrack for the use of 538 Men of His Majesty's ——— Regiment of Foot, paying for the same.

COMPANIES

COMPANIES.	No. of Men	Quantity of Arrack.		Signature of Officers Commanding Companies.
		Gals	Drs.	
Captain C. D.	70	3	20	
„ E. F.	50	2	20	
„ G. H.	68	3	16	
„ I. J.	80	4	0	
„ K. L.	90	4	20	
Total.	358	17	36	

(Signed) { M. N. Quarter Master.
O. P. Commanding H. M. —— Regiment.

(Signed) R. S. Commanding the Garrison.

Station, &c.

APPENDIX.

Referring to such Orders and Regulations in the foregoing Compilation, as are cancelled, modified, or in any way affected by Orders issued subsequent to the year 1812.

Order or part of Orders referred to.	*Vol.*	*Page*	*In what manner affected and when.*
61st Para. G. O. G. 29th Dec. 1800.	1	39	The 75th Para. of a General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 21st October 1812, establishes as a rule, that Officers be not permitted to retire from their Service in India—Vide G. O. by Government, 9th June 1813.
G. O. G. 3d February 1801.	1	43	Further Regulations have been published, relative to persons permitted to resign, or who may be dismissed from the Service of His Majesty, or the Honorable Company—Vide G. O. by Government, 8th June 1813.
G. O. C. C. 7th July 1801.	1	64	The Clothing of the Light Cavalry has been changed to dark Blue, and the Facings altered—Vide G. O. 17th February 1813.
G. O. G. 13th January 1802.	1	84	The rates of hire to the Artificers attached to the Ordnance Department at Cannanore have been altered—Vide G. O. by Government, 14th September 1813.
G. O. G. 22d October 1802.	1	130	All claims to Pensions have been made subject to the Provision contained in this Order, and further Regulations have been published—Vide G. O. by Government, 30th April 1813.
2d Para. G. O. C. C. 27th Feb. 1805.	1	197	It has subsequently been ordered, that the Returns to the Quarter Master General of the Army shall contain a list of alterations and casualties—Vide 3d Para, G. O 7th August 1813.
G. O. G. 19th March 1805.	1	198	Further Regulations on the same subject will be found in G. O. by Government, 23d November 1813.
G. O. G. 28th May 1805.	1	213	The Establishments attached to the Engineer Department in the several divisions of the Army, have been altered, and many additional Regulations for its conduct framed—Vide G. O. by Government, 29th October 1813.
G. O. C. C. 6th June 1805.	1	215	This Order has been republished and the strictest attention required to be paid to it—Vide G. O. 7th September 1813.

Order or part of Orders referred to.	*Vol*	*Page*	*In what manner affected and when.*
G. O. G. 4th October 1806.	1	266	The Regulation contained in this Order has been extended to the Adjutants of His Majesty's Regiments—Vide G. O. by Government, 30th November 1813.
2d Para. G. O. G. 1st November 1806.	1	270	The Native Invalids have been formed into four Veteran Battalions—Vide G. O. by Government, 15th October 1813.
G. O. G. 30th December 1806.	1	281	This Order has been revised, and modified Regulations substituted for it—Vide G. O by Government, 5th October 1813.
G. O. G. 10th February 1808.	1	330	For an alteration in the mode of remittances of donations and Subscriptions to the Medical Fund—Vide G O. by Government, 9th April 1813
G. O. C. C. 15th March 1808.	1	335	Further Regulations regarding leave of absence have been published—Vide G. O. 27th August 1813.
G. O. G. 3d May 1808.	1	341	For further regulations regarding the Camp Equipage, Carriage, &c. to be supplied to European Troops—Vide G. O by Government, 16th April 1813.
G. O. G. 31st May 1808.	1	367	Further Regulations have been published relative to drawing Pay for all Details of Native Corps under the strength of a Troop or Company, when detached between the 25th and end of a month, and provision made for drawing the Pay of Individual Officers, Details, and Detachments requiring to leave their Station between the 1st of the month & the date fixed for the issue of Pay—Vide G. O. by Government, 28th May 1813.
6th Para. G. O. G. 10th June 1808.	1	368	The Garrisons of Seringapatam and Bellary have been added to the List of Government Commands—Vide G. O. by Government, 15th June 1813
G. O. C. C. I. I. 28th February 1810.	2	91	The Officers enumerated in this Order have been directed to transmit copies of their Review, Inspection Reports and Returns to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief—Vide G.O 12th Jan. 1813. Further Regulations relative to Review and Inspection Returns and Confidential Reports, and the mode of transmission to the Commander in Chief in India will be found in G. O. 14th May 1813.
G. O. G. 21st April 1810.	2	94	The Veterinary Establishment has been transferred to Arcot, and

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			further Regulations for it's future conduct have been framed—Vide G. O. by Government, 2d November 1813.
10th and 24th Paras. G. O. G. 1st May 1810.	2	102	104—These Paras. correspond with Paras. 65 and 81, Section 2d, of the Code of Pay Regulations of 1811, and an order relative to their application to Officers holding the Brevet rank of Colonel, or Major General, has been published.—Vide G. O. by Government, 17th August 1813.
22d Para. G. O. G. 1st May 1810.	2	104	This Para. corresponds with Para 79, Section 2d, of the Code of Pay Regulations of 1811, and is cancelled under Orders from the Court of Directors and other Regulations substituted—Vide G. O. by Government, 9th July 1813.
16th Para. G. O. G. 1st May 1810.	2	103	This Para. corresponds with the 71st Para. Section 2d, of the Code of Pay Regulations of 1811, and it is referred to in the last Para. of a G. O. by Government, 9th July 1813.
2d Para. G. O. C. C. I. I. 2d August 1810.	2	111	Further Orders in reference to this Para. have been issued—Vide G. O. by Government, 8th June 1813.
3d Para. G. O. C. C. I. I. 10th August 1810.	2	111	Further Orders respecting Certificates from Medical Officers and leave of absence on account of ill health, or otherwise, have been issued—Vide G. O. 27th August and 11th December 1813.
G. O. C. C. I. I. 23d August 1810.	2	112	An established Regulation on the subject of this Order has been published—Vide G. O. by Government, 9th July 1813.
G. O. G. 12th October 1810.	2	128	The establishment of Commissioned Officers to a Battalion of Pioneers has been altered—Vide G. O. by Government, 30th November 1813.
3d Para. G. O. G. 9th October 1810.	2	129	Deputy Judge Advocates have been re-appointed to the Army—Vide G. O. by Government, 5th January 1813.
5th Para. G. O. G. 9th October 1810.	2	129	Such part of this Para. as regards the Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, having charge of Public Buildings, has been rescinded, and other Regulations published—Vide G. O. by Government, 2d April 1813.
G. O. G. 9th October 1810.	2	134	Other Regulations have been substituted for those contained in this Order—Vide G. O. by Government, 29th October 1813.
G. O. G. 21st December 1810.	2	143	A Revision of part of these Regulations will be found in G. O.

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			by Government, 19th October 1813.
Clause 16th, G. O. G. 21st December 1810.	2	148	Further Orders relative to Summonses from Civil Magistrates have been published—Vide G. O. 7th August 1813.
8th Para. 1st Section of the Commissariat Regulations.	2	152	This Para. is cancelled and other Regulations substituted—Vide G. O by Government, 23d April 1813.
10th Sec. of the Commissariat Regulations.	2	170	The appointments of Superintendents of Bazars have been abolished—Vide G. O. by Government, 18th May 1813.
G. O. G. 8th January 1811.	2	189	This Order is annulled and other Regulations substituted—Vide G. O. by Government, 17th August 1813.
57th Para. of a General Letter from the Court of Directors.	2	194	For further Regulations relative to the period from which Officers, &c. arriving from Europe are to draw Pay and Allowances, —Vide G O by Government, 11th June 1813.
G. O. G 8th March 1811.	2	199	Further Orders relative to the extra Camp Equipage to Staff Officers in the Field have been published—Vide G. O. by Government, 20th August 1813.
G. O. G. 5th April 1811.	2	204	The degree of proficiency in the Native Languages, which is requisite to ensure a successful examination, has been defined—Vide G. O by Government, 8th June 1813.
G. O. G. 19th April 1811.	2	206	The allowance granted by this Order has been extended to all Staff Serjeants, whether attached to Corps or otherwise—Vide G. O. by Government, 28th September 1813.
G. O. G 25th June 1811.	2	211	Further Regulations regarding Native Dressers have been published—Vide G. O. by Government 10th August 1813.
G. O. G. 10th September 1811.	2	223	Further Regulations applicable to His Majesty's Service will be found in G. O 29th June 1813.
G. O. C. C. 17th October 1811.	2	227	G. O. by Government of the 24th August 1813, forbids Officers of the Commissariat being employed on any service, foreign to the duties of the Department, without the special sanction of Government.
G. O. C. C. 23d December 1811.	2	231	Other Regulations regarding the Sepoy Recruit Establishment, attached to Corps have been substituted for those contained in the 18th Section of the Code of Military Regulations, referred to in this Order—Vide G. O. by Government, 23d February 1813.

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G. O. C. C. 23d February 1812.	2	249	By G. O 26th March 1813, the reports required by this Order are directed to be made in future to the Brigade Major of the King's Troops, Fort St. George.
G. O. C. C. 1st April 1812.	2	252	The periods for sending the Invalids of His Majesty's Regiments to Poonamallee have been altered —Vide G. O 5th January 1813.
G. O. G. 21st April 1812.	2	259	Medical Officers attached to Regiments of Cavalry to cease to draw the allowances granted by this Order when permitted to proceed to other Presidencies on leave of absence—Vide Vol. 2d, Page 298.
G. O. C. C. I. I. 27th February 1808	2	265	This Order has been republished in G. O 4th June 1813.
4th Para. G. O. G. 22d Sept. 1812.	2	280	Officers in His Majesty's service are directed to apply for this certificate to the Brigade Major of His Majesty's Troops, Fort St George—Vide G. O. 30th April 1813.
G. O. G. 23d October 1812.	2	284	The operation of this Order has been suspended—Vide G. O. by Government, 26th January 1813.
G. O. G. 10th November 1812.	2	286	The Vakeels of Native Corps, and Puckallies attached to His Majesty's Regiments, are entitled to the indulgence granted by this Order—Vide G. O. by Government 30th April 1813.
5th Para. G. O. G. 15th Nov. 1812.	2	287	This Para is cancelled, & other Regulations substituted—Vide G. O 12th January 1813.
G. O. G. 18th December 1812.	2	295	Further Regulations relative to Paymasters and to the Pay Department of His Majesty's Troops, will be found in G. O. by Government, 14th September 1813.

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